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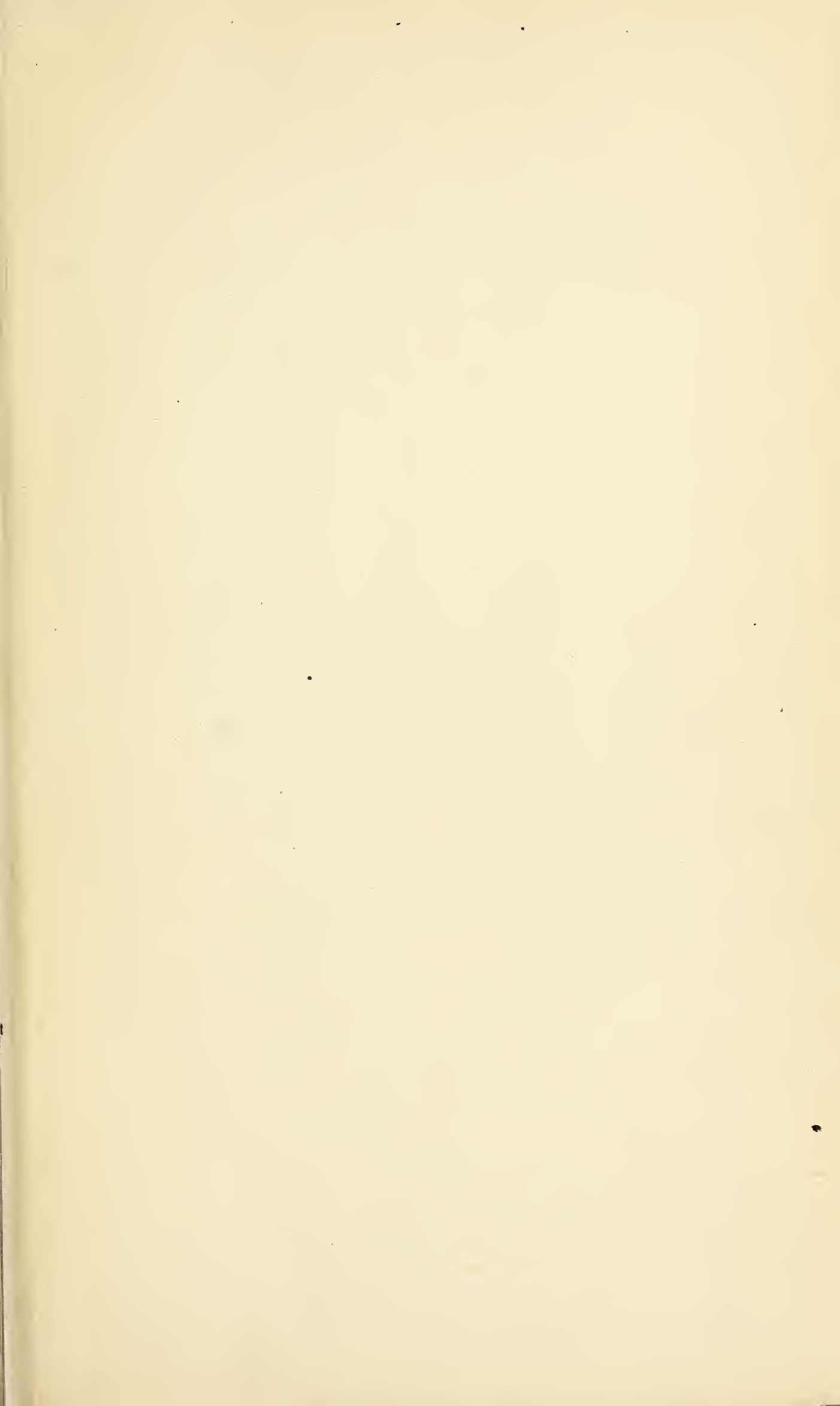
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REPORT

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UPON

FORESTRY,

PREPARED,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, IN  
PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED AUGUST 15, 1876,

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

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VOLUME II

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Washington, D. C.



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## MESSAGE

FROM THE

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RESPONSE TO

*a Resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting a Report from the Commissioner of Agriculture on the subject of Forestry.*

---

FEBRUARY 5, 1880.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

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*To the House of Representatives :*

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting the Commissioner of Agriculture “to forward any facts or statistics in his office on the subject of Forestry not heretofore published from his department,” the accompanying report received from the Commissioner for this purpose is herewith transmitted.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
February 5, 1880.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, February 4, 1880.

SIR : In response to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting me to forward any facts or statistics in my office on the subject of Forestry not heretofore published from this Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon that subject by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, N. Y.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. LE DUC,  
*Commissioner of Agriculture.*

The PRESIDENT.



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## REPORT UPON FORESTRY.

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In the report upon Forestry, transmitted to Congress near the close of the year 1877, an attempt was made to embody as many practical suggestions and scientific principles as practicable having reference to the important subject of forest-tree planting, the maintenance of supplies, and the future prospects of the country dependent upon this interest. Especial effort was made to include as much as possible relating to approved methods of management, and the various economies that may be applied in industries that find employment in obtaining and in using forest products. Statements were presented showing the measures that had been adopted in the several States tending to encourage the growth of timber, with the text of the laws then in force, and various circulars, regulations, and instructions that had been issued for the guidance of those who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered.

Particular care had been taken to learn the results of forest-tree planting under the timber-culture acts of Congress, passed in 1873 and 1874, and to gather the opinions of those best qualified to judge as to the operation of these laws, the defects which experience had brought out, and the remedies that, in their judgment, should be applied.

In the present report we shall continue our notice of the legislative action of the General Government and of the several States and Territories upon the subject of timber planting, and add various articles having application to the cultivation of woodlands, or relating to the growth of trees. But the particular subject that we have sought to present with fullness, is that of Forestry in its relations to Foreign Commerce. In this, we have resorted to the only source of information in existence, which is the series of annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury upon Commerce and Navigation, which have been made with scarcely an interruption since the organization of our present form of government under the Constitution in 1789. It is to be regretted that the changes in the headings, which have been made from time to time, prevent us in most cases from following the line of succession of particular facts through the whole of this period. Sometimes these changes have been occasioned by modifications in our laws affecting commercial regulations, or by the growth of the country requiring a modification in collection districts, or by changes that have arisen in foreign countries; and so far as they have resulted from these causes they were of course unavoidable.

But it would be impossible to excuse the stupidity which, under a pretext of economy in publication, introduced confusion in the report for 1861-'62, which continued three years, and then by gradual changes returned to nearly the same classification as that formerly in use. In this, there was an attempt made to generalize, in a manner that essentially impaired the value of these statistics for all practical use, in studying the subject with reference to particular countries or ports of export;

as for example, "Great Britain" in place of "England," "Scotland" and "Ireland" in separate columns, and "France and French Colonies" instead of "France" (the Atlantic and the Mediterranean ports separately), and the several French Colonies under their several names. The same condensation was followed by placing entire regions, having several ports of entry and widely different and often competing interests, under one heading, which rendered it wholly worthless for any purpose of local comparison; as for example, "lake ports of New York," including the ports on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and "other ports" in the various States, after giving their principal one.

We have ascertained that it would be practicable to subdivide these tables by reference to the records so as to render the classification continuous through the period of confusion, but as this would require more time and labor than could be given to the work, we present these statistics from the reports as published, as a full compliance with so much of the act of Congress under which these researches are undertaken as requires us to ascertain the amount of "*importation and exportation of timber and other forest products.*"

A thorough revision of the timber-culture acts was made in the Forty-fifth Congress, in which some of the more prominent faults which observation had pointed out in our first report were corrected, and the requirement as to area to be planted was reduced from a fourth to a sixteenth part of the whole claim. Those who had begun under the former laws were allowed the benefits of the new one. The density of the plantation was largely increased, viz, from about 300 to 2,700 to the acre, by reducing the intervals from 12 to 4 feet. The time given to the preparation of the soil for planting was extended one year, by requiring that some crop should be raised or cultivation practiced one year after breaking the sod before planting the seeds or cuttings, and the privileges formerly allowed to those holding homestead claims were for the future withdrawn.

The text of the law of 1878, with notes showing the various changes made from the act of 1874, together with the regulations that have been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the guidance of those who may seek the benefits which it offers, will be found in the following pages. It is too early to know what effect this recent act of Congress may have upon the enterprise which it is designed to favor.

These changes are mainly in accordance with the advice given by those who had previously enjoyed the best opportunities for observation, and especially that which required the first plantation to be more dense than what was formerly allowed. The extension of time granted in case of injuries from grasshoppers or extreme drought, which had been added by way of amendment in 1876, was embodied in the revision of 1878.

The following is a copy of the act as it now stands:

### TIMBER-CULTURE ACT OF 1878.<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies."  
Approved June 14, 1878.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies,'" approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the

<sup>1</sup>The changes made in the acts of 1873 and 1874 are indicated by notes.

United States, who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy, growing condition for eight years<sup>1</sup> ten acres of timber<sup>2</sup>, on any quarter-section of any of the public lands of the United States, or five acres<sup>3</sup> on any legal subdivision of eighty acres, or two and one-half acres<sup>4</sup> on any legal subdivision of forty acres or less, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter-section, or of such legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, or fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of said eight years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses, and a full compliance of the further conditions as provided in section two: *Provided further*, That not more than one-quarter of any section shall be thus granted, and that no person shall make more than one entry under the provisions of this act.<sup>5</sup>

SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefits of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the land district in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit, before the Register or the Receiver, or the Clerk of some court of record, or officer authorized to administer oaths in the district where the land is situated, which affidavit shall be as follows, to wit: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, having filed my application, number \_\_\_\_\_, for an entry under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies,'" approved \_\_\_\_\_, 187—, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the head of a family (or over twenty-one years of age), and a citizen of the United States (or have declared my intention to become such); that the section of land specified in my said application is composed exclusively of prairie lands, or other lands devoid of timber; that this filing and entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and for my own exclusive use and benefit; that I have made the said application in good faith, and not for the purpose of speculation, or directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; that I intend to hold and cultivate the land, and to fully comply with the provisions of this said act; and that I have not heretofore made an entry under this act, or the acts of which this is amendatory. And upon filing said affidavit with said Register and said Receiver, and on payment of ten dollars if the tract applied for is more than eighty acres, and five dollars if it is eighty acres or less, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; and the party making an entry of a quarter-section under the provisions of this act shall be required to break or plow five acres covered thereby the first year, five acres the second year, and to cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken or plowed the first year; the third year he or she shall cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken the second year, and to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings the five acres first broken or plowed, and to cultivate and put in crop or otherwise the remaining five acres, and the fourth year to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings the remaining five acres.<sup>6</sup> All entries of less quantity than one quarter-section shall be plowed, planted, cultivated, and planted to trees, tree-seeds or cuttings, in the same manner and in the same proportion as hereinbefore provided for a quarter-section: *Provided, however*, That in case such trees, seeds, or cuttings shall be destroyed by grasshoppers, or by extreme and unusual drouth, for any year or term of years the time for planting such trees, seeds, or cuttings shall be extended one year for every such year that they are so destroyed: *Provided further*, That the person making such entry shall, before he or she shall be entitled to such extension of time, file with the Register and the Receiver of the proper land-office an affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, setting forth the destruction of such trees, and that, in consequence of such destruction, he or she is compelled to ask an extension of time, in accordance with the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no final certificate shall be given or patent issued for the land so entered, until the expiration of eight years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within five years thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he or she or they have planted, and, for not less than eight years, have cultivated and protected such quantity and character of trees as aforesaid; that not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted on each acre,<sup>7</sup> and that at the time of making such

<sup>1</sup> Originally *ten* years; reduced to *eight* years by the act of 1874.

<sup>2</sup> Originally *forty* acres.

<sup>3</sup> Originally *twenty* acres.

<sup>4</sup> Originally *ten* acres.

<sup>5</sup> The words "unless fractional subdivisions of less than forty acres are entered, which in the aggregate shall not exceed one-quarter section" are omitted in the act of 1878.

<sup>6</sup> The former requirement was that ten acres should be broken the first year, ten the second year, and twenty the third year, and corresponding areas planted the year following. The proportion to be finally planted was one-fourth; it is now one-sixteenth.

<sup>7</sup> The former act required that the trees should be not "more than twelve feet apart each way." Under the present law the distance is equivalent to four feet each way.

proof that there shall be then growing at least six hundred and seventy-five living and thrifty trees to each acre,<sup>1</sup> they shall receive a patent for such tract of land.<sup>2</sup>

SEC. 3. That if at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, the claimant shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of this act, then and in that event such land shall be subject to entry under the homestead laws, or by some other person under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the party making claim to said land, either as a homestead settler, or under this act, shall give, at the time of filing his application, such notice to the original claimant as shall be prescribed by the rules established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and the rights of the parties shall be determined as in other contested cases.

SEC. 4.<sup>3</sup> That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the final certificate therefor.

SEC. 5. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices shall each be entitled to receive two dollars at the time of entry, and the like sum when the claim is finally established and the final certificate issued.

SEC. 6. That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 7. That parties who have already made entries under the acts approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, of which this is amendatory, shall be permitted to complete the same upon full compliance with the provisions of this act; that is, they shall, at the time of making their final proof, have had under cultivation, as required by this act, an amount of timber sufficient to make the number of acres required by this act.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

#### REGULATIONS AND RULINGS UNDER TIMBER-CULTURE ACT.

The following regulations have been prescribed pursuant to the fifth section of the above act:

1. The Register and Receiver will not restrict entries under this act to one quarter section only in each section, as was formerly done under the acts to which this is amendatory, but may allow entries to be made of subdivisions of different quarter-sections; provided that each entry shall form a compact body, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and that not more than that quantity shall be entered in any one section. Before allowing any entry applied for, they will, by a careful examination of the plat and tract books with reference to any previous entry or entries within the limits of the same section, satisfy themselves that the desired entry is admissible under this rule.

2. When they shall have satisfied themselves that the land applied for is properly subject to such entry, they will require the party to make the prescribed affidavit,

<sup>1</sup> Equal to about eight feet each way.

<sup>2</sup> The act of 1874 contained the provision that "in case of the death of a person who has complied with the provisions of this act for the period of three years, his heirs or legal representatives shall have the option to comply with the provisions of this act, and receive, at the expiration of eight years a patent for one hundred and sixty acres, or receive, without delay, a patent for forty acres, relinquishing all claim to the remainder."

<sup>3</sup> The fourth section of the act of 1874 (omitted in 1878) was as follows:

"SEC. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,' approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at any time after the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall, in addition to the settlement and improvements now required by law, have had under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, and in a good, thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of such fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead."

The rights of claimants under entries made as above are not affected by the repeal of this section. Homestead entries will be patented according to this obsolete section, if the entries were made before June 14, 1878.

and to pay the fee and that part of the commissions payable at the date of entry, and the Receiver will issue his receipt therefor, in duplicate, giving the party a duplicate receipt. They will number the entry in its order, in a separate series of numbers, unless they have already a series under the acts to which this act is amendatory, in which case they will number the entry as one of that series; they will note the entry on their records, and report it in their monthly returns, sending up all the papers therein, with an abstract of the entries allowed during the month under this act. If the affidavit is made before a Justice of the Peace, which the act admits of, his official character, and the genuineness of his signature, must be certified under seal.

3. When a contest is instituted, as contemplated in the third section of the act of June 14, 1878, the contestant will be allowed to make application to enter the land. The Register will thereupon indorse on the application the date of its presentation, and will make the application, and the contestant's affidavit setting forth the grounds of contest, the basis for further proceedings, these papers to accompany the report submitting the case to the General Land Office. Should the contest result in the cancellation of the contested entry, the contestant may then perfect his own, but no preference right will be allowed unless application is made by him at date of instituting contest.

4. The fees and commissions in this class of entries the Receiver will account for in the usual manner, indicating the same as fees and commissions on timber-culture entries, which will be charged against the maximum of \$3,000 now allowed by law.

5. In all cases under this act it will be required that trees shall be cultivated which shall be of the class included in the term "*timber*," the cultivation of shrubbery and fruit trees not being sufficient.

6. The applications, affidavits, and receipts in entries allowed under the act of June 14, 1878, will be made out according to the forms hereto attached.

The foregoing regulations have reference to public lands which are *agricultural* in character. There are special laws for the disposal of *desert lands, saline lands, town-sites on the public domain*, and lands which are unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for timber or stone.

Timber-culture rulings were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as follows:

1. A party having filed an application to contest the validity of a timber-culture entry, together with his application and affidavit for the entry of the land embraced therein, and another party having afterward filed the written relinquishment of the entry by the party, and made application to enter the same land, it was held that the contestant had the preference right to enter, on the existing entry being canceled. (*Commissioner's letter to Register and Receiver at Niobrara, Nebr., of July 13, 1877, case of Barrett vs. Maybury.*)

2. Where a party enters a tract on which a previous claimant had complied with the law by breaking and planting, that fact does not excuse him from complying with the timber-culture law in the same respects as if no such breaking or planting had been done. (*Commissioner's letter to Mark G. Lee, esq., of Shelton, Nebr., dated July 24, 1877.*)

3. In a case where the growth of timber on a section was confined to fixed limits, with no prospect that it would ever spread to meet the demands of the people that usually reside upon one section, and a timber-culture entry made in the section was contested on the ground that the section was not naturally devoid of timber, the contest was dismissed for the reason that the contestant failed to prove the allegation on which the order for the hearing was based. (*Commissioner's letter to the Register and Receiver at Benson, Minn., of July 25, 1877, case of Osmundson vs. Norby.*)

4. Where a party failed to get the requisite amount of planting done in one year on his entry, which was for 160 acres, on account of sickness, but had actually done the amount of breaking and planting required by law for an entry of 80 acres, he was permitted to relinquish 80 acres and retain the remaining 80 acres, provided that the 20 acres planted in trees should be embraced in the retained portion of the entry. (*Commissioner's letter to the Register and Receiver at Sioux Falls, Dak., of August 18, 1877, case of Willard D. Gould.*)

5. An application for a timber-culture entry was rejected because the affidavit on which it was based was made a considerable time before, and while the land was covered by a previous timber-culture entry. This action was on appeal affirmed by the head of the department. (*Secretary's letter of September 24, 1877, case of John Key.*)

6. In contests of timber-culture entries, the contestants in making applications to contest and to enter the lands must tender the amount of fee and commissions at the same time; the register and receiver must note the facts on their records, and the money be retained in possession of the contestants, awaiting final decisions in the

respective cases. (*Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Wichita, Kans., of December 4, 1877.*)

7. Application made for a timber-culture entry must be simultaneous with the making of the required affidavit, if the latter is made at the district land office, and if made elsewhere before some authorized officer, it must be produced within a reasonable time thereafter, but in no case can an affidavit made while the land is appropriated under the provisions of law be received. (*Secretary's letter of December 22, 1877, case of Hiram Campbell.*)

8. The requisites of an affidavit for a continuance on the ground of the absence of a witness are that it shows: 1st. The name and residence of the witness, and the materiality of his testimony; 2d. The exercise of proper diligence to procure the attendance of the witness; and 3d. That the witness can be had at the time to which it is sought to have the trial deferred. (*Secretary's letter of May 29, 1878, case of Wilson vs. Simmons.*)

The following timber-culture rulings were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:

1. A party having instituted a contest to cancel a timber-culture entry for non-compliance with the requirements of the act of March 13, 1874, failed to tender his application to enter the land in question on the date of instituting the contest, for the reason that the Register told the complainant *that was not* the proper time to file application, but, as affiant understood, the same should be filed at time of trial of contest: *Held*, where a claimant shows to the satisfaction of the Land Department that he was purposely misled by the local officers, such claimant's rights should not be prejudiced on that account. (*Secretary's letter of September 17, 1878, case of Wilson vs. Morrison and Danford.*)

2. In case a timber-culture entry is abandoned, the land covered by such entry is immediately subject to entry by another party under the timber-culture or homestead laws, but the party applying must give the prescribed notice, and the adverse party be allowed a hearing as in other contested cases. (*Commissioner's letter to Register and Receiver, Kirwin, Kans., November 1, 1878.*)

3. A party made a timber-culture entry of a tract of land, as he alleges, under a misunderstanding as to its location, and afterwards found that the tract he had entered was unfit for timber-culture. He therefore asked to be allowed to change his entry so as to embrace an entirely different tract. *Held*, that it was incumbent upon the party to ascertain definitely the location, as well as the character of the land, before he entered it, and failing to do this he cannot be allowed to change or relinquish his entry simply because of his negligence, or because the land does not prove to be what he expected. (*Secretary's letter of February 12, 1879, in the case of Cornelius Mace.*)

4. Where a party made a timber-culture entry under the acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874 (prior to the enactment of the act of June 14, 1878), it was held that every entry might be consummated under the act of June 14, 1878, by showing, when making final proof, that he had growing upon his claim (of 160 acres) 6,750 thrifty trees upon not less than 10 acres, the last-named act being construed as requiring a certain amount rather than the number of acres of timber. (*Commissioner's letter to O. D. English, Sioux Falls, Dak., February 14, 1879.*)

5. Where a party failed to break the requisite number of acres, and a contest was instituted, it was held that a strict compliance with law must be shown, and that the contestant, in making an application to contest, and at the same time to enter the land in question, must be regarded as an *adverse claimant*, whose appearance in the case precludes the sending of it to the board of equitable adjudication for confirmation, even where a substantial compliance with the law may be shown. (*Commissioner's letter of March 4, 1879, to R. & R., Beatrice, Nebr., Glemmer vs. Chandler. Affirmed by Secretary September 29, 1879.*)

6. The act of Congress approved June 14, 1878, permits persons who made timber-culture entries, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, to complete the same on compliance with requirements of its terms. (*Secretary's letter of March 17, 1879, case of Holland vs. Martin.*)

7. In a number of cases where parties applied to make timber-culture entries of land located in sections containing trees of various kinds, the applications were rejected upon the ground that there was sufficient timber in the several sections in which the tracts in question were situated to characterize them as timber lands. From this decision the parties appealed, and, upon consideration of the appeal, it was held that the word "timber" as used in the act of June 14, 1878, is defined to mean that sort of "wood which is proper for buildings, or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like," and that probably the true intention of the act was that the section of land in which an entry was made for the cultivation of timber should be naturally devoid of timber trees, such as pine, oak, ash, maple, elm, walnut, hickory,

and other timber trees. (*Secretary's letter of September 12, 1879, case of Nicholas Noll et. al.*)

8. The following instructions to Registers and Receivers were embodied in a circular issued by this office August 21, 1878, viz: "Do not allow a timber-culture entry except you have satisfactory proof that the section embracing the land claimed is prairie land or land naturally devoid of timber. Never allow a second timber-culture entry in a section where there is already an uncanceled timber-culture entry of a quarter of the same section. Remember that a party who contests a timber-culture entry gains no preference right to enter the land, unless he shall at date of instituting the contest, file with you a written application to enter the tract upon cancellation of the contested entry. Remember that the affidavit required in making a timber-culture entry must be acknowledged within the bounds of your land district. Return to the parties all such affidavits acknowledged outside of your district. The honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of the 26th June, 1878, decided that a person could not change his timber-culture entry to a homestead entry."

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 1,870,434.18 acres in timber-culture entries were made in the several land districts of the prairie States and in the Territories, and fees and commissions were received amounting to \$181,535 from this source. This was an increase of 1,349,760.79 acres over the entries of the year previous. The year following showed a further increase of 2,766,573.93, it being 896,139.75 more than the preceding year. According to the terms of the law, there can be no patents granted to those who have complied with all of the conditions until March 13, 1882.

*Entries under the Timber-culture act during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877, 1878, and 1879, with the total amount during those years.*

District.	Acres in 1876-'77.	Acres in 1877-'78.	Acres in 1878-'79.	Total number of acres.
ARIZONA.....				
Florence.....	2,320.00	1,600.00	3,280.00	7,200.00
Prescott.....	120.00			120.00
CALIFORNIA.....				
Los Angeles.....	80.17	976.82	1,700.92	2,757.91
Sacramento.....			160.00	160.00
San Francisco.....		160.00	49.82	209.82
Shasta.....	320.00	160.00	160.00	640.00
Stockton.....	307.85	880.00	640.00	1,827.85
Susanville.....		40.00	4,310.79	4,350.79
Visalia.....	9,998.03	5,692.60	8,597.28	24,287.91
COLORADO.....				
Central City.....		160.00		160.00
Del Norte.....	1,000.00	760.00	1,841.00	3,601.00
Denver City.....	1,383.33	14,078.75	13,062.43	28,524.51
Lake City.....		155.98	4-0.00	635.98
Pueblo.....	640.00	320.00	578.60	1,538.60
DAKOTA.....				
Bismarck.....	1,477.66	6,800.93	7,666.72	15,945.36
Deadwood.....			410.00	440.00
Fargo.....	19,997.82	169,988.13	246,722.67	436,708.62
Sioux Falls.....	27,992.18	268,354.15	104,779.04	401,125.37
Springfield.....	7,163.34	32,799.81	165,726.29	205,689.44
Yankton.....	11,557.92	101,860.98	206,353.01	319,771.91
IDAHO.....				
Boise City.....	1,146.70	1,311.96	4,675.68	7,134.34
Lewiston.....	5,889.21	20,857.57	17,374.78	44,121.56
Oxford.....			584.22	584.22
IOWA.....				
Des Moines.....	80.00	718.81	6,577.25	7,376.06
Sioux City.....	4,711.76	6,818.66		11,530.42
KANSAS.....				
Concordia.....	30,805.55	42,426.55	14,051.94	87,294.04
Hays City.....	30,428.95	127,584.52	31,644.48	189,657.95
Independence.....	200.00	280.00	1,322.15	1,802.15
Kirwin.....	37,655.16	161,296.75	66,618.28	265,570.19
Larned.....	77,345.94	169,122.90	207,222.74	453,691.58
Salina.....	42,095.94	74,195.47	55,253.42	171,544.83
Topeka.....	474.61	1,040.00	1,865.75	3,380.36
Wichita.....	19,214.59	16,978.17	20,037.83	56,230.59
LOUISIANA.....				
New Orleans.....			80.43	80.43
MINNESOTA.....				
Alexandria <sup>1</sup> .....	3,363.37			3,363.37
Benson.....	16,296.51	79,747.23	30,952.65	121,096.39
Detroit: Crookston <sup>2</sup> .....	4,774.61	46,990.83	109,413.17	161,178.61
Fergus Falls.....	5,128.35	76,176.03	30,598.71	111,903.10
Litchfield.....	6,849.00			6,849.00
New Ulm.....	7,399.91	67,523.83	27,235.43	102,159.17
Redwood Falls.....	10,020.30	48,817.23	21,268.97	80,106.50
Worthington.....	22,097.43	29,253.60	38,083.57	89,434.60

<sup>1</sup>Office removed to Fergus Falls September 13, 1876.

<sup>2</sup>Changed from Detroit to Crookston January 1, 1879.

## 8 RESULTS OF TIMBER-CULTURE ACTS: TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS.

*Entries under the timber-culture act, &c.—Continued.*

District.	Acres in 1876-'77.	Acres in 1877-'78.	Acres in 1878-'79.	Total number of acres.
MONTANA.....Bozeman.....	398.59	880.00	1,581.99	2,860.58
.....Helena.....		80.00	1,552.21	1,632.21
NEBRASKA.....Beatrice.....	4,956.92	4,548.75	4,668.79	14,174.46
.....Bloomington.....	31,433.34	65,991.58	137,380.99	234,805.91
.....Grand Island.....	18,069.25	56,503.65	97,259.66	171,832.56
.....Lincoln.....	14,874.31	12,175.53	13,354.71	40,404.55
.....Niobrara.....	7,528.21	28,357.55	91,799.93	127,685.69
.....Norfolk.....	5,836.70	1,320.00	32,881.18	40,037.88
.....North Platte.....	4,234.35	5,382.83	88,623.65	98,240.83
NEVADA.....Carson City.....	240.00	600.00	160.00	1,000.00
NEW MEXICO.....La Mesilla.....			1,731.93	1,731.93
.....Santa Fé.....		320.00	160.00	480.00
OREGON.....La Grande.....	2,374.87	14,838.06	10,643.31	27,856.24
.....Lake View.....			853.57	853.57
.....Oregon City.....	94.40			94.40
.....The Dalles.....	40.00	3,608.15	5,549.71	9,197.86
UTAH.....Salt Lake City.....	418.50	1,280.00	2,328.93	4,027.43
WASHINGTON.....Colfax.....		17,135.11	42,614.45	59,749.56
.....Vancouver.....	720.00	1,703.37	3,561.72	5,985.09
.....Walla Walla.....	19,026.75	58,398.52	20,814.65	98,239.92

*Summary of the preceding table by States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Acres in 1876-'77.	Acres in 1877-'78.	Acres in 1878-'79.	Total number of acres.
Arizona.....	2,440.00	1,600.00	3,280.00	7,320.00
California.....	10,906.05	8,189.42	15,618.81	34,714.28
Colorado.....	3,023.33	15,474.72	15,962.03	34,460.08
Dakota.....	68,188.92	359,804.05	731,687.73	1,159,680.70
Idaho.....	7,035.91	22,169.53	22,634.68	51,840.12
Iowa.....	4,791.76	7,537.47	6,577.25	18,906.48
Kansas.....	238,020.74	592,654.36	1,155,659.12	1,986,334.22
Louisiana.....			80.43	80.43
Minnesota.....	76,020.49	348,508.72	257,552.50	682,081.71
Montana.....	398.59	960.00	3,134.20	4,492.79
Nebraska.....	86,933.08	195,652.66	465,968.91	748,554.65
Nevada.....	240.00	600.00	160.00	1,000.00
New Mexico.....		320.00	1,891.93	2,211.93
Oregon.....	2,509.27	18,446.21	17,046.59	38,002.07
Utah.....	418.50	1,280.00	2,328.93	4,026.43
Washington.....	19,746.75	77,237.00	66,990.82	163,974.57
Total.....	520,673.39	1,870,434.18	2,766,573.93	5,157,681.50

## TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In former reports,<sup>1</sup> and from year to year in the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, full details will be found concerning the measures formerly taken for preventing depredations upon the timber on the public lands, or of recovering something as damages after the injury had been done. It is sufficient evidence that these early measures were ineffectual when we find it stated from official sources that the total net revenue to the government for the many millions of dollars worth of lumber taken amounted, from the beginning of records down to January, 1877, to but \$154,373.74.

A change was accordingly made in May, 1877. The duties formerly assigned to Registers and Receivers in the land offices in the care of timber were assumed by the General Land Office, and clerks from that office were detailed to investigate and report upon cases of depredation, with the view of prosecuting offenders, as the law provides. This law,

<sup>1</sup> House Report No. 259, first session Forty-third Congress, p. 38; *Forestry Report*, 1877, p. 12.

dating from March 2, 1831, is embodied in the Revised Statutes of the United States as section 2461, and is as follows:

If any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, assist, or be employed in cutting, or shall wantonly destroy, or cause to be wantonly destroyed, or aid, assist, or be employed in wantonly destroying any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber standing, growing, or being on any lands of the United States, which in pursuance of any law passed, or hereafter to be passed, have been reserved or purchased for the use of the United States for supplying or furnishing therefrom timber for the Navy of the United States; or if any person shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing from any such lands which have been reserved or purchased, any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber, unless duly authorized so to do by order in writing of a competent officer, and for the use of the Navy of the United States; or if any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red-cedar trees or other timber, from any other lands of the United States, acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever, other than for the use of the Navy of the United States, every such person shall pay a fine not less than triple the value of the trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

This law was originally designed for the protection of the reserves of live-oak and red-cedar along the Gulf coast, and its application had been extended to "other timber" by various rulings of the Department and judicial decisions, which it is not here necessary to repeat.<sup>1</sup>

This enforcement of penalties for the violation of a law that had long been dormant and disregarded naturally led to efforts for its repeal, or, at least, for some amendment that should render its operation less severe. The feeling upon this subject among the inhabitants of the newer States and the Territories is doubtless fairly represented in the following memorial adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory in 1878.

*To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming respectfully represent that the Interior Department holds that it is an offense against the laws of the United States to cut timber on any of the public lands, whether reserved for naval purposes or not; that the timber lands within the Territory of Wyoming are peculiarly situated, being in the mountains, and generally remote from the plains, and being that part of the public domain designated as timber and mineral lands, for which private titles cannot be obtained in any of the ways prescribed by law, except for mining purposes; that the agricultural and pastoral lands, as well as all desert lands in said Territory, are destitute of timber, and that the settlers thereon are consequently dependent upon the mountain forests for wood for fuel, and timber for purposes of construction and improvement; that many of the settlers who have come to this Territory came with faith in the fostering hand of the general government, believing that they would be permitted to acquire, by lawful means, whatever the region might afford for the establishment of homes, and coming before the restrictions of law were strictly imposed, have built themselves homes, and in so doing have appropriated timber from the public domain, which homes they will soon be compelled to abandon for want of repairs if the honorable Secretary of the Interior persists in the enforcement of the law as it now is, and Congress do not come to their aid, and that the necessity and importance of a supply of timber from the public lands of the Territory are plainly manifest when it is considered that the settlement and development of said Territory depend so largely upon such supply and the enjoyment of the resources the country affords, the construction and maintenance of railroads, with hundreds of miles of snow-sheds and fences, the building of towns, the establishment of settlements; none of these can be accomplished successfully while it is necessary, on account of the law, which is not subservient to the people's necessities and requirements, to derive the supply of lumber and fuel (other than coal) from the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan, more than a thousand miles away. Therefore your memorialists do humbly pray for the relief of the people of this Territory, and trust that the honorable Senate and House of Repre-

<sup>1</sup> See *Ex. Doc. (Senate) No. 9*, second session Forty-third Congress, parts 1 and 2, in which ample details are given as to the earlier measures taken for the prevention of timber depredations, as well as those adopted down to the beginning of 1878 under the system begun in May, 1877.

sentatives of the United States in Congress assembled will enact such a law as will enable them to acquire a right to utilize so much of the timber resources of the Territory as is necessary for their wants and the demands of internal improvements, both private and public; and as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

It will be observed that ideas of the conserviency of forests, or the wants of the future, are entirely overlooked in the anxiety to satisfy the current wants of the present time. To one unacquainted with the conditions that actually exist the supplies of timber might be thought inexhaustible in amount and infinite in duration, yet nothing can be more fallacious than this, as the near future must assuredly prove. Without further considering the discussions thus raised, it remains for us to notice the several acts passed at the second session of the Forty-third Congress, having direct reference to the timber upon the public lands.

In relation to the waste going on upon the public lands in the cutting of the redwood and giant trees in California, the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1879, says:

The waste and destruction of the redwood (*Sequoia sempervivens*) and "big trees" (*Sequoia gigantea*) of California have been and continue to be so great as to cause apprehension that these species of trees, the noblest and oldest in the world, will entirely disappear unless some measure be soon taken to preserve at least a portion of them. I am informed that in the more inaccessible sections of the Coast Range in the northern and on the west side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the southern section of California, some forests of these trees still remain that may and should be preserved either wholly or, at least, in part. The importance of preserving these species of trees in sufficient quantity to serve to this and coming generations as an illustration of the magnificence of the grandest of primeval forests is so great as to have attracted the attention of men of science in both Europe and America, from some of the most eminent of whom I have received communications on this subject. It is especially desirable that the big trees in the above-named localities be preserved, as the "Mariposa Grove," now celebrated for its specimens of that species, is small, and many of the large trees in it are injured by fire.

I would, therefore, recommend that the President be authorized to withdraw from sale or other disposition an area at least equal to two townships on the Coast Range in the northern, and an equal area in the southern part of the State of California, the precise form and location of the tracts to be determined at his discretion.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1879, makes the following statements and suggestions in respect to depredations on the public timber lands:

I deem it my duty again to invite the attention of Congress to the depredations committed on the timber lands of the United States and the necessity of the enactment of laws calculated to arrest the indiscriminate destruction of our forests, especially the mountainous regions of the country. Since my last annual report the only action taken by Congress toward the suppression of timber depredations consisted in the appropriation of \$40,000, provided for by the act of March 3, 1879. Under this appropriation a maximum force of fifteen special timber agents was employed to investigate trespasses in the various public land States and Territories. These agents were from time to time transferred from one field to another as it was thought that they could best serve the public interests.

The labors of these agents have been fruitful of good results in two directions: First, in collecting testimony for the prosecution of trespassers and for the recovery of the value of timber unlawfully taken from the public lands. It was predicted by many opponents of the policy pursued in this respect by the Department that the cost of the investigations and prosecutions would not be covered by the proceeds, and that therefore the money appropriated and spent for this purpose would in a great part be money thrown away. This prediction has not been justified by results. The sum covered into the Treasury during the last fiscal year on account of timber depredations was largely in excess of the sum appropriated, and a considerable number of cases is still pending in the courts awaiting trial, which will, when judgment is obtained, very much increase the amount already recovered. The details are presented in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The prosecution of depredators on the public timber lands has, therefore, been a well-paying business to the government.

This, however, is the least important result of the operations of the Department in this respect. Of far greater consequence is the fact that the investigation of trespasses and the prosecution of depredators, carried on with vigor and earnestness, al-

though with very limited means, have created in some of the localities where the depredations had been most extensive, a wholesome respect for the law, and strengthened the desire of good citizens, who have the interests of the country at heart, to see the unlawful destruction of the public timber cease. It is indeed gratifying to observe that the interest in this important question which the measures adopted by the government have awakened, and the discussions which have followed, have greatly weakened the opposition which existed at the beginning to the policy pursued by this Department. Even in the States and Territories where the timber necessary for domestic and business purposes can be obtained only from the public lands, unless imported from a distance, a healthy public opinion seems to be springing up which recognizes that an indiscriminate destruction of the forests, and especially the denudation of the mountain slopes of the timber growth covering them, must inevitably result in incalculable and irreparable injury to the economical interests of those States and Territories, and become ultimately destructive to the prosperity of their people.

This is an observation which by painful experience has forced itself upon every civilized nation on earth; and it is to be hoped that the American people will become mindful of it while it is yet time to remedy the evil already wrought by the reckless improvidence which has so far prevailed.

While the measures taken by this Department have undoubtedly produced a good effect in many localities, it must be kept in mind that the limited means allowed by Congress permitted only a comparatively small field to be covered by its operations. The greatest danger of a wholesale destruction of our forests, and of the disastrous consequences that destruction will bring after it, exists in those States and Territories where the timber indispensably required for domestic use and local industry must be taken from the public lands, there being no timber lands in private possession, and the public lands being mostly unsurveyed and not subject to purchase or entry.

In my last annual report I discussed the inadequacy of the laws enacted by the last Congress "authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," and providing "for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon and in Washington Territory." The opinion I then ventured to express, that the first of these acts would be taken advantage of not only by settlers and miners to provide economically for their actual current wants, but by persons who would see in this donation a chance to make money quickly; that it would stimulate a wasteful consumption beyond actual need and lead to wanton destruction, and that the machinery left to this Department to prevent or repress such waste and destruction through the enforcement of rules to be made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office would be found insufficient for that purpose, has already in many places been verified by experience; also the predictions made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office with regard to the effect of the second one of the above-named acts. Referring to what was said about these laws in my last annual report, I repeat my earnest recommendation that they be repealed, and that more adequate legislation be substituted therefor.

It is by no means denied that the people of the above-named States and Territories must have timber for their domestic use as well as the requirements of their local industries. Neither is it insisted upon that the timber so required should be imported from a distance, so that the forests in those States and Territories might remain intact. This would be unreasonable. But it is deemed necessary that a law be enacted providing that the people may lawfully acquire the timber required for their domestic use and their local industries from the public lands under such regulations as will prevent the indiscriminate and irreparable destruction of forests, with its train of disastrous consequences. It is thought that this end will be reached by authorizing the government to sell timber from the public lands principally valuable for the timber thereon, without conveying the fee, and to conduct such sales by government officers under such instructions from this Department as will be calculated to prevent the denudation of large tracts, especially in those mountain regions where forests once destroyed will not reproduce themselves. I have no doubt that under such a law, well considered in its provisions, the people of those States and Territories would be enabled to obtain all the timber they need for domestic as well as industrial purposes at reasonable rates, and that at the same time the cutting of timber can be so regulated as to afford sufficient protection to the existence and reproduction of the forests, which is so indispensable to the future prosperity of those regions. I venture to express the opinion that the enactment of such a law has become a pressing necessity, and cannot much longer be delayed without great and irreparable injury to one of the most vital interests of the people. I therefore again commend to the consideration of Congress the bill introduced as Senate bill No. 609 in the last Congress.

The subject of the destruction of forests by fire also calls for early and earnest attention. In most, if not all, of the States where timber lands are in private possession, the setting of fires in them is made a highly penal offense by statute. But there is no law of the United States providing specifically for the punishment of such offenses

when committed on the public lands. It is a matter of experience that such fires on the public lands of the Western States and Territories are sometimes set by Indians, but in a majority of cases by hunters, mining prospectors, and tourists who negligently leave their camp-fires burning when moving from place to place, as well as by persons who deliberately set timber on fire for the purpose of deadening and thus preparing it for particular use. It is said that larger areas of timber land are devastated by such fires than by all other kinds of depredation, and this is probably true. I therefore repeat the recommendation made in my first annual report, that a law be enacted prescribing a severe penalty for the willful or negligent setting of fires upon the public lands of the United States, and also for the recovery of all damages thereby sustained. It may in many cases be difficult to obtain the testimony necessary for the conviction of persons guilty of this offense; but if the law is successfully enforced only in some instances, it will serve to direct general attention to the danger to which any one who willfully or negligently sets fire to public timber exposes himself, and thus to make many persons, who so far have given no thought to the possible consequences of their negligence or recklessness, more careful in the future.

I would also repeat the recommendation made in former reports that the President be authorized to appoint a Commission, composed of qualified persons, to study the laws and practices adopted in other countries for the preservation and cultivation of forests, and to report to Congress a plan for the same object, applicable to our circumstances. The time is fast approaching when forest-culture will be to the people of the United States as important a question as it is in older countries; and then it will be a subject of painful wonder to thinking men, how it could have been so long neglected.

#### USE OF WOOD AND TIMBER IN UNSURVEYED PARTS OF THE TERRITORIES.

In pursuance of chapter 76, passed at the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress<sup>1</sup> (April 30, 1878), the following privileges are granted with respect to wood and timber in the Territories:

[After appropriating \$7,500 for actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent entries, trespasses on the public lands and official misconduct, this act continues—]

*Provided*, That where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories, and not for export from the Territories of the United States where the timber grew: *And provided further*, That if any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the Territories of the United States, it shall be liable to seizure by the United States authorities wherever found.

#### USE OF TIMBER BY NEW RAILROAD COMPANIES.

By an act approved March 3, 1878, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," the following provision is made concerning the use of materials needed for construction:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, except the District of Columbia, or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Statutes of the United States, 1877-'78*, p. 46.

<sup>2</sup> A circular of instructions under this act is given in the Report of General Land Office for 1878, p. 58.

## PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE CITIZENS OF COLORADO, NEVADA, AND THE TERRITORIES.

AN ACT authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes. Approved June 3, 1878.

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That all citizens of the United States, and other persons *bona-fide* residents of the States of Colorado or Nevada, or either of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, or Montana, and all other mineral districts of the United States, shall be, and are hereby, authorized and permitted to fell and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes, any timber or other trees growing or being on the public lands, said lands being mineral, and not subject to entry, in either of said States, Territories, or districts of which such citizens or persons may be at the time *bona-fide* residents, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the protection of the timber and of the undergrowth growing upon such lands, and for other purposes: *Provided*, The provisions of this act shall not extend to railroad corporations.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of any local land-office in whose district any mineral land may be situated to ascertain, from time to time, whether any timber is being cut or used upon any such lands, except for the purposes authorized by this act, within their respective land districts; and, if so, they shall immediately notify the Commissioner of the General Land Office of that fact; and all necessary expenses incurred in making such proper examinations shall be paid and allowed such Register and Receiver in making up their quarterly accounts.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this act, or any rules and regulations in pursuance thereof, made by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to which may be added imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

The following rules and regulations have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, under date of August 16, 1878, for the protection of timber and of the undergrowth growing upon mineral lands of the United States, not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry in the States of Colorado and Nevada, or in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, or Montana, and in all other mineral districts of the United States, in compliance with the provisions of an act approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes:"

With the view to, and the intention of, preserving the young timber and undergrowth upon the mineral lands of the United States, and to the end that the mountain sides may not be left denuded and barren of the timber and undergrowth necessary to prevent the precipitation of the rainfall and melting snows in floods upon the fertile arable lands in the valleys below, thus destroying the agricultural and pasturage interests of the mineral and mountainous portions of the country, I do hereby make and cause to be promulgated, by virtue of the power vested in me by the act entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories (excepting Washington Territory) to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," the following rules and regulations:

1. Section 2461, Revised Statutes, is still in force in all of the States and Territories named in the bill, and its provisions may be enforced, as heretofore, against persons trespassing upon any other than lands which are in fact mineral, or have been withdrawn as such; and in all cases where trespasses are committed upon the timber upon public lands which are not mineral, the trespassers will be prosecuted under said section.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to cut or remove, or cause to be cut or removed, from any of the mineral lands of the United States any timber or undergrowth of any kind whatsoever less than 8 inches in diameter, and any person so offending shall be liable to be fined, in compliance with the provisions of the third section of said act, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to which may be added imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

3. It shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of each and every local land office in whose district any mineral land may be situated to ascertain by personal observation, or by sending persons to examine the same from time to time, whether any timber is being cut or used upon any such lands except for the purpose of build-

ing, or for agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes, or whether any timber is cut in violation of these rules and regulations within their respective land districts; and, if they shall ascertain that there is any such violation, they shall immediately report the same to this office, giving in detail the facts, designating the location of the land, and if surveyed giving description by legal subdivisions, giving the names and residences of persons who have violated the provisions of the act above referred to, or the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, and also the names and residences of witnesses by whom the facts of such violation can be proven.

4. All necessary expenses incurred by Registers and Receivers for traveling and other necessary expenses in making personal examination, or for the payment of the services and expenses of persons employed to make such examinations, will be paid and allowed to such Registers and Receivers in making up their next quarterly accounts after such expenses shall have been incurred.

### TIMBER LANDS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

AN ACT for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington Territory. Approved June 3, 1878.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That surveyed public lands of the United States within the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and in Washington Territory, not included within military, Indian, or other reservations of the United States, valuable chiefly for timber, but unfit for cultivation, and which have not been offered at public sale according to law, may be sold to citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become such, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person or association of persons, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and lands valuable chiefly for stone may be sold on the same terms as timber lands: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall defeat or impair any *bona-fide* claim under any law of the United States, or authorize the sale of any mining claim, or the improvements of any *bona-fide* settler, or lands containing gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or coal, or lands selected by the said States under any law of the United States donating lands for internal improvements, education, or other purposes: *And provided further*, That none of the rights conferred by the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," shall be abrogated by this act; and all patents granted shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may have been acquired under and by the provisions of said act; and such rights shall be expressly reserved in any patent issued under this act.

SEC. 2. That any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file with the Register of the proper district a written statement in duplicate, one of which is to be transmitted to the General Land Office, designating by legal subdivisions the particular tract of land he desires to purchase, setting forth that the same is unfit for cultivation, and valuable chiefly for its timber or stone; that it is uninhabited; contains no mining or other improvements, except for ditch or canal purposes, where any such do exist, save such as were made by or belong to the applicant, nor, as deponent verily believes, any valuable deposit of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or coal; that deponent has made no other application under this act; that he does not apply to purchase the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he might acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself; which statement must be verified by the oath of the applicant before the Register or the Receiver of the land-office within the district where the land is situated; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he may have paid for said lands, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he may have made, except in the hands of *bona-fide* purchasers, shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. That upon the filing of said statement, as provided in the second section of this act, the Register of the land-office shall post a notice of such application, embracing a description of the land by legal subdivisions, in his office, for a period of sixty days, and shall furnish the applicant a copy of the same for publication, at the expense of such applicant, in a newspaper published nearest the location of the premises, for a like period of time; and after the expiration of said sixty days, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, the person desiring to purchase shall furnish to the Register of the Land-Office satisfactory evidence, first, that said notice of the applica-

tion prepared by the Register as aforesaid was duly published in a newspaper as herein required; secondly, that the land is of the character contemplated in this act, unoccupied and without improvements, other than those excepted, either mining or agricultural, and that it apparently contains no valuable deposits of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or coal; and upon payment to the proper officer of the purchase-money of said land, together with the fees of the Register and the Receiver, as provided for in case of mining claims in the twelfth section of the act approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the applicant may be permitted to enter said tract, and, on the transmission to the General Land Office of the papers and testimony in the case, a patent shall issue thereon: *Provided*, That any person having a valid claim to any portion of the land may object, in writing, to the issuance of a patent to lands so held by him, stating the nature of his claim thereto; and evidence shall be taken, and the merits of said objection shall be determined by the officers of the Land-Office, subject to appeal, as in other land cases. Effect shall be given to the foregoing provisions of this act by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 4. That after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or wantonly destroy, any timber growing on any lands of the United States in said States or Territory, or remove, or cause to be removed, any timber from said public lands with intent to export or dispose of the same; and no owner, master, or consignee of any vessel, or owner, director, or agent of any railroad, shall knowingly transport the same, or any lumber manufactured therefrom; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined for every offense a sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his land in the ordinary working of his mining claim, or preparing his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements, or the taking of timber for the use of the United States; and the penalties herein provided shall not take effect until ninety days after the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That any person prosecuted in said States or Territory for violating section 2461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, who is not prosecuted for cutting timber for export from the United States, may be relieved from further prosecution and liability therefor upon payment into the court wherein said action is pending of the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for all lands on which he shall have cut, or caused to be cut, timber, or remove, or cause to be removed, the same: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as granting to the person hereby relieved the title to said lands for said payment; but he shall have the right to purchase the same upon the same terms and conditions as other persons, as provided hereinbefore in this act: *And further provided*, That all moneys collected under this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States. And section 4751 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as it relates to the States and Territories herein named.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The section partially repealed by this act was as follows:

SEC. 4751. All penalties and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of sections 2461, 2462, and 2463, title "The Public Lands," shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be paid over, one half to the informers, if any, or captors where seized, and the other half to the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the Navy pension fund; and the Secretary is authorized to mitigate, in whole or in part, on such terms and conditions as he deems proper, by an order in writing, any fine, penalty, or forfeiture so incurred.

It is too soon to expect definite information as to the operation of these recent enactments,<sup>2</sup> but is clearly evident that the entire absence

<sup>1</sup> The regulations issued under this section are simply an explanation of the meaning of the act, the form of affidavit by the applicant, and the testimony required of his witnesses.

<sup>2</sup> The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1878, gives the following opinions from officials who have opportunities for observation:

"Recent timber legislation is well received by the people. It relieves them of constant apprehension of prosecution for taking timber necessary for the existence of life and business. Authorizing, as it does, for local and free use of all alike, timber upon mineral lands, monopoly is avoided and the best public interest is promoted. If Congress will make early provision for and require the survey of all non-mineral timber-bearing land, the vexed timber question will be settled, or be in a condition which

of any provisions tending to the protection of future growths or to the prevention of waste will, in future time, be regarded with unavailing regret.

**ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR IN REFERENCE TO  
THE REPRESSION OF TIMBER DEPREDATION.**

With reference to the proceedings instituted by the Department of the Interior for the protection of timber growing upon the public lands, under the provisions of the several acts passed at the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, says:

Since then there has been no further legislative action taken by Congress towards the suppression of timber depredations on the public lands, save as follows: In act of March 3, 1879, "To meet expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, forty thousand dollars, to be made available immediately" (Statutes, third session, Forty-fifth Congress, p. 392). Under this appropriation investigations of public-timber trespass have been made, and efforts have been continued to suppress the depredations, still extensive, and which the interests of the government and of the people settling and residing in the region of the public timbered lands require should be still pursued with unremitted earnestness and vigor.

Special agents have been detailed to investigate trespass and collect testimony in the various public land States and Territories, and they have been transferred from one field to another as circumstances indicated they could best serve the public interests. They are now assigned to duty, as follows:

In Alabama, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; New Mexico, 1; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oregon, 1; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 4; Washington Territory, 1; Wyoming Territory, 1; the latter agent operating along the line of the Utah and Pacific Railroad.

Reports received from the agents, and from the Registers and Receivers, show somewhat of the great extent to which timber depredations have been and are still being committed, and the results attending the efforts which have been exerted towards suppressing the same.

In Alabama, the suit instituted against the owners of a mill in Butler County, referred to in my last annual report, has been discontinued, said mill owners having made payment of \$4,024.11, in settlement of the trespass, and the amount having been covered into the United States Treasury.

Two agents have been operating in Alabama during the past fiscal year, and have reported many names of trespassers upon the public lands in that State, but many of these persons were employes of mill owners and timber speculators. Several iron and furnace companies have been committing extensive depredations upon public lands entered under the homestead law, for the purpose of removing the timber therefrom and not for improvement and cultivation. The timber taken from these lands was mostly burned into charcoal for use in the furnaces. These cases are now being thoroughly investigated, and civil and criminal proceedings are being instituted.

Trespass, covering several thousand acres of public land, by boxing the trees for turpentine purposes, has been reported, and civil and criminal suits have been instituted against the parties.

Besides a number of persons arrested for trespass upon public timber and bound over to appear at the next term of the United States circuit court, fifteen persons have been tried for timber trespass, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for from ten to thirty days, with costs.

Several parties have been reported as operating along the line of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, stripping the land of its timber under cover of title from the railroad

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will make it easy of settlement with all offenders and to the approval of all good men." JOHN WASSON, *Surveyor-General of Arizona*.

"The passage of the recent act by Congress, providing for the sale of 160 acres of timber to each qualified purchaser, will prove of inestimable value to the farmers in Eastern Washington, where timber is generally located in the mountainous districts and remote from their homes.

"Heretofore but little call was made for the survey of these lands, for the reason that as soon as surveyed they were taken up by transient land speculators, under the pre-emption act, and, held at such high figures that the average farmer could not afford to purchase them, and, when unsurveyed, necessity forced nearly all to become depredators on the public lands." W. McMICKEN, *Surveyor-General of Washington Territory*.

company and deeds by tax collectors; these facts were duly reported to the governor of Alabama.

Several propositions for compromise have been received, but no definite action has yet been taken.

In Arkansas, the annual loss to the government by the destruction of valuable timber has been estimated at not less than \$500,000. The special agent has been circumscribed in his action by yellow fever and quarantine. Several names of trespassers have been reported by the agent; suits have been instituted against a number of persons held to bail for their appearance at the next term of the United States circuit court. Three parties plead guilty, and were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Many of the trespasses in this State were committed upon lands entered under the homestead law, the parties making entry evidently having no intention of complying with the requirements of said law, but for the sole purpose of denuding the land of its timber.

In California six parties, who were indicted for trespass upon public timber lands, have been relieved from further prosecution and liability therefor by paying into the court the sum of \$9,900, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878.

In Colorado, under the operation of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, "authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," large quantities of timber are reported taken from the public lands, whether unlawfully or not can only be determined by test cases, which will involve a construction of scope of said act by the judiciary.

In Dakota, trespass cases have been reported involving about 2,650,000 feet of timber. A few persons have been tried, found guilty, and fined. The course taken by the department towards suppressing timber depredations, except in some few localities, seems to be generally approved in the Territory.

In Florida, the cases mentioned in my last annual report are still pending in the United States court. Many new cases of trespass have been reported, involving 62,650,000 feet of timber. Suits have been instituted in which bonds have been given amounting to \$63,400, and the cases continued until the next term of the court.

Most of the trespasses in this State are directly or indirectly committed by a few leading mill owners and log speculators, and partly upon lands entered under the homestead law by their employes, for whom they pay the entry fees and other incidental expenses. Some difficulty in procuring evidence and bringing suits in certain cases has arisen from the residence of the trespasser being in Florida, while the public timber lands trespassed upon are in Alabama, whence the logs are rafted to the mills in Florida, and there manufactured into lumber.

The agents report the boxing of trees for turpentine under contract with certain turpentine distillers. The amount of public lands thus trespassed upon is estimated to be 13,160 acres, and the damage to the same to amount to \$13,160. Suits have been instituted and are still pending against parties so trespassing.

In Idaho, the Registers and Receivers report a number of arrests for cutting railroad ties, and in two instances judgment has been rendered for the government for more than \$13,000.

In Louisiana, the past efforts of the special agents in suppressing timber depredations have had the effect of greatly diminishing the unlawful cutting of public timber in those districts under their charge. A majority of the prominent citizens and mill owners in Calcasieu Parish have publicly expressed a strong desire for the suppression of such depredations. For the preservation of the timber interest, and the credit and good name of the inhabitants, they have openly pledged themselves to discountenance and discourage by every means in their power the unlawful cutting of timber on government lands.

The last suit pending in the United States circuit court was settled April 14, 1879, and \$20,000 was covered into the United States Treasury on account of timber depredations. Considerable timber taken from the lands entered under the homestead law in the vicinity of Sabine River, and sold to the Louisiana Western Railroad Company, has been reported. The efforts of the agent are inducing entries of lands. A number of small lots of logs, cut from lands fraudulently entered under the homestead law, have been found here and there in the vicinity of the Sabine River.

In Michigan several cases of timber trespass have been reported, amounting to 19,111,946 feet. One person pleaded guilty of unlawfully taking 50,000 feet of timber from government land, and was fined the sum of \$300 by the United States district court.

Information has been received stating that Canadians are crossing the national boundary and lumbering extensively on the government lands in the Marquette district and on the shores along Lake Huron. Several cases of heavy depredations on the public timber are now being investigated by our agent.

In Minnesota the efforts of the government have been directed toward the investigation of timber trespasses committed several years ago, some of which have been settled without litigation, by the payment of stumpage to the amount of \$2,634.87, which amount has been covered into the Treasury. Many cases of old trespass, involving a large amount of timber, are still pending in the United States court. Seven cases of recent trespass, reported by the agents, to the amount of 336,792 feet of timber, are being adjusted.

It has been reported that trespass to the extent of 15,000,000 feet of timber has been committed upon the unsurveyed public lands located with half-breed scrip, the trespassers not having first complied with the conditions of the law in regard to locating such scrip. Extensive trespassing has been reported along our northern national boundary line, where large quantities of lumber and a great number of ties for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company have been taken and shipped across the line into Manitoba. How to arrest it is a grave question, in view of the great distance of the localities from the United States courts.

In Mississippi it has been found, from observations made by United States deputy surveyors in their connection with efforts made to suppress timber depredations, that in the southern part of the State, wherever it was found profitable to cut and remove government timber, it has been universally done. For more than twenty years the work of spoliation has been carried on, until now there is not a stream in the State emptying into the Gulf of Mexico and large enough for floating logs the banks of which have not been denuded of all their valuable pine timber.

The operations of the agent have been seriously interrupted by the prevalence of yellow fever and the establishing of quarantine. The State laws are such that it is extremely difficult to secure evidence necessary to the successful prosecution of trespass cases.

Ninety-seven thousand one hundred and sixteen logs are reported as unlawfully cut upon public lands on the banks of the Hobolochitto, Red, and Black Creeks, and suits have been instituted for the recovery of the value of the timber and the punishment of the trespassers.

Report is made of trespass covering a large acreage of public timber lands by boxing the trees thereon for turpentine purposes.

In Missouri, extensive timber trespassing in Camden County and along the whole region of the Osage River has been reported, and will be investigated at an early day. It is estimated that last year 500,000 railroad ties were cut and rafted through the Osage River, a large proportion of which were cut from government lands pre-empted for the sole purpose of obtaining the timber thereon.

In Oregon, civil actions for timber trespass are pending in the courts, and one to the amount of \$10,500.

In Washington Territory, extensive depredations upon the public timber are reported, and the agent is actively engaged in a thorough investigation preparatory to instituting suits. In cases where suits have been instituted, judgment has been rendered in favor of the government to the amount of \$2,951.50. Stumpage to the amount of \$543.48 has been paid to the government.

In Wyoming and Utah, as well as Colorado, the manufacture of ties obtained from government lands and the sale of them to the Union Pacific and other railroad companies has become a great monopoly, one contracting party alone having cut and delivered thousands of railroad ties so obtained, from which they have realized vast sums of money. Numerous parties have had recourse to the unsurveyed public lands bordering on the tributaries of the North Platte River, and from the public lands in the one region bordering on the French and Brush Creeks no less than 1,000,000 railroad cross-ties have been taken. The sum of \$20,267.19 has been paid into the United States Treasury, in settlement for 810,687 railroad ties unlawfully taken from the public lands. Mill owners and charcoal companies in Wyoming have been reported as trespassing heavily on the public timber, and one very extensive lumber and charcoal company is reported as having cut during the last season more than 1,000,000 feet of timber, and consumed nearly 80,000 cords of wood in the manufacture of charcoal, much of which timber was obtained from the government lands. In one small section of this Territory the United States deputy surveyor reports 200,000 cords of wood, 1,000,000 feet saw-logs, 40,000 fence poles, and 80,000 cross-ties as having been taken within a few years.

One suit pending at the last term of the United States court in Wyoming has been settled by the department, and none have since been instituted.

Parties seem disposed to cease trespassing where there is a probability of detection; otherwise it would be carried on as extensively as ever.

In Utah the cutting of public timber is carried on to a large extent, but mostly for domestic and mining purposes.

From Wisconsin, letters were received early in the past fiscal year, stating that public timber trespassers were becoming so numerous that honest lumbermen could not

compete with them, and that the evasion of the homestead law for the purpose of securing a color of title, under which timber is taken, was the worst feature they had to contend with, as nine-tenths of the homestead entries were made for the purpose of stripping the land of its timber.

In view of these facts, special attention has been paid to timber trespass in this State. Many new cases of trespass have been reported, involving 13,257,624 feet of logs, 767 cords of wood, 1,100 railroad ties, and 50 cords of tan-bark; 2,156,319 feet of logs and 262 cords of wood have been delivered to the special agents on demand.

A large number of persons have been indicted, and many suits are now pending in the courts. The sum of \$3,363.08 has been covered into the United States Treasury on account of timber depredations.

In all cases where the agents could trace the logs cut by any trespasser upon public lands into the possession of any mill company or lumber speculator, they have notified said company or speculator that the government would hold them responsible for the logs, or the value thereof, until the cases against the trespassers should be legally disposed of.

Reports from the agents and others show that while trespassing upon public timber lands in this State has been extensively carried on for a number of years past, the material has changed hands so often and the trespasses committed so long ago, it would be very difficult to prove any cases now. Even in trespass cases of later years, it is very difficult to collect sufficient evidence, as many of the saw-mill owners are, or have been, connected with the trespassers upon public timber lands, and have agreed among themselves not to disclose anything; and information has been received that the woods have in several places been set on fire in order to destroy evidence.

Four special agents are endeavoring to obtain testimony sufficient to sustain the suits now pending, and are collecting evidence of new trespass cases for the purpose of instituting suits. There is no difficulty in ascertaining the fact that large quantities of timber have been unlawfully cut from the public land, as the agents report that at least 105,000,000 feet of logs are now collected in booms in the Wisconsin River, but it is difficult to ascertain when and by whom they were cut, and just what portion of them were unlawfully taken from public lands.

In the turpentine orchards of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, much injury results to the public timber by reason of frequent fires which either kill the trees or burn them so badly around the boxes that in a high wind they readily break and fall.

After the yield of turpentine has become exhausted, cattle owners sometimes spread fire *ad libitum* over the forests, and in one such instance by the raging of the fire for a single night more than a million pine stumps remained from what had been so many valuable pine trees before being boxed for turpentine purposes, no less than half of which were on government lands.

Reports have been received of wanton destruction by fire in public timber forests on the mountain slopes of Utah. In one case, 10,000 acres on unsurveyed land were thus destroyed. In the broken sections of country where there is much fallen timber, and no water, it is difficult to stay the progress of these fires. There are many theories as to their origin, some stating that they spread from campers' fires, and others asserting that proof can be adduced that they are the work of men using large quantities of fence poles, who deliberately set fires in the best groves, in order to deaden the timber and make it light and easy to haul away. If the fires are often repeated, the result will be serious in its climatic influences, and especially will the snows, which now often lie till August, become melted in June, and so destroy the value of the mountain streams thus swollen for irrigating purposes.

The powers of the department are so enfeebled by the limited appropriations for detecting and punishing timber trespassers that but little of the plunder and destruction of the timber on the public domain can be arrested. There is great necessity for more prompt and vigorous action than the government has heretofore taken for the protection of its interests.

The work during the past fiscal year of the special division of this office having charge of the business arising under the efforts of the department to investigate and suppress timber depredations is thus stated:

Letters received.....	1,229
Letters written.....	735
Covering pages in letter record.....	553

## RECENT STATE AND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION HAVING REFERENCE TO FORESTRY.

In the *Forestry Report* for 1877 (pages 200-214) the principal State and Territorial laws for the encouragement of tree-culture and timber-protection were presented. In Kansas and Nebraska, States in which silviculture is a subject of acknowledged importance, laws for encouragement by way of bounties had already been passed, and after a few years of trial had been repealed; in the former State by direct act, and in the latter by constitutional amendment.<sup>1</sup>

Within the past year, Iowa, which has been for many years prominently interested in forest-tree planting, has also repealed a portion of its bounty law, so far as it allowed the Boards of Supervisors to increase the premium offered for tree-planting to a sum not exceeding an annual exemption from taxation of \$500 per acre. These seemingly retrograde movements appear to indicate that in a too earnest zeal for the promotion of a much-desired object, the legislators of former years had exceeded the limits which a well-considered law should have fixed, and that the laws now repealed afforded opportunities for pretended claims which had no merit to support them, and which, if allowed, would operate unjustly against other classes of taxable property.

This subject of protection and encouragement is one from which we can draw no information from European practice or precedent. It is peculiarly an American idea, and can only be settled by carefully observing the operation of our laws, and profiting by the errors which they bring to light. There are some very zealous advocates for tree-planting who insist that the profits of the enterprise are sufficiently ample of themselves to stimulate effort without further reward. Others would offer a limited exemption from taxation, either to the full value of the land planted or to the increased value that it may acquire by reason of planting. We consider the latter, for the present, a safe rule, and, in regions where there is no climatic or other obstacles to the growth of trees, a sufficient encouragement.

But instances will occur in all countries where exceptional difficulties may involve extraordinary expense, and where the public welfare may demand an outlay even much above the value of the land, as occurs in the planting of sand-dunes and in the prevention of eroding torrents. In such cases the governments of Europe have sometimes granted considerable subsidies for the improvement of private lands, on the plea of public necessity, and with a due sense of justice to the rights of all.

These facts only tend to show that general rules often have their exceptions, and that what may be desirable in one section of the country may be unwise in another.

In order to learn, as far as possible, the reasons for the retrograde legislation upon tree planting in Iowa, we addressed a special circular to the County Auditor (who is also clerk of the Board of Supervisors) of each county in that State, asking information in reference to the amount of planting that had been done under the act of 1868, as well in forest as in fruit trees and hedges, and, so far as known, the reasons that had led to the recent change.

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<sup>1</sup>The Constitution of Nebraska, adopted in 1875, while it forbids the exemption of private property from taxation, provides in section 2, article 9, as follows:

\* \* \* "The legislature may provide that the increased value of lands, by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof."

From the replies received we subjoin the following, as expressing a variety of opinions (mostly adverse to the theory of granting bounties for encouragement), and a considerable amount of statistical information upon this subject which has not hitherto been collected:

RESULTS AND OPINIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF TREE PLANTING  
UNDER STATE BOUNTIES IN IOWA.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.—No advantage has been taken of the laws for encouragement of tree planting, as the county is well timbered, and coal abundant.—(*J. B. Maring*, Auditor.)

AUDOBON COUNTY.—The following statement is correct as to total exemption, but in some cases the distinction between forest and fruit trees could not be determined:

	Fruit trees.	Forest trees.
1875 .....	\$4,754	\$5,925
1876 .....	9,945	10,800
1877 .....	14,870	12,290
1878 .....	13,360	9,438
Total .....	42,929	38,453

The first exemption was made in 1875.—(*Thomas Walker*, Auditor.)

BENTON COUNTY.—The following exemptions have been allowed during the last five years, on account of forest and fruit tree planting in this county:

	Forest trees.	Fruit trees.
1874 .....	\$114,600	\$51,400
1875 .....	158,800	59,500
1876 .....	181,400	85,300
1877 .....	152,604	49,100
1878 .....	153,086	40,200

The correspondent says: "As far as I am advised, persons plant forest trees solely to evade payment of tax, and give the ground just the *necessary* care in order to get the exemption provided by law. Our Supervisors have not provided for any additional exemption."—(*E. M. Evans*, Auditor.)

CASS COUNTY.—About 2,000 acres or \$200,000 worth exempted annually by reason of planting forest trees, and 1,200 acres or \$60,000 on account of fruit trees. No further exemptions or deductions provided by Board of Supervisors.—(*Wm. Crisman*, Auditor.)

CEDAR COUNTY.—The tax-payers in this county have not generally availed themselves of the law of 1868. In the year 1873, \$410,000 was exempted. In the other years, from 1868 to 1878, the exemptions were trifling. From \$8,000 to \$9,000 a year have been exempted on account of fruit trees. In 1875 and 1876, the Supervisors made further allowances for hedges only, amounting to about \$12,000 each year, but for no other years than these.

As to the results following the act of 1868, the correspondent says: "I do not think the law stimulated the planting of trees in the least. Sharp practices followed to secure the exemptions, especially by railroad companies and speculators who held large tracts of unimproved lands. They sent men with spades and switches, and stuck them down upon

their lands, and claimed exemptions on account of tree culture, and in some cases were successful—a technical compliance, while the spirit of the law was violated. This led to the repeal of the law at the last session of the legislature.”—(*Moreau Carroll*, County Auditor.)

CLAY COUNTY.—The records of this county do not show the facts for which inquiry was made. The reply says: “I can state, however, that there are over 1,500 acres of trees planted in this county since the passage of the act of 1868. A great many frauds were practiced under the law, and for several years our Board of Supervisors has refused to allow any exemptions under that part of the act that was repealed last winter. I think what little tree-planting that has been done has proved a benefit as regards the climate, as the winter storms are not nearly so severe as they were nine years ago. Another benefit is found in the increase of rainfall, which I think has been brought about by the growth of trees. There are a great many groves of from one to five acres that are 20 to 25 feet high—the growth of five to eight years—and I think they exert a marked influence upon the climate.”—(*Ackley Hubbard*, Auditor.)

CLAYTON COUNTY.—Almost half of this county having been originally timbered, no exemptions have been claimed, and no planting has been done in forest trees. About \$5,000 a year has been exempted on account of fruit trees.—(*M. Garber*, Auditor.)

DELAWARE COUNTY.—The assessments being made only on every alternate year, the exemptions are then generally claimed. The following amounts have been deducted in these assessment years :

	Forest trees.	Fruit trees.
1869.....	\$8, 275	\$2, 300
1871.....	7, 475	5, 900
1873.....	6, 875	10, 090
1875.....	8, 300	13, 749
1877.....	6, 150	11, 695

J. B. BOGGS, Auditor.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The earlier records of planting under the exemption law in this county were lost in a fire. The statistics for the last five years are as follows :

	Acres forest trees.	Acres fruit trees.	Exemption allowed.
1874.....	431 $\frac{1}{4}$	599 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1, 067 50
1875.....	436 $\frac{3}{4}$	523 $\frac{1}{2}$	996 50
1876.....	244 $\frac{1}{4}$	266	535 00
1877.....	323 $\frac{1}{4}$	499 $\frac{1}{2}$	872 00
1878.....	363	446 $\frac{1}{2}$	834 00

In 1876 some of the Assessors did not return exemptions. No further encouragement has been offered by the Supervisors on account of planting fruit trees.—(*James H. Lakin*, Auditor.)

HARDIN COUNTY.—No distinction was made in the records of this county between forest and fruit trees when the amounts were carried forward and summarized in the tax books. The total exemptions during six years were as follows :

1873.....	\$12, 028	1876.....	\$69, 102
1874.....	54, 685	1877.....	100, 324
1875.....	88, 624	1878.....	67, 493

The auditor remarks: "So far as my observation may go, I would say (and I have resided in this State since 1855) that the law did not fulfill the expectations of its friends. I know of no parties in this county who have engaged to any considerable extent in the cultivation of trees for timber, and many persons buy fruit trees and plant them, thenceforth leaving them to the tender mercy of circumstances. The leading idea of such men is to escape the payment of so many dollars in taxes. The frequent abuse of the law, both in letter and spirit, undoubtedly caused the repeal of the last section, and will, I think, sweep the remainder from the statute book in a few years. Acres and acres of fine young growing timber are annually dug up and cleared away, and its loss is not near counterbalanced by the amount planted. I sometimes wish we had a stronger government that could and would regulate these matters. I have especial reference to the belts of native timber lying along the water courses in this county. Hundreds of acres of our timbered lands have been converted into corn and wheat fields, which, if left undisturbed, after the timber has once been cut off, would produce a growth suitable for fuel or fencing every twelve years. My response to your interrogatories is somewhat desultory, but my meaning is:

"1. That some steps *ought* to be taken to preserve to some extent native forests.

"2. That the exemption law of 1868 gave but a slight impetus to tree-planting and cultivation as such.

"3. That farmers who derive nearly all the advantages from the second section of the law, after a trial of ten years, raise less fruit than persons owning but a lot or two in the towns."—(*Stephen Whited*, Auditor.)

HENRY COUNTY.—The average exemption in this county, on account of forest-tree planting, has been about \$3,000, and for fruit trees about \$2,000 per annum. No further allowances were made by the Supervisors. The inducements for planting have been less in this county, on account of its being naturally well timbered. It is an old settled county, and improvements had been made, including some planting, before the law was passed. It has been held by the Supervisors "that where such planting is made, the individual derives the benefit from it, and that the value of the land is enhanced by the planting; therefore, this should be taken into consideration before exempting." There have been but few claims made. "Our experience here is that the law of exemption does but little, if anything, towards the encouragement of tree-planting, as the parties giving the most attention to it do not claim the exemption, and those who are indifferent to planting do not seem to have been stimulated by the act."—(*R. M. Lebew*, County Auditor.)

IDA COUNTY.—The records having been burned (January 12, 1876), exact returns cannot be made of earlier date. As to the general result, it is said, "the experience of our Board of Supervisors justifies them in the opinion that forest culture in our county would advance as rapidly without as with the exemption laws. Almost without exception all who would plant and cultivate trees for the exemption would do so *without* it."—(*W. V. Evans*, Clerk of Board.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—No exemptions have been allowed in this county on account of forest-tree planting, as almost a fourth of the county is well supplied with natural forests. About \$4,000 to \$5,000 have been allowed as exemption on account of fruit trees. With reference to the native timber, the opinion is expressed, as that of some of the oldest settlers, and others who should be well informed upon the subject, that there is equally as much now as there was when the county was first settled. Timber that was small at an early day is now grown

to good-sized trees, so that it would appear that the natural growth of the forests had been commensurate with the needs of the county.—(*Sanford M. Boling*, County Auditor.)

**KEOKUK COUNTY.**—No exemptions on account of fruit or forest trees have ever been allowed in this county. Some claims were presented under section 798 of the Code of Iowa, but they were entirely disregarded by the Board of Supervisors.—(*T. F. McCarty*, County Auditor.)

**LEE COUNTY.**—The average exemption on account of fruit trees has been about \$300; none for forest-tree planting.—(*J. C. Blackburn*, County Auditor.)

**LUCAS COUNTY.**—Perhaps \$1,000 worth of exemptions have been claimed, first and last, on account of forest-tree planting, and perhaps \$2,000 for fruit trees. “The opinion is quite prevalent in this part of the country, that any law exempting fruit trees from taxation is a humbug, as well as that exempting forest trees.”

**MARION COUNTY.**—No specific and separate record has been kept of the exemptions from taxation on account of forest or fruit tree planting and cultivation in this county. When exemptions are marked upon the books returned by Assessors, the Auditor (who is clerk of the Board of Supervisors), in making up his books, reduces the value of the real estate in accordance with the amount returned as exempt, and that is all there is about it. The county is naturally well watered, and the streams and rivers have belts of timber of considerable extent. There are, however, two or three townships in which the natural growth is deficient, and quite a number of small groves have been planted, but none more than one or two acres in extent, and generally less, being only intended for wind-breaks about a house or barn. No groves have been planted in the county with the idea of getting a supply of timber for fencing or or fuel. The trees planted for screens are without exception cottonwood or soft maple; of late generally the latter. Although settled since 1843, fuel is still plenty at a low price (\$2 a cord). Another reason why there is little attention given to planting is that coal is very plenty and cheap, being 6 cents the bushel delivered.—(*C. H. Robinson*, County Auditor.)

**MONONA COUNTY.**—Before 1873 the amount of exemption was small and the records are not at hand for giving details. The amount separately allowed for fruit trees cannot be readily ascertained without going over the Assessor's books; but it has never been large. For both forest and fruit trees the total exemption has been in recent years as follows:

1873.....	\$35,135	1876.....	\$27,850
1874.....	35,057	1877.....	41,263
1875.....	41,525	1878.....	46,553

Various changes have been made in the law, but the reasons for these are not known. Many have held that the law benefited the large farmers, who had plenty of land to spare for timber, to the injury and increased taxation of small farmers, who had no land to spare for that purpose. No further exemptions have ever been voted by the Board of Supervisors in this county on account of tree-planting.—(*John K. McCaskey*, County Auditor.)

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY.**—About \$15,000 per annum have been exempted from taxation during the last five years in this county by reason of forest-tree planting, and about the same amount for fruit trees, and an equal sum for hedge culture.—(*L. M. Thompson*, County Auditor.)

**MUSCATINE COUNTY.**—No exemptions worth reporting have been claimed in this county, as there is a sufficient supply of native timber, and the farmers have paid no attention to the law.

PAGE COUNTY.—The average exemption on fruit trees in this county for the last ten years has been \$18,000 a year, and on forest trees \$23,000, counting the fruit trees at \$150 and the forest trees at \$100 to the acre. The exemption on fruit trees for the year 1878 is \$36,750 and on forest trees \$46,700. The reason why the act of 1868 was partially repealed and the act of 1872 passed in lieu thereof was to prevent any person from having all his property exempted from taxation. We had cases where a man planted trees to such an extent that they had no taxes to pay except State tax. Under the acts of 1872 and 1878 they cannot have but one-half the value of their real estate exempt and nothing on personal property. The Board does not allow any exemption on hedges or shade trees planted. "I think the law good for our prairie country, as it encourages the farmers to plant forests and set out orchards."—(W. M. Alexander, Auditor.)

POTTOWATTAMIE COUNTY.—The Auditor of this county says, as to the result of the law of this State, of 1868, in regard to the planting of forest trees: "A party owning 160 acres of land, which would be assessed at from \$5 to \$8 per acre, would go the creek or river bottoms and plow out a load of cottonwood sprouts, and plant out a few acres by planting a strip around his farm for a wind break, thereby exempting his land from any tax; and it is a matter of record in this county, where one party had planted more trees (which, if he had an exemption for them) than the assessed value of his farm property, and he had the cheek to ask the Board of Supervisors to pay him the difference in cash!"

The exemption was \$83,362 in 1876; \$108,900 in 1877, and \$99,770 in 1878.

"My own experience teaches me that the law was a *fraud*. I know a party who planted in 1868 40 acres of forest trees on a 40 lot of land that was absolutely worthless, and now the growth has made in ten years quite a heavy body of timber. His ten-year limit has expired, and the land is and has been assessed for the last few years at a very high price, and it is like a 'white elephant' on his hands."—(John Bennett, Auditor.)

SAC COUNTY.—"The laws of Iowa enacted previous to 1873 were all re-arranged and embodied in the code of 1873, passed at an adjourned session of the fourteenth General Assembly. The sections to which you refer [Forest-tree and fruit tree planting], became in the new code sections 798 and 799. Section 798 relates to the exemption which the State grants, of \$100 for an acre of forest trees, and \$50 for fruit trees, and remains in full force, but with a limitation as to area which they can exempt. Section 799 gave the Board of Supervisors power to grant additional exemptions for all purposes except State taxes, and the exemption could be obtained by making affidavit before the Auditor. This section was wholly repealed by the act of March 16, 1878. I believe the reason for the repeal was the abuse taken of the law by individuals who were willing to make oath to what was not strictly true. At any rate, exemption was claimed under it, and given, too, when it never should have been, and I think the Legislature did a wise thing to repeal section 799 of the code of 1873."

From imperfection of records, the number of acres exempted cannot be readily given. From 1878 it was 974 acres for forest trees. The amount of property exempted under section 798, through a series of years, has been as follows:

1871.....	\$7,500	1875.....	\$63,310
1872.....	15,000	1876.....	77,920
1873.....	24,350	1877.....	87,660
1874.....	43,830	1878.....	97,400

Probably but *very* few set artificial timber in 1870, as the population has mainly come in since that time. The number of acres of fruit trees claimed in 1878 was 268 acres. Value of property exempt under section 798, \$13,400, decreasing in arithmetical progression from 1870.

The Board of Supervisors have given an additional exemption of \$250 per acre on forest trees less than three years old. Also the same exemption for half miles of hedge, or shade trees along the highways; and also the same exemptions for fruit trees.

"My own experience of nearly six years on the prairies of Sac County tells me this, that timber can be grown very readily and rapidly. The climate is very severe on some varieties, but nearly all that are indigenous to our latitude thrive. People generally have set out timber more for shelter and exemption than for the wood itself. As shelter has been given, more attention is bestowed upon varieties valuable for timber. The interest is, I think, increasing, and a few years will dot our beautiful prairies with thrifty groves. This county is very destitute of natural timber, and all our fuel and building material comes from abroad."—(A. D. Peck, Auditor.)

SCOTT COUNTY.—"The claims for exemption from taxation on land in this county are very few. Small tracts have been planted by farmers only, and in the aggregate amount to little. I am not aware of any claims for exemption on account of planting forest trees in this county. What led to an amendment of the law on the subject I have not heard. It was a law which concerned this county very little."—(T. Winkless, Auditor.)

SIoux COUNTY.—The number of acres of forest trees returned for exemption in 1877, was 425. There is no record of the fruit trees; probably 25 acres would cover the amount in the county.—(J. E. Wyatt, Auditor.)

STORY COUNTY.—Although the law allowing exemption from taxation on account of forest trees and orchards planted was passed in 1868, yet but little attention was paid to it until 1871, for which year and since, the following exemptions have been allowed:

	Forest trees.	Fruit trees.
1871 .....	\$8, 275	\$11, 675
1872 .....	15, 500	24, 100
1873 .....	32, 550	32, 500
1874 .....	36, 350	37, 685
1875 .....	60, 175	43, 475
1876 .....	50, 350	31, 875
1877 .....	70, 700	42, 400
1878 .....	69, 400	51, 550

No extra exemptions have been offered by the Supervisors. "There can be no question but that this law of our State has greatly stimulated the planting of forest trees, and orchards too. Many, by taking advantage of the law, have very largely reduced their taxes, and at the same time have enhanced the value as well as the beauty of their farms. It will be understood that the exemptions do not include any trees planted prior to the passage of the law of 1868. This county has a population of near 18,000, and an area of 576 square miles, and I doubt not is about an average county in this State as regards wealth, population, and the matter under discussion. The reason why as much benefit has not accrued to our county from the operation of the law as there should have been, is from the fact that, in planting forest trees, those of quicker growth were almost entirely planted, to the exclusion of those of slower growth, and hence hardier and more valuable. The soft maple very largely predominates on almost every farm. This tree has but little to

recommend it besides its rapid growth. That the law has stood for ten years on our statute books, is sufficient to show its popularity with the people generally. If advantage could be taken of its popularity by inducing planters to set out a better class of trees, such as ash, walnut, &c., much good would thereby be accomplished. Such trees as are good for shade or wind-breaks are those usually planted, and are infinitely better for firewood, lumber, &c.”—(*John R. Hays, Auditor.*)

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—“I do not know what led to the repeal of part of the section relating to the exemptions. There have never been exemptions made in this county under the part repealed. The amount exempted annually since 1869, has been as follows :

	Forest trees.	Fruit trees.
1869 .....	\$2, 325	\$6, 250
1870 .....	6, 075	8, 650
1871 .....	7, 050	4, 575
1872 .....	12, 550	7, 225
1873 .....	8, 700	13, 274
1874 .....	13, 900	22, 100
1875 .....	22, 176	25, 257
1876 .....	27, 148	30, 857
1877 .....	27, 808	31, 631
1878 .....	28, 622	32, 533
Total .....	\$156, 354	\$182, 352

D. T. PALMER, Auditor.

WAYNE COUNTY.—The annual amount of exemption since 1868, in this county, has been 125 acres, and of fruit trees, 445 acres. The repeal of the law of 1868 will have no effect on tree planting in this county, as most of the farmers plant for wind-breaks and for the looks of the thing. Many people do not claim any exemption—in fact whole townships have claimed none. The Board of Supervisors have never made any further exemptions in this county. Most of the forest trees planted are maples, which are of quicker growth than almost any other kind except the cottonwood, and are preferable to it.—(*Thomas Elden, Auditor.*)

WORTH COUNTY.—The exemption for forest trees in 1878 was \$35,000, and for fruit trees \$2,900 ; for former years the amount cannot be readily given, as all classes of exemptions are combined. “The wisdom of the forest and fruit exemptions in our State is not apparent to me. The change of 1878, as far as this county is concerned, amounts only to a point gained in the interest of those setting out trees. While the measure was claimed to reduce exemptions by limiting them to the 160 acres on which the trees were planted, has had an opposite effect in applying it in this county.”—(*O. D. Eno, Auditor.*)

The present law in Iowa, with notes as to changes, &c., will be found on a subsequent page.

ALABAMA.

AN ACT to prevent the wrongful cutting, boxing, or girdling of pine trees, for the purpose of obtaining crude turpentine. Approved February 13, 1879.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama,* That any person who knowingly and willfully and without the consent of the owner, enters upon the lands of any person or corporation, or upon lands belonging to the State, and cuts, girdles, or boxes any pine tree for the purpose of obtaining crude turpentine, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and may also be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not more than six months.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws, so far as they conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

28 SPAULDING'S TIMBER SCALE AS LEGALIZED IN CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

Scale for the measurement of logs, established in California by Legislative enactment.

An act approved March 28, 1878, legalizes the following table, known as "Spaulding's Table for the Measurement of Logs":

Diameter in inches.	Contents in feet (board measure) for the different lengths in feet given at the head of each column.												
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
10	38	41	44	47	50	53	57	60	63	66	69	72	76
11	47	51	55	59	63	67	70	74	78	82	86	90	94
12	58	62	67	72	77	82	87	91	93	101	106	111	116
13	71	76	82	88	94	100	106	112	118	124	130	136	142
14	86	93	100	107	114	121	129	136	143	150	157	164	172
15	103	111	120	128	137	145	154	163	171	180	188	197	206
16	121	131	141	151	161	171	281	191	207	211	221	231	242
17	141	152	164	176	188	199	211	223	235	246	258	270	282
18	162	175	189	202	216	229	243	256	270	283	297	310	324
19	184	199	214	230	245	260	276	291	306	322	337	352	368
20	207	224	241	258	276	293	310	327	345	362	379	396	414
21	231	250	269	288	308	327	346	365	385	404	423	442	462
22	253	277	298	320	341	362	384	405	426	448	469	490	512
23	282	305	329	352	376	399	423	446	470	493	517	540	564
24	309	334	360	387	412	437	463	489	515	540	566	592	618
25	337	365	393	421	449	477	505	533	561	589	617	645	674
26	366	396	427	457	488	518	549	579	610	640	671	701	732
27	396	429	462	495	528	561	594	627	660	693	726	759	792
28	427	462	498	533	569	604	640	676	711	747	782	818	854
29	459	497	533	573	612	650	688	726	765	803	841	879	918
30	492	533	574	615	656	697	738	779	820	861	902	943	984
31	526	569	613	657	701	745	789	832	876	920	964	1,008	1,052
32	561	607	654	701	748	794	841	888	935	981	1,028	1,075	1,122
33	597	646	696	746	796	845	895	945	995	1,044	1,094	1,144	1,194
34	634	686	739	792	845	898	951	1,003	1,056	1,109	1,162	1,215	1,268
35	673	729	785	841	897	953	1,009	1,065	1,121	1,177	1,233	1,289	1,346
36	713	772	831	891	950	1,010	1,069	1,128	1,188	1,247	1,307	1,366	1,426
37	755	817	880	943	1,006	1,069	1,132	1,195	1,258	1,321	1,384	1,447	1,510
38	798	864	931	997	1,064	1,130	1,197	1,263	1,330	1,397	1,464	1,529	1,596
39	843	913	983	1,053	1,124	1,194	1,264	1,334	1,405	1,475	1,546	1,615	1,686
40	889	963	1,037	1,111	1,185	1,259	1,333	1,407	1,481	1,555	1,629	1,703	1,778
41	936	1,014	1,092	1,170	1,248	1,326	1,404	1,482	1,560	1,638	1,716	1,794	1,872
42	986	1,066	1,148	1,230	1,312	1,394	1,476	1,558	1,640	1,722	1,804	1,886	1,968
43	1,033	1,119	1,205	1,291	1,377	1,463	1,549	1,635	1,721	1,807	1,893	1,979	2,066
44	1,086	1,176	1,267	1,357	1,448	1,538	1,629	1,719	1,810	1,900	1,991	2,081	2,172
45	1,134	1,228	1,323	1,417	1,512	1,606	1,701	1,795	1,890	1,984	2,079	2,173	2,268
46	1,186	1,284	1,383	1,482	1,581	1,680	1,779	1,877	1,976	2,075	2,174	2,273	2,372
47	1,239	1,342	1,445	1,548	1,652	1,755	1,858	1,961	2,065	2,168	2,271	2,374	2,478
48	1,293	1,400	1,508	1,616	1,724	1,831	1,939	2,047	2,155	2,262	2,370	2,478	2,586
49	1,348	1,460	1,572	1,685	1,797	1,909	2,022	2,134	2,246	2,358	2,470	2,582	2,696
50	1,404	1,521	1,638	1,755	1,872	1,989	2,106	2,223	2,340	2,457	2,574	2,691	2,808
51	1,461	1,582	1,704	1,826	1,948	2,069	2,191	2,313	2,435	2,556	2,678	2,800	2,922
52	1,519	1,645	1,772	1,898	2,025	2,151	2,278	2,405	2,531	2,657	2,784	2,911	3,038
53	1,578	1,709	1,841	1,972	2,104	2,235	2,367	2,498	2,630	2,761	2,893	3,024	3,156
54	1,638	1,774	1,911	2,047	2,184	2,320	2,457	2,593	2,730	2,866	3,003	3,139	3,276
55	1,700	1,841	1,983	2,125	2,266	2,408	2,550	2,691	2,833	2,974	3,116	3,258	3,400
56	1,763	1,909	2,056	2,203	2,350	2,497	2,644	2,791	2,938	3,085	3,232	3,379	3,526
57	1,827	1,979	2,131	2,283	2,436	2,588	2,740	2,892	3,045	3,197	3,349	3,501	3,654
58	1,893	2,050	2,208	2,366	2,524	2,681	2,839	2,997	3,155	3,312	3,470	3,628	3,786
59	1,960	2,123	2,286	2,450	2,613	2,776	2,940	3,103	3,266	3,429	3,592	3,756	3,920
60	2,028	2,197	2,366	2,535	2,704	2,873	3,042	3,211	3,380	3,549	3,718	3,887	4,056
61	2,098	2,272	2,447	2,622	2,797	2,972	3,147	3,321	3,496	3,671	3,846	4,021	4,196
62	2,169	2,349	2,530	2,711	2,892	3,072	3,253	3,434	3,615	3,795	3,976	4,157	4,338
63	2,241	2,427	2,614	2,801	2,988	3,174	3,361	3,548	3,735	3,921	4,108	4,295	4,482
64	2,315	2,507	2,700	2,893	3,086	3,279	3,472	3,665	3,858	4,051	4,244	4,437	4,630
65	2,390	2,589	2,789	2,987	3,186	3,385	3,585	3,784	3,983	4,182	4,381	4,580	4,780
66	2,467	2,672	2,878	3,083	3,289	3,494	3,700	3,906	4,111	4,316	4,522	4,727	4,934
67	2,545	2,757	2,969	3,181	3,393	3,605	3,817	4,029	4,241	4,453	4,665	4,877	5,090
68	2,625	2,843	3,062	3,281	3,500	3,718	3,937	4,156	4,375	4,593	4,812	5,031	5,250
69	2,706	2,931	3,157	3,382	3,608	3,833	4,059	4,284	4,510	4,735	4,961	5,186	5,412
70	2,789	3,021	3,253	3,486	3,718	3,951	4,183	4,415	4,648	4,880	5,113	5,345	5,578
71	2,874	3,113	3,353	3,592	3,832	4,071	4,311	4,550	4,790	5,029	5,269	5,508	5,748
72	2,960	3,206	3,453	3,700	3,946	4,193	4,440	4,686	4,933	5,180	5,426	5,673	5,920
73	3,047	3,301	3,555	3,809	4,062	4,316	4,570	4,824	5,078	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	3,135	3,396	3,657	3,919	4,180	4,441	4,702	4,964	5,225	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	3,224	3,492	3,761	4,030	4,298	4,567	4,836	5,104	5,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	3,314	3,590	3,866	4,142	4,418	4,694	4,970	5,246	5,522	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	3,405	3,688	3,972	4,256	4,540	4,823	5,107	5,391	5,675	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	3,497	3,778	4,080	4,371	4,663	4,954	5,245	5,537	5,829	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	3,590	3,889	4,188	4,487	4,786	5,085	5,385	5,684	5,983	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Scale for the measurement of logs, &c.—Continued.*

Diameter in inches.	Contents in feet (board measure) for the different lengths in feet given at the head of each column.												
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
80 ....	3, 634	3, 991	4, 298	4, 605	4, 912	5, 219	5, 526	5, 833	6, 140	.....	.....	.....	.....
81 ....	3, 779	4, 094	4, 408	4, 723	5, 038	5, 353	5, 668	5, 983	6, 298	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 ....	3, 874	4, 196	4, 519	4, 842	5, 165	5, 488	5, 811	6, 133	6, 456	.....	.....	.....	.....
83 ....	3, 970	4, 301	4, 631	4, 962	5, 293	5, 624	5, 955	6, 285	6, 616	.....	.....	.....	.....
84 ....	4, 067	4, 406	4, 745	5, 084	5, 423	5, 762	6, 101	6, 440	6, 778	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 ....	4, 165	4, 512	4, 859	5, 206	5, 553	5, 900	6, 247	6, 594	6, 941	.....	.....	.....	.....
86 ....	4, 264	4, 619	4, 974	5, 330	5, 685	6, 040	6, 396	6, 751	7, 106	.....	.....	.....	.....
87 ....	4, 364	4, 727	5, 091	5, 455	5, 818	6, 182	6, 546	6, 909	7, 273	.....	.....	.....	.....
88 ....	4, 465	4, 837	5, 209	5, 581	5, 953	6, 325	6, 697	7, 069	7, 441	.....	.....	.....	.....
89 ....	4, 566	4, 946	5, 327	5, 707	6, 088	6, 468	6, 849	7, 229	7, 610	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 ....	4, 668	5, 057	5, 446	5, 835	6, 224	6, 613	7, 002	7, 391	7, 780	.....	.....	.....	.....
91 ....	4, 771	5, 168	5, 566	5, 964	6, 361	6, 759	7, 156	7, 554	7, 951	.....	.....	.....	.....
92 ....	4, 875	5, 281	5, 687	6, 094	6, 500	6, 906	7, 312	7, 719	8, 125	.....	.....	.....	.....
93 ....	4, 980	5, 395	5, 810	6, 225	6, 640	7, 055	7, 470	7, 885	8, 300	.....	.....	.....	.....
94 ....	5, 085	5, 508	5, 932	6, 356	6, 780	7, 203	7, 627	8, 051	8, 475	.....	.....	.....	.....
95 ....	5, 192	5, 624	6, 057	6, 490	6, 922	7, 355	7, 788	8, 220	8, 653	.....	.....	.....	.....
96 ....	5, 300	5, 741	6, 183	6, 625	7, 066	7, 508	7, 950	8, 391	8, 833	.....	.....	.....	.....

For the measurement of logs of any greater length than indicated in the table, the computation is to be made in accordance with the table. All logs are to be measured at the small end, and inside the bark, and the contents computed according to the above scale, so as to make the survey express the actual quantity of merchantable lumber. The act does not apply to the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte.

AN ACT for the improvement and preservation of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. Approved April 1, 1878.

*The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. The sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used for the following purposes, to wit:

For the construction of bridges in the Yosemite Valley, the sum of six thousand dollars;

For the construction of a wagon-road through and around the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, the sum of one thousand dollars;

For the preservation and improvement of the Yosemite Valley, the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars;

For the payment of the claim of A. Lancey and W. C. Holmes, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

SEC. 2. The Controller of State is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the Treasurer of State is directed to pay to the Yosemite Valley Commissioners the sum of ten thousand dollars for the use and purposes specified in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CONNECTICUT.

AN ACT concerning the planting of Trees and Tax thereon. Approved March 7, 1877.

*Be it enacted &c. :* That whosoever shall plant any land in this State not heretofore woodland (the actual value of which at the time of planting does not exceed fifteen dollars per acre) to timber trees of any of the following kinds, to wit: chestnut, locust, hickory, ash, catalpa, white oak, sugar maple, European larch, white pine or spruce, in number not less than twelve hundred to the acre; and after such plantation of trees shall have grown on an average six feet in height, the owner of such plantation of trees may appear before the Board of Relief in any town in which such plantation of trees may be located, and on proving the herein-mentioned conditions, such plantation of trees shall be subject to exemption from all taxation whatever for a period of ten years next thereafter.

## DAKOTA.

*Exemption of planted Timber Lands from Taxation.*

[From the *Revised Code of Dakota*, 1877, chap. 28, p. 112.]

SEC. 14. Any one-fourth part of any quarter section of prairie land, the same being legal subdivision, on which five acres of timber shall be planted, either by sowing seed

or by setting trees or cuttings, and the same to be kept in growing order by cultivation, and not to be more than twelve feet apart, each way, together with all improvements thereon, not to exceed in value one thousand dollars, and for a period of ten years from and after the planting of said timber, and any change of ownership of such land shall in no way affect the exemption from taxation as herein provided.

"15. All improvements made on real property by setting out either forest or fruit trees, shrubbery or vineyards, which shall not be considered as increasing the value of the land for purposes of taxation."

*The planting of Trees along the Highways.*

[From the *Revised Code of Dakota*, 1877, chap. 29, p. 148.]

SEC. 45. On all public highways of not less than sixty-six feet in width, the owners, occupants or claimants of adjoining land may use and occupy one rod in width of such highway adjoining such lands for the purpose of cultivating the growth of timber and trees thereon: *Provided*, That the same be kept continuously in good order and under full timber and tree cultivation.

47. Any person cultivating a hedge upon his land adjoining a public highway and desiring to fence the same, may place such fence seven feet over and upon such highway: *Provided*, That it do not obstruct the public travel.

*Rights of floating Timber and Lumber.*

[From the *Revised Code of Dakota*, 1877, chap. 32, p. 164.]

It shall be lawful for any person having logs or lumber in any stream navigable for water crafts, in this Territory, to boom such logs or lumber along the shore, and to secure the boom by means of piles driven in the stream, or by chains, ropes, timber, or traverse poles, made fast to points along the shore: *Provided*, That there shall be at all times sufficient channel left clear for the free passage of any crafts or rafts usually navigating such streams.

FLORIDA.

AN ACT to regulate the burning of Woods and Forests in this State. Approved March 8, 1879.

*The people of the State of Florida represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to set fire to or burn any wild forests or woods in this State, except between the 15th day of February, and the 31st day of March of each year: *Provided*, That if the County Commissioners of any county in this State shall determine that the interests of the people of such county will be promoted by making the period during which the woods may be burned in such county different from that provided for in this act, they shall give notice by publication in a newspaper having circulation in their county, or by posting at three or more conspicuous places, and the time so designated in such notice shall be the time for burning the woods in such county: *Provided further*, That any person intending to set fire to any woods shall give notice of such intention to all persons living within one mile of the place intended to be fired.

SEC. 2. That any person violating the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

IOWA.

The Code of this State, under the head of *Revenue* (Title VI, chap. 1, § 798), as amended March 15, 1878, provides the following exemptions on account of tree-planting, the recent amendment being in brackets:<sup>1</sup>

For every acre of forest trees planted and cultivated for timber within the State, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart, and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be exempted from taxation upon the owner's assessment for ten years after each acre so planted: [*Provided*, That such exemp-

<sup>1</sup> The following section of the code was repealed March 1878:

"SEC. 799. The Board of Supervisors may exempt from taxation for any one year, except for State purposes, an amount not exceeding \$500 for each acre of forest trees less than three years old, planted and suitably cultivated for timber, or for each one-fourth mile of hedge, or for each one-fourth mile of shade trees along the highway, or for

tion be applied only to the realty owned by the party claiming the exemption, not to exceed each one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which the trees are grown and in growing condition.] For every acre of fruit trees planted and suitably cultivated within the State, the trees thereon being not more than thirty-three feet apart and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of fifty dollars shall be exempted from taxation upon the owner's assessment for five years after each acre is planted. Such exemption shall be made by the Assessor at the time of the annual assessment, upon satisfactory proof that the party claiming the same has complied with this section; and the Assessor shall return to the Board of Equalization the name of each person claiming exemption, the quality of lands planted to timber or fruit-trees, and the amount deducted from the valuation of his property.

#### MAINE.

In 1873 an act was passed by the legislature for encouragement of the growth of trees. (See *Forestry Report*, 1877, p. 208.)

An amendment of the State constitution, adopted in pursuance of resolve of February 24, 1875, inserted the following section:

ARTICLE IX. SEC. 9. The Legislature shall never, in any manner, suspend or surrender the power of taxation.

This clearly prohibits exemptions of every kind, so far as relates to future legislation. We are not informed as to whether the question has been raised as to its application to future claims for exemption under laws of earlier date.

#### NEVADA.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of Forest trees."<sup>1</sup> Approved March 5, 1877.

Section one of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person planting one acre or more of land, within ten years after the passage of this act, with any kind of forest or shade trees, and successfully growing and cultivating the same for three years, and any person planting, protecting, and cultivating for three years one half-mile or more of forest or shade trees along any public highway, said trees to be planted so as to stand, at the end of three years, one rod apart, shall be entitled to receive for twenty years, commencing two years after said grove or line of trees has been planted, an annual bounty of ten dollars per acre for each acre so planted, and ten dollars for each half mile so planted, to be paid out of the county treasury of the county in which said grove or line of trees may be situated; such bounty shall not be paid any longer than said grove or line of trees is cultivated and kept alive and in growing condition.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT to encourage the planting of Trees along the roadsides in this Commonwealth. Approved May 2, 1879.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any person liable to road tax, who shall transplant to the side of the public highway, on his own premises, any fruit, shade trees, or

each acre of fruit trees not more than three years old, and also a proportionate exemption for one-fourth mile of hedge, or one-fourth mile of shade trees along the public highway. Such Board, before granting any of the exemptions contemplated in this section, shall establish rules as to the method of planting and cultivating such hedges and trees, and the number of the same to the mile or acre, and persons claiming such exemption shall bring satisfactory proof that such rules have been complied with. But no person shall have any personal property more than one-half of his real estate exempted under this and the following sections, nor shall there be any exemption on account of nursery trees growing for sale. Any person claiming such exemption may appear before the Board of Supervisors at any regular meeting, and upon showing to the satisfaction of said Board that he has complied with the requirements, shall receive from the County Auditor a certificate, stating the amount of the exemption which shall be received by the County Treasurer in satisfaction of the taxes exempted."

This repeal being deemed of immediate importance was declared in force on its publication [March 16-22, 1878].

<sup>1</sup> Statutes of Nevada, 1877, p. 185.

forest trees, of suitable size, shall be allowed by the Supervisor of Roads, where roads run through or adjoin cultivated fields, in abatement of his road tax, one dollar for every four trees set out; but no row of elms shall be placed nearer than seventy feet, no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than fifty feet, except locust, which may be set thirty feet; and no allowance, as before mentioned, shall be made unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement of tax, and are living and well protected from animals at the time of such demand.

SEC. 2. Any trees transplanted to the side of the public highway as aforesaid in the place of trees which have died shall be allowed for in the same manner and on the same conditions as in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. No person shall be allowed an abatement of his highway tax as aforesaid more than one-quarter of his annual highway tax, and no one shall receive an abatement of tax for trees planted previous to the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall cut down, kill, or injure any living tree planted as aforesaid shall pay to the Supervisor of Roads as aforesaid fifty cents for each and every tree cut down, killed, or removed, to be collected as other road taxes are now collected.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

AN ACT concerning the planting of Trees and the taxes thereon. Passed April 8, 1878.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whenever there shall have been planted one or more acres of land, worth not more than twenty-five dollars per acre, in this State, not at the time of planting sprout or woodland, to timber trees of any of the following kinds, viz, chestnut, hickory, white ash, oak, maple, European birch, pine, or ailanthus, in numbers not less than two thousand to the acre, the owner of such plantation of trees may, after they shall have grown to an average of four feet in height, appear before the Board of Assessors of Taxes in any town in which such plantation may be located, and prove the facts above mentioned and specified in reference to such plantation, and upon such proof, such plantation of trees, and the ground in which they are growing, shall be exempted from all taxation whatever for a period of fifteen years next thereafter.

#### TEXAS.

AN ACT for the better protection of Timber and Lumber. Approved April 7, 1879, to take effect 90 days after adjournment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That any person engaged in floating or rafting timbers upon the waters of any river or creek of this State shall have a log-brand with which to brand every log or stick that he may float or haul and put into the waters for sale or market, the same to be distinctly branded.

SEC. 2. That he shall have said brand recorded in every county in which he cuts any of said timber, and in the county where he proposes to sell or market said timber, by the County Clerk, in a book to be kept by said clerk for that purpose, for which said clerk shall receive a fee the same as is by law allowed for recording stock-brands.

SEC. 3. Any person who floats any logs or timber in this State shall, on the first day of April, first day of July, first day of September, and first day of January of each year, or within fifteen days of such dates, make a written report under oath showing the number of logs cut or floated during the next preceding three months, the survey or surveys of land from which they were cut or carried, and the number cut from each, and a description of the brand placed thereon, and shall file the same with the County Clerk of the county in which the timber was cut, and such clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose and index it, and receive therefor the sum of fifty cents from the party presenting the same: *Provided,* This act shall not apply to pickets, posts, rails, or firewood.

SEC. 4. That a certificate, under the hand of the County Clerk, containing a description of a log-brand and the name of the owner thereof, with a transfer on the back of it signed and acknowledged by such owner, or proved as other instruments for record, shall be *prima-facie* evidence that the person to whom the transfer is made owns the logs described thereon.

SEC. 5. That any person who shall buy or sell any timber or log floating, or that has been floated, in this State, before the same has been branded, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each log or piece of timber so purchased, sold, or traded for. That any person who shall float any unbranded log or timber for market, or who shall fail to make the reports required by this act, or any person who shall brand any log or timber of another without his authority, or any person who shall deface any brand on any log or timber otherwise

than when it is in the act of being sawed or manufactured into lumber or other commodity for use in building, or any person not an employé of the owner who shall, without the written consent of the owner, take into possession any branded or unbranded log or timber cut for floating or sawing, or any sawed timber, lumber, or shingles floating in any of the waters of this State, or deposited upon the banks of any river or stream in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense. That by "lumber" is meant lumber attached or bound together in some way for floating, and not loose lumber; and by "shingles" is meant shingles in bunches or bundles, and not loose shingles.

SEC. 6. The courts of the county in which the timber or lumber was deposited in the water, or in which it is unlawfully taken into possession, or unlawfully defaced, sold, purchased, or branded, as the case may be, shall have jurisdiction of the violation of the act or omission complained of, or constituting an offense under this act.

SEC. 7. That the near approach of the end of this session creates an imperative public necessity that the rule be suspended requiring this bill to be read on three several days, and it is therefore suspended.

*Right of Eminent Domain in respect to Timber taken for Macadam and Plank Roads, Railroads, Causeways, and Bridges.*

I. AS TO MACADAM AND PLANK ROAD CORPORATIONS.

[Revised Statutes of Texas, 1879, p. 102.]

ART. 612. If any such corporation shall require for the construction or repair of its road, or any bridge thereof, any stone, timber, or other material from land adjoining to or near said road, and cannot contract for the same with the owner thereof, such corporation may proceed to have the value of the same assessed, and the same proceedings shall be had therefor as is provided by law to be taken by railroad corporations in like cases; and all macadam or plank road corporations shall have the right also to condemn in like manner and occupy any quantity of land, not exceeding one acre at any one place, for the purpose of erecting toll-houses thereon.

II. AS TO RAILROADS.

[Revised Statutes of Texas, 1879, p. 601.]

ART. 4167. Each such corporation shall have the right of way for its line of road through and over any lands belonging to this State, and to use any earth, timber, stone, or other material upon any such land necessary to the construction and operation of its road through or over said land.

Any materials, except fuel and wood, necessary for the construction of a railroad may be taken by appraisal from private owners. (Art. 4178.)

III. AS TO CAUSEWAYS AND BRIDGES.

[Revised Statutes of Texas, 1879, p. 631.]

ART. 4419. When to the overseer it may appear expedient to make causeways and build bridges, the timber most convenient therefor may be used; but in such case the owner shall be paid out of the county treasury a fair compensation for the same, to be determined by the Commissioner's Court upon the application of such owner.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

AN ACT to encourage the planting and growing of Timber in the counties of Stevens and Whitman.  
Approved October 27, 1877.<sup>1</sup>

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Board of Commissioners of the respective counties of Stevens and Whitman<sup>2</sup> are hereby required, at their May meeting, A. D. 1878, and at each regular spring term thereafter, to exempt from taxation, except for Territorial purposes, the real or personal property of each tax-payer who shall, within the county, within such year, plant and suitably cultivate, or, having within such year or the preceding year planted, shall suitably cultivate one or more acres of forest trees

<sup>1</sup> Laws of Washington Territory, 1877, p. 411.

<sup>2</sup> These counties occupy a vast area in the northeastern part of the Territory, lying north of Lewis Fork or Snake River and east of the Columbia.

for timber, to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said Board may fix the minimum number of trees which shall be grown upon each acre.

SEC. 2. Any person claiming the benefit of such exemption may appear before the Board of Commissioners of the county, at any regular meeting, and, upon making proof by sworn evidence showing to the satisfaction of said Board that he has complied with the requirements which entitle him to such exemption, he shall receive from the Clerk of the Board a certificate stating the amount of exemption, which shall be received by the County Treasurer in satisfaction of the taxes exempted.

SEC. 3. All acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### WYOMING TERRITORY.

AN ACT to encourage the growth of Timber and Fruit Trees. Approved December 14, 1877.

*Be it enacted, &c. :*

SECTION 1. That there shall be exempt from taxation of the property of each taxpayer who shall, within the territory of Wyoming Territory, plant and suitably cultivate one or more acres of forest trees for timber, the sum of two hundred dollars annually for five years for each acre so planted and cultivated: *Provided*, That the trees on said land shall not exceed twelve feet apart, and shall be kept in a healthy and growing condition.

SEC. 2. That there shall be exempt from taxation of the property of each tax-payer who shall within the Territory plant and suitably cultivate one or more acres of fruit trees, the sum of one hundred dollars annually for five years for each acre so planted and cultivated: *Provided*, That the trees on said land shall not exceed thirty-three feet apart, and shall be kept in a healthy condition.

SEC. 3. Persons claiming the benefit of such exemption shall, at the time of making the annual assessment, upon showing to the satisfaction of the Assessor of the county in which he resides that he has complied with sections 1 and 2 of this act, be entitled to have deducted from the valuation of his property by said Assessor the amount as hereinbefore stated: *Provided*, That there shall not be an exemption from taxation of the property of any person owning less than one hundred and sixty acres of land of more than five hundred dollars; nor shall more than five acres of land, planted and cultivated as hereinbefore provided, be taken into the account for every one hundred and sixty acres of land by any person, which said five acres shall be in part of the tract of land for which the exemption is claimed; and it is hereby made the duty of said Assessor to make return to the Board of County Commissioners of his county the name of each person claiming exemption, the quantity of land planted to timber or fruit trees, and the amount deducted from the valuation of his property: *Provided*, That there shall not be an exemption from taxation of the property of any person owning less than forty acres of land.

SEC. 4. If any person claiming exemption under the provisions of this act shall feel himself aggrieved by the decision of the Assessor in the rejection of his claim, then the said owner or applicant may apply to the Board of Commissioners of his county, at their regular meeting, to have the same corrected in the same manner as other erroneous assessments.

SEC. 5. That persons without real estate, and living on homesteads under the act of Congress, shall be allowed for each acre of timber, under this act, one hundred dollars exemption from taxation annually for five years.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### NOTES UPON FORESTRY IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

#### THE FORESTS OF ALABAMA AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

From a pamphlet by Charles Mohr, of Mobile, published in 1878, containing also an article upon the grasses and other forage plants of Alabama, we derive the following information:

The 50,000 square miles which make up the area of this State were originally a nearly unbroken forest, it may be said up to the end of the first quarter of this century, with the exception of a comparatively small area of prairie land and grassy savannas in the southern portion of its center. According to the latest statistics, seven-eighths of this forest are still existing, amounting to 20,630,963 acres, some of it culled of its largest timber growth, but the greater part in its virgin state, scarcely touched by the axe. One-half of the lands owned by the farmers are yet woodlands. The

heaviest timbered lands are found in the southern part of the State, within the great maritime pine belt,<sup>1</sup> where the forest area amounts to 66 per cent.; in the central counties, situated in the prairie region, and embracing the cotton belt, it amounts to 45 per cent.; in the broken mountainous part, embracing the mineral region, and extending to the waters of the Tennessee River, to nearly 70 per cent.; and in the northern part, with the rich agricultural land in the Tennessee Valley, to 60 per cent.

According to the distribution of the prevailing trees, determined by climatic influences, the nature of the soil, and the topographic features of the country, the forests of this State present three characteristic regions. Distinct as they are by peculiar features, their boundaries cannot be defined by a distinct line—one region passing almost imperceptibly into the other.

The first or lower region is formed by the great pine belt of the Gulf coast—the continuation of the immense pine forest which extends from the eastern bank of the Mississippi to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. It covers the southern part uninterruptedly from east to west, and extends from 100 to 150 miles into the interior. This area is almost exclusively occupied by coniferous trees—the undulating dry and sandy uplands entirely by the Long-Leaved or Yellow Pine (*Pinus australis*), the most important, while most valuable, of our timber trees, which arrives here at its greatest perfection. On the lands more level, and with a substratum more retentive of moisture, it is accompanied by the Pond Pine (*P. serotina*) and the Loblolly, or Old Field Pine (*P. Elliottii*). Following the sandy and gravelly deposits of the drift, the limits of that formation determine the northern boundary of the pine region proper. A growth of pine trees, however, prevails wherever the silicious constituents of the drift soil mingle with the outcrops of the tertiary strata. This is the great timber region of the State. Traversed centrally and towards the east by the numerous tributaries of the Escambia River, a large share of its products find an outlet in Pensacola; westwardly, the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, with their affluents, offer an access to the sea by the port of Mobile; while a small portion along the western boundary line of the State, by the eastern tributaries of the Esquatawba River, is attracted to the mills and wharves along the Pascagoula River. The products of this forest of Yellow Pine assume, with every year, a greater importance to the business of the Gulf ports; and their exports from the seaport of this State, entering only since the beginning of this decade in competition with its neighbors, show a steady and rapid increase in the production and export of sawed lumber, square timber, spars, shingles, and particularly in the receipt of naval stores.<sup>2</sup> \* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> The *maritime pine* here noticed should not be confounded with the *Pinus pinaster* or maritime pine of Europe.

<sup>2</sup> The reports of the Mobile Board of Trade and other sources of information give the following imperfect statistics of the shipment of lumber from that port for several years, as follows:

*Exportation of Lumber from Mobile in recent years.*

Years.	Foreign.		Domestic.		Total.	
	Feet.	Value.	Feet.	Value.	Feet.	Value.
1865-'66 .....	2, 877, 775	\$100, 722	624, 587	\$21, 860	3, 502, 364	\$122, 528
1866-'67 .....	2, 165, 703	43, 314	4, 158, 269	83, 165	6, 323, 972	126, 479
1867-'68 .....	2, 635, 560	36, 897	1, 402, 036	19, 628	4, 037, 596	56, 525
1868-'69 .....	2, 009, 853	28, 138	2, 508, 445	35, 118	4, 518, 295	63, 256
1869-'70 .....	2, 153, 603	32, 304	1, 706, 066	25, 592	3, 859, 669	57, 896
1870-'71 .....	1, 499, 000	21, 769	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	2, 471, 819	33, 753	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	4, 921, 769	70, 733	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	4, 053, 835	56, 238	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	7, 246, 535	.....	3, 694, 486	.....	10, 941, 021	.....
1875-'76 .....	9, 974, 527	135, 113	1, 888, 212	.....	11, 862, 739	.....
1876-'77 .....	11, 113, 506	136, 483	2, 440, 247	.....	13, 553, 753	.....
1877-'78 .....	14, 550, 276	173, 265	5, 501, 774	.....	17, 052, 050	.....

In these sums the quantities required for home consumption are not included. If those, and the quantities of sawed lumber and squared timber derived from the pine belt within the confines of our State, and which are exported from Pensacola, so far the chief center of the lumber business on this coast, are considered, the amounts given above will, certainly be doubled. Lastly, with the exhaustion of the yellow-pine forest that encircled Pensacola Bay, and of those in convenient reach upon the coast of continental Florida, a very large quota of the saw-logs are drawn from Alabama by the tributaries and headwaters of the Escambia and the Perdido Rivers.

The average height of the yellow pine in the virgin forest is from 60 to 70 feet, with a diameter of 12 to 18 inches for two-thirds of its height. It is of slow growth, particularly at the later periods of its life. According to the number of annual rings, trees of the above dimensions must have reached an age of 60 to 70 years. The reproduction of a tree from the seed, furnishing an equal supply of timber, would at this rate take two generations. It is a poor seeder, as the younger Michaux observed. In unfruitful years, a forest of hundreds of miles may be ransacked without finding a single cone, and these, according to my observations, are far more frequent than fruitful ones. In its struggle for existence in our days, the odds of a survival of its kind among the arborescent vegetation that disputes its ground are greatly against it. Taken from the flat and moist lands, and it is replaced almost exclusively by the pond and old-field pine; the hilly, broken, dry upland, denuded of the grand old pine forest, is with surprising rapidity covered by a dense and scrubby growth of black-jack, turkey oak, scarlet and upland willow oak, above which seldom a young pine raises its head, crowned with its large white-fringed terminal bud.

Full of resinous juices through all stages of its life, the young trees are not as able to withstand the raging fires that annually devastate the woods as the less resinous species and the deciduous-leaved trees; besides that, being of much slower growth, this noble tree is doomed to extinction if not protected by the aid of man. On tracts sheltered from the invasion of fire, groves of young trees from 15 to 25 feet high can

*Lumber Shipments to Foreign and Coastwise Ports from 1874-'75 to 1878-'79 (feet).*

FOREIGN.

Ports.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.	1878-'79.
Cuba .....	1, 378, 707	295, 989	1, 442, 442	4, 364, 537	2, 752, 325
England .....	442, 340	346, 219	1, 441, 151		
Liverpool .....		654, 122	2, 996, 004		
Great Britain .....				246, 426	316, 589
France .....	240, 000	952, 871	227, 660	407, 626	738, 026
Hayti .....	598, 164	541, 413	134, 116	249, 344	469, 593
Holland .....			717, 474	155, 848	1, 000
Italy .....	1, 401, 152	2, 532, 340	490, 543		
Jamaica .....	1, 105, 492	1, 932, 411	1, 245, 505	1, 195, 792	1, 485, 284
Germany .....		120, 642	326, 111	190, 108	319, 453
Other ports .....	2, 080, 680	2, 598, 520	2, 092, 500	2, 261, 983	3, 266, 343
Total .....	7, 246, 535	9, 974, 527	11, 113, 506	9, 071, 664	9, 348, 713

Value in 1877-'78, \$119,887.26; in 1878-'79, \$129,011.37.

COASTWISE.

New York .....	2, 134, 929	240, 824	193, 440	330, 793	688, 484
Boston .....	625, 529	279, 924	463, 482	473, 758	269, 453
Philadelphia .....	371, 166	450, 500	362, 361	340, 960	324, 136
New Bedford .....		167, 947	255, 500		
Texas .....	93, 491	650, 017	941, 611	597, 888	299, 500
Providence .....			50, 000	232, 185	
Pensacola .....	149, 000	63, 000	173, 853	80, 000	
Other ports .....	320, 371	36, 000		446, 210	81, 259
Total .....	3, 694, 486	1, 888, 212	2, 440, 247	2, 501, 774	1, 662, 832

OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS.

Cedar logs .....	2, 253	2, 253			703, 702
Shingles .....	40, 398, 000	530, 000	35, 098, 000		3, 710, 300
Staves .....	68, 411		68, 411	120, 052	131, 435

be observed around Mobile, testifying that its existence for the future can in some measure be secured if protected from these destructive influences, unnecessarily caused by man. The utmost efforts by an enlightened community should be made through active and efficient State legislation, without further delay, to guard against the calamity of a total destruction of such a magnificent estate intrusted to the hands of our people. Besides its contributions to the manifold necessities of the agriculturist, the builder, in naval architecture, the construction of railroads, the arts, medicine, and the innumerable smaller demands of domestic economy, and the varied industries of the world, the influences of this great pine belt upon the climatic conditions and the salubrity of this coast, are even of more far-reaching importance to the interest of the community at large, extending far out of its confines. Rearing its horizontally, outspreading limbs high up in the atmospheric ocean, their branches densely clothed with the long, slender leaves, the forests of these trees present to the canopy of heaven, for many hundreds of square miles, an unbroken sheet of perpetually active vegetation, whose forces at such an altitude affect a constant attraction of the fleeting clouds, causing them to deposit their life-giving and supporting humidity in grateful showers over a large area with wonderful regularity during all seasons. To this fact is due the delightful climate of this part of our country, equalizing its temperature, particularly in tempering the rigors of the long summers of a region near the tropics.

During the great progress in meteorological science of late years, the fact has been established that in their exercise upon the conditions of the atmosphere, as regards the precipitation of its moisture, the pine trees stand unrivaled amongst all other trees of the forest. Robbed of this protection, the hills and the plains of the Gulf region, now blooming and clothed with the richest verdure, would be arid and parched, presenting as forbidding and austere an aspect as those of the denuded coasts of Africa along the Mediterranean Sea, devoid of productive power and unfit for the habitation of civilized man, smarting under the scorching rays of the sun. The efforts of nature are ever directed to recuperation in its aims to insure the existence of different forms of the living organisms from generation to generation. To secure to our posterity the blessings enjoyed by us in its bounty in assisting these efforts, as directed by her laws, is a stern duty imposed upon us. Its discharge in the prevention of a wanton destruction of our forests and the adoption of measures regulated by the light of science, common sense, and the proper regard to the future of our State, should engage the attention of every intelligent and patriotic citizen, appealing particularly to the owners of the soil. Of little importance to agriculture and industry are the other species of pines found in this region. Of considerably smaller dimensions than the yellow pine, and of a soft and sappy wood, they have, as timber trees, but a small value. On account of their rapid growth they are, however, important resources of fire-wood and of a lumber of inferior quality, fit for ordinary purposes, as the manufacture of boxes, &c.

Next to the Yellow Pine in importance follows the Cypress—*Taxodium distichum*. It grows in great abundance on the perpetually overflowed banks of, and in the marshes skirting, the rivers in the tide-water region, as well as the deep inundated swamps in the pine region, from which issue the feeders of the innumerable creeks that water the pine belt. Here it reaches gigantic dimensions—trunks from 100 and more feet in height and from 25 to 40 in circumference above the conical base are frequently met with in the forest swamps of the Tensaw River. Logs of 3 to 4 feet in diameter are often floated down to the shingle-yards and saw-mills of Mobile. Its lumber finds a variety of application. It is mostly sawed into planks for exportation, latterly in increasing quantities; much of it is used in the manufacture of doors, window-sashes, and other cabinet work, and in that of shingles. For posts it is scarcely rivaled, resisting the action of water for ages.

The Juniper—*Cupressus thyoides*—is gaining, of late years, with the manufacture of wooden ware, the attention which, by the excellent quality of its wood, it deserves. This fine tree is found in great perfection in the low land skirting our great rivers, and in the large forest swamps of the low pine barrens, preferring a partially inundated soil. Soft, light, easily worked, of a fine grain, admitting of high finish and pleasing hue, when well seasoned its wood offers the finest material, particularly for the manufacture of hollow ware. This industry, lately established in Mobile, is capable of great development, as, by the inexhaustible supply of timber within easy reach, such goods can be made cheaper here than in any other part of the United States.

The Live Oak—*Quercus virens*—has ceased to be a source of timber here. The excellent qualities of its wood, particularly fitting it for ship-building, has, like everywhere else on the Gulf coast, led to a rapid destruction of the stately groves that extended along our sea-shore. It is only by the effort of the owners of the land, who have a love for that which is grand and lovely in nature, that these beautiful and noble trees will be preserved, and not cease to form one of the most pleasing features in the landscape of our coast.

The Black-jack, Turkey Oak, Spanish Oak, Upland Willow Oak, and a more or less scrubby growth of Black and Red Oaks, with a sprinkling of Hickory, form the second growth on the denuded dry pine land. These furnish the supply of hard wood

fire-wood. The growth of these trees on the poor-looking lands is indeed surprising, forming, after fifteen or twenty years, when protected from fire, fine large groves. The Water Ash, growing with the Sweet Bay and Juniper in the low inundated swamps, must be mentioned as one of the trees furnishing much of the fire-wood. The light, yet tenacious, wood of the Sweet Bay is much used for broom-handles. The grand and sober monotony that characterizes the pine forest finds a pleasant relief in the thickets and glades of evergreen shrubs and various smaller trees which fringe the water-courses and swamps. The Red Bay, Sweet Bay, Sweet Gum tree, Wax Myrtle, with a dense growth of the *ti-ti*,<sup>1</sup> interspersed with Dahoons, Hollies, and Red Maple, intertwined by a variety of climbers and vines—thorny, like those belonging to the different kinds of Smilax, adorned with flowers, as the Yellow Jessamine, the graceful Wistaria, and peculiar Cross-vine—form impregnable thickets; the home of the wild cat, the panther, and the bear. The lands above high water, in the maritime plains of the pine region, with a soil richer in vegetable mold, are the home of the lofty Magnolias, the Live Oak, Water Oak, associated with the Pond Pine. These are called “hammock lands.” They harbor an undergrowth of shrubbery unsurpassed in variety and beauty. There the Sweet Illieum, the Calycanthus, or spice shrub, are found, with rich-blooming Andromedas, Blueberries, Azaleas, and the gorgeously-blooming Kalmia, or sheep’s laurel. There the fragrant Storax shrubs, the delicate Halesia, and Fringe Tree, with the Cyrilla, Suartia, and Clethra unfold their snowy flowers, with many others, delighting the eye, by the richness of their bloom, from the earliest beginning of the spring to the end of the summer, offering a lasting feast to the bee, which, for the largest part of the year, is here found to gather the sweet treasures distilled in the flowery cups. As a honey-producing country this district can be scarcely rivaled.

Where the limestones and the marls of the tertiary and cretaceous formation begin to prevail, free from the cover of sandy drift soil, the second forest region of the State is entered. Here the evergreens give way to the largely preponderating trees with deciduous leaves, and the pine is confined to the poor ridges and thinnest soils. The forest growth is originally interrupted by more or less extensive savannas. The Post-Oak covers, in extensive tracts, the stiffer calcareous soils. White Oaks, the Overcup Oak, and the Willow Oak, with Ash trees, Elms, Walnuts, and Hickories cover the richer black lands, composing fine woods, full of useful timber of large dimensions. As a timber region for export, it has yet no importance; only a limited quantity of oak staves reach the seaboard by the Mobile and Tombigbee Rivers. The richest agricultural districts of the State are embraced in these regions. At its northern limits it borders upon a deposit of drift, which traverses the State from northwest to southeast, four to five miles wide at its southern, reaching gradually towards its northern end a width of thirty to thirty-five miles. Like the great east pine belt, it is covered with an almost continuous forest of the Yellow Pine, whose products so far serve only to supply the demand of the surrounding country.

Beyond this drift belt, in the eastern half of the State, the generous red lands of the metamorphic region are covered, where not deprived of it by cultivation, with magnificent oak forests. Here, at an altitude of from 800 to 1,200 feet above the level of the Gulf, the types of a Southern vegetation are missing, but the occurrence of the Water and Willow Oak, the Overcup and Spanish Oak, as well as the frequency of large yellow pines, which cover the crests of the elevated rocky mountain ranges and the more barren hills with a rocky, siliceous soil, still impress on this region a southern character. The latter tree is replaced, gradually, towards the north, by the short-leaved pine, *Pinas mitis*, which furnishes, in the upper district, a great part of the lumber of excellent quality. The more sterile and broken mountainous country, east and west, embracing the mineral lands of the State, is covered with dense forests of Black and Red Oaks, the smooth Hickory, sparsely intermixed with scrub pines. In the more elevated ranges, the mountain Chestnut Oaks and the Chestnut tree prevail, the latter rapidly dying out. The numerous fertile valleys are harboring fine woods, composed of trees delighting in a richer soil.

The third and most northern sylvan region of the State begins with the limestone formation of the Tennessee Valley. Species of the woody vegetation characteristic of the lower latitudes are no more seen, or when met with, as dwarfed stragglers. The Maples, the tall Hickories, the stately Elms, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Hackberries, Nettle trees, with shady groves of Beech, make up the forest growth, bearing the same character as the forest flora of the western declivity of the Appalachian Mountains, south of the Ohio River. The southern Magnolias are represented by the Umbrella Tree, the Cucumber Tree, and the mighty White Poplar or Tulip Tree.

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<sup>1</sup> *Cliftonia ligustrina*, Banks.

*List of Forest Trees and Shrubs found in Alabama.*<sup>1</sup>

## MAGNOLIACEÆ.

- Illicium Floridanum* (Ellis), *Sweet Illicium*, e. s., C.  
*Magnolia grandiflora* (L.), *Magnolia*, l. e. t., C. to Cen.  
 — *glauca* (L.), *Sweet Bay*, e. t., C.  
 — *macrophylla* (Mx.), *Long-leaved Magnolia*, d. sm. t., L. to Cen.  
 — *Fraseri* (Walt.), *Southern Cucumber tree*, d. l. t., L. to Cen.  
 — *acuminata* (L.), *Cucumber tree*, d. l. t., L. to U.  
*Magnolia umbrellæ* (Lam.), *Umbrella tree*, d. m. t.  
 — *cordata*, (Mx.), *Yellow-flowered Magnolia*, d. s. t.  
*Liriodendron tulipifera* (L.), *Tulip tree*, *Poplar*, L. to N.

## ANONACEÆ.

- Asimina triloba* (Dun.), *Pawpaw*, s. m. t. or s.  
 — *parviflora* (Dun.), sm. s., C.

## CAMELLIACEÆ.

- Gordonia Lasianthus* (L.), *Loiblolly Bay*, e. t. or s., C.  
*Stuartia Virginica* (Cav.), s., C. to N.

## TILIACEÆ.

- Tilia Americana* (L.), *Basswood*, *Linden*, L. to N.

## RUTACEÆ.

- Zanthoxylum Carolinianum* (Lam.), *Southern Prickly Ash*, sm. t. or s., C. to Cen.

## MELIACEÆ.

- Melia Azedarach* (L.), *Chinaberry Tree*, l. t. introduced, L.

## ANACARDIACEÆ.

- Rhus typhina* (L.), *Common Sumac*, s., C. to N.  
 — *glabra* (L.), s.  
 — *copallina* (L.), s., C. to N.  
 — *venenata* (D. C.), *Poison Elder*, s., C. to N.  
 — *toxicodendron* (L.), in varieties, *Poison Ivy and Oak*, E.  
 — *aromatica* (Ait.), C. to N.

## VITACEÆ.

- Vitis* (cissus) *incisa* (Nutt.), e. s., C.  
 — *bipinnata* (T. & G.), d. s., C. to Cen.  
 — *æstivalis* (L.), *Summer Grape*, C. to N.  
 — *vulpina* (L.), *Bull Grape*: *Muscadine*, C. to N.  
 — *labrusca* (L.), *Fox Grape*, N.  
*Ampelopsis Virginica* (Mx.), *Virginia Creeper*, C. to N.

## RHAMNACEÆ.

- Berchemia volubilis* (D. C.), *Supple Jack*, cr. s., C.  
*Sageretia Michauxii* (Bron.), e. s., C.  
*Rhamnus lanceolatus* (Pursh.), *Buckthorn*, d. s., C.  
 — *parviflorus* (Buck.), sm. t., C.  
*Frangula Caroliniana* (Gray), s.m. t., C.

## CELASTRACEÆ.

- Euonymus Americanus* (L.), *Strawberry Bush*, sm. s., C. to N.  
 — *atropurpureus* (Jacq.), *Spindle Tree*, l. s., C. to N.

## STAPHYLEACEÆ.

- Staphylea trifolia* (L.), *Bladder Nut*, sm. s., N.

## SAPINDACEÆ.

- Aesculus Pavia* (L.), *Buckeye*, s., L.  
 — *parviflora* (Walt.), s., Cen. to U.  
 — *flora* (Ait.), *Yellow Buckeye*, sm. t. or s., C. to U.

## ACERACEÆ.

- Acer saccharinum* (Wang.), var. *nigrum*, *Black Sugar Maple*, l. t., L. to N.  
 — *dasy carpum*, (Ehr.), *Silver Maple*, l. t., N.  
 — *rubrum* (L.), *Red Maple*, sm. t., Cen. to N.  
*Negundo aceroides* (Mch.), *Ash-leaved Maple*, sm. t., N.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

- Amorpha fruticosa* (L.), s., C. to N.  
 — *herbacea* (Walt.), s., C.

<sup>1</sup> The following abbreviations are used in this list:

As to habit of growth, &amp;c.:

cl.—climber.  
 cr.—creeper.  
 d.—desiduous.  
 e.—evergreen.  
 s.—shrub.  
 t.—tree.  
 sm.—small.  
 l.—large.  
 m.—medium.

As to distribution:

C.—Coast.  
 Cen.—Central.  
 Com.—Common.  
 E.—Everywhere.  
 L.—Lower.  
 N.—North.  
 U.—Upper.

*List of Forest Trees and Shrubs found in Alabama—Continued.*

## LEGUMINOSÆ—Continued.

- Robina pseudacacia* (L.), *Locust*, t., Com. E.  
 ——— *viscosa* (Vent.), *Red flowering Locust*, N.  
*Wistaria fruticosa* (D. C.), cl., C. to westward.  
*Erythrina herbacea* (L.), sm. s., C.  
*Gleditschia triacanthos* (L.), *Honey Locust*, t., Com.  
 ——— *monosperma* (Walt.), sm. t., N.  
*Cercis Canadensis* (L.), *Redbud*, sm. t., L. to N.

## ROSACEÆ.

- Chrysobalanus oblongifolius* (Mx.), *Deer Plum*, sm. s., C.  
*Prunus Americana* (Mar.), *Large or Red Plum*, sm. t., Cen. to N.  
 ——— *umbellata* (Ell.), *Southern Bullace Plum*, C.  
 ——— *Chicasa* (Mx.), *Chickasa Plum*, C.  
 ——— *serotina* (Ehr.), *Wild Cherry*, l. t. to N.  
 ——— *Caroliniana* (Ait.), *Mock Orange*, sm. t., C.  
*Spiræa opulifolia* (L.), *Nine Bark*, sm. s., Cen.  
*Neviusia Alabamensis* (Gray), sm. s., Cen.  
*Rubus trivialis* (Mx.), *Southern Dewberry*, C. to N.  
 ——— *villosus* (Ait.), *Blackberry*, Com. E.  
*Rosa lævigata* (Mx.), *Cherokee Rose*, C.  
 ——— *lucida* (Ehr.), *Dwarf Wild Rose*, U. dist.  
 ——— *Carolina* (L.), *Swamp Rose*, Cen. to N.  
*Cratægus apiifolia* (Mx.), sm. s., Cen. to U.  
 ——— *parvifolia* (Ait.), sm. s., C.  
 ——— *spatulata* (Mx.), sm. s., Cen.  
 ——— *tomentosa* (L.), var. *Mollis*. (Gr.), sm. s., L. to N.  
 ——— *flava* (Ait.), *Summer Haw*, sm. s., L. to Cen.  
 ——— *æstivalis* (T. & G.), *Apple Haw*, s., L. to Cen.  
 ——— *arborescens* (Ell.), *Haw*, L. to U.  
*Pyrus arbutifolia* (L.), var. *erythrocarpa*, *Chokeberry*, sm. s., C. to N.  
 ———, var. *melanocarpa*, Cen. to N.  
*Amelanchier Canadensis*, var. *botryapium*, *Service Berry*, sm. t., Com. E.

## CALYCANTHACEÆ.

- Calycanthus floridus* (L.), *Spice Bush*, s., C.  
 ——— *lævigatus* (Willd.), s., L.

## SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

- Itea Virginica* (L.), s., C.  
*Hydrangea arborescens* (L.), s., Cen. to N.  
 ——— *radiata* (Walt.), s., L. to Cen.  
 ——— *quercifolia* (Bart.), s., Cen.  
*Philadelphus inodoratus* (L.), *Syringa*, s., Cen. to U.  
*Decumaria barbara* (L.), cl. s., C.

## HAMAMELACEÆ.

- Hamamelis Virginica* (L.), *Witch Hazel*, l. s., C. to N.  
*Liquidambar styraciflua* (L.), *Sweet Gum*, t., Com. E.

## ARALIACEÆ.

- Aralia spinosa* (L.), *Angelica Tree*, s. to sm. t., Com. E.

## CORNACEÆ.

- Cornus florida* (L.), *Dogwood*, sm. t., Com. E.  
 ——— *sericea* (L.), *Silky Dogwood*, s., L. to N.  
 ——— *stricta* (Lam.), s., Cen. to N.  
 ——— *asperifolia* (Mx.), s., Cen.  
*Nyssa multiflora* (Wang.), *Black Gum*, l. t., Com. E.  
 ——— *aquatica* (L.), *Black Gum*, l. t., Com. E.  
 ——— *uniiflora* (Walt.), *Swamp Tupelo*, sm. t., L. to U.

## CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

- Symphoricarpus vulgaris* (Mx.), sm. s., N.  
*Sambucus Canadensis* (L.), sm. t. or s., Com. E.  
*Lonicera sempervirens* (Ait.), *Trumpet Honeysuckle*, C.  
*Viburnum nudum* (L.), *Whiterod*, s. or sm. t., C. to N.  
 ——— *prunifolium* (L.), *Blackhaw*, s. or sm. t., L. to N.  
 ——— *lentago* (L.), L. to N.  
 ——— *acerifolium* (L.), *Arrow-wood*, U.  
 ——— *dentatum* (L.), U.

## RUBIACEÆ.

- Cephalanthus occidentalis* (L.), *Button Bush*, Com. E.

## ERICACEÆ.

- Gaylussacia dumosa* (T. & G.), *Dwarf Huckleberry*, sm. s., C.  
 ——— *frondosa* (T. & G.), *High Huckleberry*, C.  
*Vaccinium arboreum* (Mar.), *Farkleberry*, sm. t. e., C. to U.  
 ——— *myrsinites* (Mich.), sm. s. e., C.  
 ——— *tenellum* (Ait.), sm. s., C.  
 ——— *corymbosum* (L.), *Swamp Blueberry*, C. to N.  
*Andromeda nitida* (Bart.), sm. s., C.  
 ——— *ligustrina* (Muhl.), sm. s., C. to N.  
*Leucothoë axilaris* (Don.), sm. s., C.  
 ——— *racemosa* (Gr.), sm. s., C.  
*Oxydendrum arboreum* (D. C.), *Sorrel Tree*, sm. t., C. to N.  
*Clethra alnifolia* (L.), *White Alder*, s., C. to N.

*List of Forest Trees and Shrubs found in Alabama—Continued.*

## ERICACEÆ—Continued.

- Kalmia latifolia* (L.), *Calico Shrub*, s., C. to N.  
 — *hirsuta* (Walt.), *Wicky*, sm. s., C.  
*Azalea viscosa* (L.), *White Honeysuckle*, s., C. to N.  
 — *nudiflora* (L.), *Pink Azalea*, C. to N.

## AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

- Ilex opaca* (Ait.), *Holly*, e. sm. t., L. to W.  
 — *Cassine* (L.), *Youpon*, s. e., C.  
 — *Dahoon* (Walt.), e. t., C.  
 — *decidua* (Walt.), s., C.  
 — *amelanchier* (Curt.), s., Mountains.  
 — *glabra* (Gr.), *Inkberry*, s., C.  
 — *coriacea* (Chap.), l. s., C.  
 — *verticillata* (Gr.), *Black Alder*, sm. s.

## STYRACACEÆ.

- Styrax pulverulenta* (Mx.), sm. s., L. to N.  
 — *grandifolia* (Ait.), sm. s., L. to N.  
 — *Americana* (Lam.), sm. s., Mountains.  
*Halesia diptera* (L.), *Snowdrop Tree*, sm. t. L.  
 — *tetraptera* (L.), *Silverbell Tree*, sm. t., Cen. to U.  
*Symplocos tinctoria* (L. Her.), *Sweet Leaf*, sm. t., C.

## CYRILLACEÆ.

- Cyrilla racemiflora* (Walt.), sm. t., C.  
*Cliftonia ligustrina* (Banks), *Ti-ti*, sm. t., C.

## EBENACEÆ.

- Diospyros Virginiana* (L.), *Persimmon*, t., Com.

## SAPOTACEÆ.

- Bumelia lycicoides* (Gert.), sm. t., C. to N.  
 — *lanuginosa* (Pers.), sm. t., C. to N.

## BIGNONIACEÆ.

- Catalpa bignonioides* (Walt.), *Catalpa*, l. t., U. dist.  
*Tecoma radicans* (Juss.) *Trumpet Vine*, cl., Com.  
*Bignonia capreolata* (L.), *Crossvine*, cl., Com.

## VERBENACEÆ.

- Callicarpa Americana* (L.), *French Mulberry*, s., Com.

## OLEACEÆ.

- Olea Americana* (L.), *Devil Wood*, sm. t., C.  
*Chionanthus Virginica* (L.), *Fringe Tree*, sm. t., C.

## OLEACEÆ—Continued.

- Fraxinus platycarpa* (Mx.), *Water Ash*, sm. t., L.  
 — *Americana* (L.), *White Ash*, l. t., L. to N.  
 — *quadrangulata*, *Blue Ash*, l. t., N.  
 — *pubescens* (Lam.), *Red Ash*, l. t., L. to N.

## POLYGONACEÆ.

- Brunnichia cirrhosa* (Banks), cl., L. to Cen.

## LAURACEÆ.

- Persea Carolinensis* (Nees.), *Red Bay*, e. t., L. to N.  
*Sassafras officinale* (Nees.), *Sassafras*, Com.  
*Lindera Benzoin* (Meis), *Northern Spice-wood*, N.  
*Tetranthera geniculata* (Nees.), *Pond Spices*, U. dist.

## THYMELEACEÆ.

- Disca palustris* (L.), *Leather Wood*, s., L. to M.

## EMPETRACEÆ.

- Ceratiola ericoides* (Mx.), e. s., C.

## URTICACEÆ.

- Ulmus Americana* (L.), *Red Elm*, l. t., Cen. to N.  
 — *fulva* (Mx.), *Slippery Elm*, t., L. to N.  
 — *alata* (Mx.), *Wahoo*, sm. t., L. to U.  
*Planera aquatica* (Gmel.), *Planer Tree*, sm. t., Cen. to U.  
*Celtis occidentalis* (L.), *Hackberry*; *Nettle-tree*, l. t., L. to N.  
 — *Mississippiensis* (Bosc.), sm. t., C.  
*Morus rubra* (L.), *Mulberry*, sm. t., U. dist.  
*Broussonetia papyrifera* (Vent.), *Paper Mulberry*, t., native of E. Asia.  
*Maclura aurantiaca* (Nutt.), *Osage Orange*, sm. t.; introduced from Arkansas.

## PLATANACEÆ.

- Platanus occidentalis* (L.), *Sycamore*, l. t., Com.

## JUGLANDACEÆ.

- Carya alba* (Nutt.), *Shell-bark Hickory*, l. t. N.  
 — *tomentosa* (Nutt), *Mocker Nut*, l. t., L. to H.  
 — *olivæformis* (Nutt.), *Pecan Nut*, l. t., Cen. to U.  
*Juglans nigra* (L.), *Black Walnut*, l. t., L. to N.  
 — *cinerea* (L.), *Butternut*, l. t., L. to N.

*List of Forest Trees and Shrubs found in Alabama—Continued.*

## CUPULIFERÆ.

- chestnut oaks. white oaks. { *Quercus alba* (L.), *White Oak*, l. t., Cen. to N.  
 ——— *obtusiloba* (Mx.), *Post Oak*, sm. t., C. to U.  
 ——— *lyrata* (Walt.), *Overcap Oak*, l. t., L. to U.
- chestnut oaks. { *Quercus Prinus*, *Swamp Chestnut Oak*, l. t., Cen. to U.  
 ——— ———, var. *monticola* (Mx.), *Rock Chestnut Oak*, l. t., Cen. to U.  
 ——— *prinoides*, *Chinquapin Oak*, sm. s., U. dist.
- live oak. { ——— *virens* (L.), *Live Oak*, C.  
 ——— ———, var. *maritima*, *Dwarf Live Oak*, L.  
 ——— *cinerea* (Nich.), *Upland Live Oak*, L.  
 ——— *Phellos* (L.), *Willow Oak*, L. to Cen.  
 ——— ———, var. *arenaria*, *Sand Willow Oak*, C.  
 ——— *aquatica* (Cates.), *Water Oak*, L. to Cen.
- black or red oaks. { ——— *nigra* (L.), *Black Jack*, L. to N.  
 ——— *falcata* (Mx.), *Spanish Oak*, L. to U.  
 ——— *coccinea* (Wang), *Scarlet Oak*, Cen. to U.  
 ——— *tinctoria* (Bart.), *Black or Yellow-bark Oak*, Cen. to N.  
 ——— *rubra* (L.), *Red Oak*, U. to N.  
 ——— *Catesbæi* (Mx.), *Turkey or Barren Oak*, L.
- Coryllus Americana* (Walt.), *Hazlenut*, U.  
*Ostrya Virginica* (Willd.), *Hop Hornbeam*, L. to N.  
*Carpinus Americana* (Mx.), *Iron Wood*, C. to U.  
*Fagus ferruginea* (Ait.), *Beech*, C. to N.  
*Castanea vesca* (L.), *Chestnut*, N.  
 ——— *pumila* (Mx.), s. or sm. t., L. to U.

## MYRICACEÆ.

- Myrica cerifera* (L.), *Bayberry*, *Wax Myrtle*, s. or sm. t., C.  
 ——— *inodorata* (Bart.), *Smooth Wax Myrtle*, s., C.

## BETULACEÆ.

- Betula nigra* (L.), *Red Birch*, t., Cen. to N.  
*Alnus serrulata* (Ait.), *Smooth Alder*, sm. t., C. to N.

## SALICACEÆ.

- Salix nigra* (M.), *Black Willow*, s. or sm. t., C. to N.  
*Populus angulata* (Ait.), *Cotton Tree*, *Water Poplar*, l. t., L. to N.  
 ——— *monilifera* (Ait.), *Colton Tree*, l. t., L. to N.

## CONIFERÆ.

- Pinus australis*, *Long-leaved or Yellow Pine*, l. t., C. to Cen.  
 ——— *mitus* (Mx.), *Short-leaved Pine*, l. t., L. to Cen.  
 ——— *serotina* (Mx.), *Pond Pine*, l. t., Cen.  
 ——— *Elliottii* (Engl.), *Oldfield Pine*, m. t., C.  
 ——— *taeda*, *Loblolly or Oldfield Pine*, l. t., C.  
*Pinus inops* (Ait.), *Scrub Pine*, sm. t., L. to N.  
*Juniperus Virginiana* (L.), *Red Cedar*, sm. t., N.  
*Cupressus thyoides* (L.), *Juniper*, l. t., C. to Cen.  
*Taxodium distichum* (Rich), *Cypress*, l. t., C. to Cen.

## PALMÆ.

- Sabal Adansonii* (Guer), *Palmetto*, sm. t., C.  
 ——— *serrulata* (R. & S.), *Saw Palmetto*, s., C.

## SMILACEÆ.

- Smilax Walteri* (Parsh), *Green Brier*, cl., L.  
 ——— *pseudo-China* (L.), *False China Root*, cl., L. to N.  
 ——— *glauca* (Walt.), *False Sarsaparilla*, cl., L. to N.  
 ——— *laurifolia* (L.), *Smooth Brier*, cl., L. to N.  
 ——— *lanceolata* (L.), cl., C.  
 ——— *tamnoides* (L.), cl., C. to N.  
 ——— *pumila* (Walt.) sm. s., C.

## EUPHORBIACEÆ.

- Stillingia ligustrina* (Mx.), s., L. to Cen.  
 ——— *sebifera* (Mx.), sm. t., Native of China.

## LILIACEÆ.

- Yucca aloifolia* (L.), *Spanish Daggers*, sm. t., C.

## CALIFORNIA.

*Lumber Statistics of San Francisco.**(a) Receipts of Lumber in 1877.*

	Feet.		Feet.
Pine, rough .....	123,099,302	Redwood pickets, rough ....	1,523,226
dressed .....	20,894,976	dressed ..	675,247
fencing .....	15,267,246		
pickets.....	481,029		
			2,198,473
	159,742,553	Railroad ties .....	237,000
		Telegraph poles .....	172,312
Spruce, rough .....	9,312,277		409,312
dressed .....	359,171		
	9,671,448	Sugar-pine, rough .....	6,865,000
Cedar, rough .....	5,940,973	General total of above ....	286,757,835
Hardwood.....	67,000		
Redwood, rough .....	49,325,786		
rough, clear .....	5,735,325		
dressed.....	46,038,260		
	101,099,371		
dressed, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch....	318,921		
siding, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	642,799		
battens, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ...	565,690		
	763,705 <sup>1</sup>		

## SUNDRIES.

Shingles.....	89,468,250
Laths .....	43,443,486
Piles, linear feet .....	519,093
Spars .....	4,690
pieces.....	67
Ship-knees .....	1,386
Poles, linear feet.....	1,000
Broom-handles, pieces .....	272,584
Redwood posts .....	1,058,618
Railroad ties (rift), pieces...	836,256
Spanish cedar logs, pieces...	6,197
Toa logs, pieces .....	408
Wool slats, pieces .....	97,800
Laurel logs, pieces.....	92
Primerera logs, pieces.....	227
Lignum vitæ.....	46

*(b) Lumber exports by Sea in 1876 and 1877.*

To what countries or ports.	1876.		1877.	
	Feet.	Value.	Feet.	Value.
Tahiti .....	1,339,125	\$23,184	1,369,950	\$17,030
Mexico .....	1,267,320	25,704	1,667,327	32,932
Panama .....	113,594	2,829	177,822	2,125
Central America .....	278,482	7,160	593,271	13,061
Russian Asia .....	211,755	5,394	63,283	1,682
China.....	148,036	5,214	604,505	10,369
Peru .....	2,445,652	45,100	3,084,752	63,800
Navigator's Island.....	703,306	13,998	937,180	15,162
Honolulu .....	1,511,338	23,948	1,428,000	23,646
Australia .....	1,411,534	20,460	1,470,871	37,997
Marquesas Islands.....	168,885	2,830	81,233	1,120
New Zealand .....	14,057	541	285,897	5,686
New York .....			57,713	1,286
Victoria .....	7,925	354	2,875	130
Chili .....	769,211	16,418	1,770,545	36,377
Calcutta .....			115,000	1,660
Manilla .....			54,800	660
England .....	250,000	5,140	17,764	490
Ecuador .....			16,000	436
Guaymas .....			55,460	972
Japan .....			20,019	711
Fiji Islands .....	81,000	1,620		
Totals .....	10,721,220	199,894	13,847,267	267,332

<sup>1</sup> Board measure. The surface measure amounts to twice this sum.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Remarks on the relative value of timber grown in Connecticut and upon the improvement of qualities by cultivation, and the adaptation of various species to planting in that State.*

Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, of Yale College, at the winter meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, in December, 1877, in the discussions that arose upon the timber-question, remarked :

I have been told by carriage makers in this State, that that manufacturing industry, which is a pretty important one, may in a few years turn on this timber question. As regards materials for hubs and spokes (and you know that Connecticut timber is especially noted for its quality), the probabilities are that consumption goes on fast enough. I spoke in my lecture last year before the Board of the fact that Western timber works easier and nicer than Connecticut timber. That is quite an important fact in carriage-making and in furniture-making to-day, where things are made for looks and for sale. I am told by carriage makers that it does not take quite so much work to get Western wood into what they call a stylish shape, but that the wood is nothing like as good as Connecticut timber. There is a difference of opinion with regard to the qualities of the stronger woods East and West—I mean hickory, elm, white ash, and all that class; but I believe they all grow finer here than they do at the West.

Two or three persons have spoken to me of the growing value of such woods as black-walnut and butternut, that are coming now into fashionable use as ornamental woods. I suppose that we in New England can never hope to compete with the West in the production of large black-walnut. I have the impression that we can in butternut, and my belief is very strong that butternut will increase in fashionableness and desirability as an ornamental wood for finishing interiors. I know some cases within a few years, where it has been used quite extensively in the interior finishing of houses. I need not tell any of you that it makes a most beautiful finish. As you know, the tree is very easily raised from the nut, if planted in the fall and allowed to freeze.

Another item I want to mention in regard to the planting of hickory. Many of you are aware how the so-called English walnut has been improved, by generations of selection from the best trees to plant from, until we have all this variety of that nut now in market. I am told, where the thing has been tried, that in the case of the shag-bark or the hickory, the elements of prolificness and excellence of fruit are transmitted hereditarily; and if we had two forests side by side, one producing good chestnuts or walnuts and the other producing rather poor, I know which would be most popular. There are particular hickory trees that produce exceptionally fine nuts, which always yield an income of a few dollars a year to the owner; and it seems to me that would be an element to be taken into account in planting.

A gentleman remarked :

On a farm that I sold last spring there is a black-walnut tree something more than 2 feet in diameter. One of my neighbors, while I lived on the place, came along one day and picked up about 20 of the nuts, carried them home, and planted them. This was not more than twenty years ago, and there are now on that place 15 trees; and 12 of them are more than a foot through.

Instances were cited of a black-walnut tree in Western New York that was 5 feet in diameter and perfectly sound. It was perfectly straight and 50 feet to the limbs.

The Professor had written to a gentleman in Western Massachusetts, who had had considerable success in transplanting the hickory, to find out how long they had been planted and what had been the success. He found that the hickories had been selected in the woods, a little hole dug alongside of the trees, and the tap root cut off. They were then allowed to stand a year longer after this root was cut off, when they could be removed as easily as any other tree.

As regards the hickory, Professor Brewer remarked, that there are two distinct species in New England that are often confounded. One of the species, called in New York State the mocker nut, has a very white heart, the wood not being quite so hard as the real pignut. The husk is a little thicker; the fruit, when in the husk, not quite so pear-shaped as in the pignut. Even among botanists the different species of hickory

are not yet clearly defined, some thinking there are but two species of that kind, the mocker nuts and pignuts. There are seven species described as belonging to the genus found in the Northern States, including the pecan of the West, but they are very difficult to determine. Of the two that are quite common in New England—the mocker nut and the pignut—the wood of the latter is toughest.

There is a great difference in the toughness of hickory, according to the land on which it grows, and of the same species no lumberman or botanist could pick out with certainty the species from the wood. They pass into each other and are troublesome to determine. Some, like the bitter-nut and the pecan, may be identified, but the others appear to shade into each other, not entirely, but so nearly intermediate that they give botanists a great deal of trouble.

A gentleman remarked that a black-walnut tree in his neighborhood was sold standing, cut, and delivered in Boston to the furniture manufacturers ready to be worked up, for not less than \$600. Fifty dollars were paid for the standing tree, and as much more for cutting and working it up.

The white-wood, or tulip poplar, being commended for its beauty and rapid growth, it was admitted by several that it was very difficult to get started from the seed, and that it could not be transplanted with success unless when very small. Its root is soft and yellow, not unlike the carrot in odor, appearance, and texture, and if not transplanted when very young, it loses its top and sprouts from the bottom. Trees, when 7 or 8 feet high, almost invariably die down to the ground when transplanted, and send up mere brush. The seeds should be covered and kept quite moist during the winter. The tulip tree does not bear a rude climate. If set out in the fall it is very likely to winter-kill, and it should only be transplanted in the spring. It is difficult to save when taken from the forest, as its roots then run deep and have but few fibers that can be saved. They are spongy and small, and break off very easily. When grown in a nursery the root comes out more readily, has more fibers, and may, with careful handling, be moved when 3 or 4 inches in diameter.

The horse-chestnut, planted in the fall and covered with straw or dead leaves, will germinate; but if covered with dirt, that is the last you will see of it. The seed of the sugar maple acts the same way. They should be covered with straw instead of dirt, and when thus treated will almost always grow. The same will apply to the horse-chestnut and the common chestnut.

Opinions were expressed favorable to the Norway maple, some preferring it to the sugar maple for ornamental planting, although its foliage was not so fine in the fall. In Essex County, Massachusetts, they are grown to a considerable extent, being by many preferred as hardier than the sugar maple.

The value of timbered lands in Connecticut sometimes amounts to \$600 to the acre, while the land itself, after the timber is cut off, would not be worth more than \$15. In places difficult of access the timber might sell at \$50, while the land might be worth as many cents.<sup>1</sup>

These facts suggest the very practical inquiry as to whether it will not pay to take these poor lands, which if left to themselves would be growing up with junipers, white birch, alders, and other kinds of small value, and secure in their place the more valuable kinds.

The recent act exempting planted lands from taxation, though but a small inducement, should have its influence in promoting forest planting.

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<sup>1</sup> Report of Connecticut Board of Agriculture, 1877-'78, p. 256.

*Chestnut planting in Connecticut.*

In the discussions of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture at its winter meeting, in December, 1877, Mr. P. M. Augur, of Middlefield, having alluded to the ease and certainty with which the chestnut could be raised in that State, upon lands too rough for cultivation, in answer to inquiries as to the methods which his observations led him to consider the best, replied :

The chestnut is a very easy tree to start if we will take a little care to protect the seed through the winter. I think we can learn from nature in this respect. In the fall take the chestnuts that you want to plant in the spring, before they become dry, and put them in moist sand.

Being here asked whether they should be taken from the burr, and whether they will bear some degree of drying before they are put in the sand, he said :

A little drying, but the less the better. Either put them in moist sand, or cover them with leaves or moss, and keep them in a moist state through the winter, and you will have them all right in the spring. Then take them to these rough places, and by using an old axe, you can make holes in the ground and plant the nuts. Plant pretty plentifully, so as to be sure to have enough. They will start, and in a very short time will take care of themselves. This seedling growth will make the very best timber. If any of you have noticed piles of railroad ties that have been cut from sprouts of the third and fourth generation from old stumps, you have seen marks of decay running through the heart of the timber, and those trees never can become really valuable. But these seedlings which start in their birth, and make a good growth, will ultimately make the very choicest timber. There is a chestnut tree in Middletown for which the owner was offered \$50. \* \* \* We have a chestnut tree in Middlefield, that measures 27 feet 9 inches in circumference, and is hale and hearty. It is not a tall tree, not a valuable timber tree, because it stands in an open field, but all around it, at a little distance, are beautiful timber trees of much less diameter, but running up to far greater height ; but it shows that the chestnut thrives in this State. There are in the northern part of the State hundreds of acres of land not worth over \$5 an acre, which are said to be admirably adapted to the chestnut.

My opinion is, that on sandy land the white pine or some other timber would be better than the chestnut, but on almost any land that is not sandy, I think, it will do well.<sup>1</sup>

Chestnuts may be kept fresh and well preserved through the winter by piling them up on dry soil, covered with a stratum of straw, and then a layer of earth thrown over them in the same way that potatoes are sometimes buried.

In reference to the care that should be given to planting, a member remarked :

When you want to plant chestnuts, don't send boys to plant them without an overseer. That has been tried in my neighborhood. A gentleman in my vicinity had several acres of poor land that he wanted to put into forest. He got chestnuts from boys, and then he hired the boys to plant them, and between the boys and the squirrels there did not many of them come up. A few scattered trees only came up. Almost every chestnut in our vicinity that comes up from seed grows but a few years before it begins to show signs of decay, and a sprout comes up from the bottom, which is better than the parent. I think it advisable to cut off the seedlings and let the sprouts grow.

It was remarked by another that the chestnuts in his vicinity that come from sprouts are regarded as much sounder timber than those which have never been cut ; and that is the general opinion among woodcutters and lumbermen. Those trees that come from sprouts are, almost without exception, perfectly sound to the center. A statement being made that a second growth gave promise of better timber than the first and it was thought that this might be so as regards sprouts from young stocks ; but from old trees they will not reproduce good timber. The

<sup>1</sup> Report of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, 1877-'78, p. 257.

browsing of young sprouts by sheep was noticed as an injury particularly to be prevented if we would expect a good growth.

[According to an approved French authority,<sup>1</sup> the chestnut may be sown in autumn or in spring, and if delayed till the latter season, the chestnuts must be kept from moisture and frost, which is done by placing them, after taking from the burr, in a large box, the bottom of which is covered with straw. They are then put in with alternate layers of straw or sand, till the box is full. The fruit will sprout a little during the winter, and as early as the season will allow, they are carefully taken out without breaking the radicle, and placed in baskets or upon hurdles, to be carried to the place ready for planting, which should be done with as little exposure as possible. It is recommended to place two chestnuts in each hill, and at a time when the soil is not wet, for the chestnut gathers dampness very easily. If planted in autumn they should be covered with some three inches of earth, and they should come up (in France) by the first of May. When trees of high growth are wanted, they should be grown close together, and should not be grafted. Many excellent varieties of the chestnut are known in Europe, and their succession is secured by grafting. The young wood is much prized for vine-props, and especially for hoops, and Dr. Hamel remarks that for the latter use, it is preferable to all others, for casks that are to be placed in damp cellars. It is not esteemed for fuel, as it consumes quickly, and throws out sparks, but in certain forges of Biscaye it is much used.]

## FLORIDA.

*Exportation of Pitch Pine from Pensacola, Fla., during the year 1877-'78.\**

## TO ENGLAND.

Destination.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Hewn timber.	Sawn timber.	Lumber.
			<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Sup'l feet.</i>
Liverpool .....	43	37,683	771,755	1,076,958	1,575,000
London .....	20	16,032	406,010	132,791	3,810,000
Hull .....	16	12,894	165,827	410,058	1,984,000
West Hartepool .....	8	4,509	25,402	43,220	2,082,000
New Castle .....	7	6,963	189,603	168,724	182,000
Sharpness .....	7	5,191	159,654	114,276	123,000
Penarth .....	6	4,710	166,842	79,099	227,000
Gloucester .....	5	2,418	1,414	87,817	1,198,000
Plymouth .....	4	4,180	152,972	61,606	115,000
Barrow .....	4	4,631	111,060	114,396	144,000
Newport .....	4	3,742	28,443	168,936	98,000
King's Lynn .....	4	2,351	31,349	54,205	588,000
Cardiff .....	3	2,692	97,879	14,977	396,000
Bristol .....	3	1,767	32,757	28,931	309,000
Grimsby .....	3	2,226	-----	85,000	460,000
Swansea .....	2	1,403	46,270	28,592	46,000
The Downs .....	2	1,455	69,800	4,650	64,000
Sunderland .....	1	1,119	31,600	24,500	44,000
Shields .....	1	492	-----	28,370	21,000
Maryport .....	1	672	32,820	2,000	34,000
Fleetwood .....	1	709	36,324	-----	22,000
Dover .....	1	549	11,687	9,900	101,000
Dartmouth .....	1	619	23,000	6,500	26,000
Carnarvon .....	1	590	-----	31,135	19,000
Gosport .....	1	424	17,782	614	28,000
Silloth's Dock .....	1	730	10,577	27,705	19,000
Total England .....	150	120,751	2,620,827	2,754,960	13,715,000

\* From a circular issued by the Brokers, dated August 31, 1878.—*Timber Trades Journal*, October 12, 1878

<sup>1</sup> *Maison Rustique du xix Siècle*, iv. 8.

*Exportation of Pitch Pine from Pensacola, Fla., during the year 1877-'78—Continued.*

TO SCOTLAND.

Destination.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Hewn timber.	Sawn timber.	Lumber.
			<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Sup'l feet.</i>
Clyde .....	14	10, 029	18, 855	485, 834	1, 220, 000
Aberdeen .....	3	1, 641	.....	93, 563	50, 000
Dundee .....	1	682	33, 960	2, 852	51, 000
Leith .....	1	742	.....	38, 024	33, 000
Granton .....	1	541	10, 884	14, 310	12, 000
Grangemouth .....	1	463	.....	24, 919	24, 000
Stornoway .....	1	580	27, 525	1, 597	44, 000
Total Scotland .....	22	14, 683	91, 224	661, 109	1, 434, 000

TO IRELAND.

Queenstown .....	10	7, 405	248, 640	111, 220	571, 000
Belfast .....	6	4, 934	233, 123	10, 592	263, 000
Dublin .....	3	1, 465	11, 074	68, 018	68, 000
Waterford .....	1	514	10, 323	15, 815	24, 000
Limerick .....	1	643	15, 163	14, 742	33, 000
Port Rush .....	1	436	16, 305	8, 552	13, 000
Total Ireland .....	22	15, 397	534, 628	228, 939	972, 000

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.

Great Britain .....	194	150, 831	3, 246, 679	3, 645, 008	16, 123, 000
Continental Europe .....	84	46, 543	1, 216, 756	351, 640	12, 569, 000
Algeria and Cape Colony .....	4	1, 336	9, 570	.....	792, 000
West Indies, Central and South America, and British Provinces .....	69	19, 786	40, 980	.....	13, 451, 000
Coastwise .....	139	42, 541	.....	.....	30, 431, 000
General total <sup>1</sup> .....	490	261, 037	4, 513, 985	3, 996, 648	73, 364, 000

<sup>1</sup> In the year ending June 30, 1877, the total tonnage of vessels arriving at Pensacola was 595,569 tons, and the value of exports was \$2,291,822, mostly lumber and timber.

ILLINOIS.

*The lumber trade of Chicago.*

The annual reports of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago enable us to present the following statistics of the receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles at that point through a series of years. It will be remembered that this is the point of distribution at which the products of the lumber mills of a considerable part of the forest region of the Northwest are shipped by railroad and canal to the prairie country, southward and westward, to great distances. We are not able in this report to give statistics of other forms of wood products, such as timber, lath, staves, posts, railroad-ties, which are received at this market, and from thence forwarded to the interior. The data collected upon these and other points regarding the Chicago markets, including range of prices, &c., are reserved for a more special study, should these inquiries be continued. It will be observed that the totals of the following tables differ in some of their details; but we can only answer for the correctness of the totals of the numbers here printed.

1.—Receipts and Shipments of Lumber at Chicago from 1847 to 1877.

Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1847 .....	32, 118, 225	.....	1863 .....	413, 301, 818	221, 709, 330
1848 .....	60, 009, 250	.....	1864 .....	501, 592, 406	269, 496, 579
1849 .....	73, 259, 553	.....	1865 .....	647, 145, 734	385, 353, 678
1850 .....	100, 364, 779	.....	1866 .....	730, 057, 168	422, 314, 266
1851 .....	125, 056, 437	.....	1867 .....	882, 661, 770	518, 903, 354
1852 .....	147, 816, 232	70, 740, 271	1868 .....	1 028, 494, 789	451, 959, 806
1853 .....	202, 101, 078	88, 909, 348	1869 .....	997, 736, 942	581, 533, 480
1854 .....	228, 336, 783	133, 131, 872	1870 .....	1, 018, 993, 635	583, 490, 674
1855 .....	306, 547, 401	215, 585, 354	1871 .....	1, 039, 328, 375	541, 222, 513
1856 .....	456, 673, 169	243, 387, 732	1872 .....	1, 183, 659, 280	417, 827, 375
1857 .....	459, 639, 198	311, 608, 793	1873 .....	1, 123, 368, 671	531, 544, 379
1858 .....	278, 943, 000	242, 793, 268	1874 .....	1, 060, 088, 708	580, 673, 674
1859 .....	302, 845, 207	226, 120, 389	1875 .....	1, 153, 715, 432	628, 485, 014
1860 .....	262, 494, 626	225, 372, 340	1876 .....	1, 039, 785, 265	576, 124, 287
1861 .....	249, 308, 705	189, 379, 445	1877 .....	1, 066, 452, 361	586, 722, 821
1862 .....	305, 674, 045	189, 277, 079			
Total receipts of lumber in 31 years .....				17, 477, 675, 042 feet.	
Total shipments of lumber in 26 years .....				9, 463, 697, 111 feet.	

2.—Receipts and Shipments of Shingles at Chicago from 1852 to 1877.

Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1852 .....	77, 080, 500	55, 851, 038	1866 .....	400, 125, 250	422, 339, 715
1853 .....	93, 483, 784	71, 442, 550	1867 .....	447, 039, 275	480, 930, 500
1854 .....	82, 061, 250	92, 506, 301	1868 .....	514, 434, 100	537, 497, 074
1855 .....	108, 647, 250	134, 793, 250	1869 .....	673, 166, 000	638, 317, 840
1856 .....	135, 876, 000	115, 563, 250	1870 .....	652, 091, 000	666, 247, 775
1857 .....	131, 830, 250	154, 827, 750	1871 .....	647, 595, 000	558, 385, 350
1858 .....	127, 565, 000	150, 129, 250	1872 .....	610, 824, 420	436, 827, 375
1859 .....	165, 927, 000	195, 117, 700	1873 .....	517, 923, 000	407, 505, 650
1860 .....	127, 894, 000	168, 302, 525	1874 .....	619, 278, 630	379, 196, 651
1861 .....	79, 365, 000	94, 421, 186	1875 .....	635, 708, 120	299, 426, 936
1862 .....	131, 255, 000	55, 761, 630	1876 .....	566, 977, 400	214, 389, 575
1863 .....	172, 364, 875	102, 634, 447	1877 .....	546, 409, 000	170, 410, 785
1864 .....	190, 169, 750	138, 497, 256			
1865 .....	310, 897, 350	258, 351, 450	Total, 26 years..	8, 765, 988, 204	6, 990, 674, 809

3.—Receipts and Shipments of Lumber and Shingles at Chicago, by the several Routes of Transportation in 1875, 1876, and 1877.

(a). LUMBER.

Route.	1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Received (1,000 feet).	Shipped (1,000 feet).	Received (1,000 feet).	Shipped (1,000 feet).	Received (1,000 feet).	Shipped (1,000 feet).
By lake.....	1, 090, 600	2, 141	971, 416	370	1, 001, 405	1, 338
Illinois and Michigan Canal .....	23	44, 606	77	43, 841	141	47, 965
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad .....	7, 886	56, 848	6, 157	46, 012	5, 811	64, 482
Illinois Central Railroad.....	2, 056	119, 682	3, 039	78, 153	2, 187	80, 242
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad....	707	57, 457	985	52, 490	801	40, 560
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad .....	1, 148	176, 469	825	176, 180	794	193, 148
Chicago and Alton Railroad .....	428	67, 518	392	69, 241	357	60, 660
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad <sup>1</sup> ..	3, 030	34, 433	6, 874	34, 544	6, 293	30, 504
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad ..	2, 698	1, 769	4, 694	2, 278	4, 054	2, 504
Chicago and Pacific Railroad .....	.....	13, 025	80	9, 542	39	10, 089
Michigan Central Railroad .....	18, 463	10, 145	15, 841	18, 566	15, 677	21, 220
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad ..	5, 011	2, 977	2, 450	1, 555	4, 788	2, 558
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad ..	14, 315	4, 028	14, 305	3, 018	12, 166	3, 591
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Rail'r'd.	5, 948	36, 682	6, 331	23, 093	6, 751	23, 256
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	4, 882	10, 706	6, 318	6, 946	5, 187	4, 598
Total.....	1, 157, 195	638, 486	1, 039, 784	565, 829	1, 066, 451	586, 715

<sup>1</sup> Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad in 1877.

## SHINGLES.

Route.	1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Received (thousands).	Shipped (thousands).	Received (thousands).	Shipped (thousands).	Received (thousands).	Shipped (thousands).
By Lake.....	420, 298	126	456, 404	148	464, 880	16
Illinois and Michigan Canal .....	49	12, 527		18, 131		22, 959
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad .....	108, 538	16, 006	53, 445	7, 660	43, 825	3, 695
Illinois Central Railroad .....		55, 495		54, 690		34, 241
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad .....	63	19, 390		23, 660		39, 877
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad .....		101, 895		65, 472		28, 405
Chicago and Alton Railroad .....		53, 173		15, 070		16, 917
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad <sup>1</sup> .....		12, 939		19, 361		12, 972
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad .....	86, 507	4	47, 777	306	30, 884	
Chicago and Pacific Railroad .....		520		105		91
Michigan Central Railroad .....	17, 680	4, 645	9, 282	2, 710	6, 730	4, 048
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad .....	225	2, 977		1, 849		320
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad .....	2, 300	230	76	155	50	49
Pittsburgh, Chicago and Saint Louis Railroad .....		19, 122		5, 667		6, 530
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad .....	48	1, 800		785	40	290
Total.....	635, 708	300, 849	566, 984	215, 769	546, 409	170, 410

<sup>1</sup> Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad in 1877.

## 4.—Statement of the Sources of Supply of Lumber and Shingles received at Chicago by Lake during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877.

Places from whence shipped.	Lumber (1,000 feet).			Shingles (thousands).		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Ahnapee, Wis .....	2, 333	115	40	7, 523	100	485
Alcona, Mich .....			539			
Alpena, Mich .....	50, 147	35, 976	24, 340		100	100
Ashland, Wis .....		1, 000				420
Ausable, Mich .....		1, 472	795			
Bay de Noque .....	2, 090	735	470			
Bayfield, Wis .....			540			
Benton Harbor, Mich .....	1, 877	810	2, 097			
Black Creek .....	5, 870	4, 452	3, 440			
Canada ports .....	799		631			
Casco Bay .....		100		9, 299	852	
Caseville, Wis .....		3, 430	4, 963			
Cedar River .....	3, 465	7, 319	3, 390			
Cheboygan, Mich .....	23, 882	22, 634	40, 551		1, 703	1, 777
Clay Bank .....	80			3, 493		
Clayton .....	526					
Davis's Pier .....	367	468	205			
Depere, Wis .....		490			3, 390	500
Duck Lake .....	965	815	810	1, 040	547	700
Duluth, Minn .....			257			
Escanaba, Mich .....	4, 450	5, 115	2, 518	3, 333		500
Ford River .....	17, 044	17, 695	10, 195	14, 259	8, 714	3, 450
Frankfort, Mich .....	8, 001	12, 723	9, 350	1, 327	10, 443	4, 742
Gardner's Bay .....		645	200		200	
Good Harbor .....	450	590	427			
Grand Haven .....	66, 830	40, 090	54, 252	33, 839	50, 010	50, 272
Green Bay .....	10, 415	11, 452	5, 087	63, 548	51, 370	30, 848
Hamlin .....	557	293	8, 396			4, 290
Hancock, Mich .....			360			
Harris Pier .....	301					
Holland, Mich .....	2, 214	1, 380	2, 043	40		1, 463
Jackson Port .....				480		

## 4.—Statement of the Sources of Supply of Lumber and Shingles, &amp;c.—Continued.

Places from whence shipped.	Lumber (1,000 feet).			Shingles (thousands).		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Keeler's Pier .....	233			940	1,340	
Kenosha, Wis .....	1,487	200	70			
Kewaunee, Mich .....	660			7,567	6,043	7,130
Lake Superior ports .....	380					
Leland .....	2,515	1,738	1,315			
Lincoln, Mich .....	4,261	3,495	4,615	600	164	615
Ludington, Mich .....	71,816	77,093	92,813	3,304	4,762	16,231
Ludwig's Pier .....	1,255	520	849			
Manistee, Mich .....	135,161	103,432	107,702	94,560	111,639	142,659
Manitowoc, Wis .....	1,225	232	330	2,212	600	2,525
Masonville .....		215	410			
Mcnominee, Mich .....	119,611	140,973	138,162	6,940	9,281	1,425
Monistique .....	1,704	4,772	6,965			
Muskegon, Mich .....	277,699	214,937	255,747	5,140	16,662	17,787
Norwood .....	290	640	500			
Oconto, Wis .....	33,483	24,146	18,586	5,540	2,684	5,996
Ontonagon, Mich .....		1,310	1,740		325	1,051
Oscoda .....		1,121	200			
Packard's Pier .....	60	581	1,905			
Paulville Pier .....	1,140	255	180			
Pensaukee, Wis .....	11,956	7,062	3,958	12,575	11,956	
Pentwater, Mich .....	8,858	7,803	7,371	19,300	8,500	15,115
Perry's Pier .....	1,276	905	1,731		2,505	
Peshigo, Wis .....	36,410	40,800	40,180	8,589	4,623	5,565
Portage Lake .....	1,318	1,388	755		1,450	900
Port Huron, Mich .....		1,125	257			
Port Sheldon .....		40				
Point St. Ignace .....			4,030			
Racine, Wis .....	192		242			50
Red River .....	500	760	475	23,751	26,383	23,314
Rodger's Creek .....	70	1,083	910			1,083
Roger's City .....			710			
Saginaw, Mich .....	61,990	44,394	35,462	502		300
Saint Joseph, Mich .....	3,365	1,503	2,850			
Saint Paul's Pier .....	968	365	25			
Saugatuck, Mich .....	13,528	10,546	6,363	9,539	20,998	7,388
Sheboygan, Wis .....						400
Silver Lake .....	1,620	2,310	1,825	80		
South Haven, Mich .....	3,992	1,908	1,617			
Sturgeon Bay, Wis .....	4,589	13,246	4,792	8,239	23,901	27,552
Suamico .....	1,727	2,265	2,290	46,166	61,578	38,525
Tawas City, Mich .....		158	1,521			
Towner's Pier .....	437	100			1,281	
Traverse City, Mich .....	12,447	15,900	18,780	994	947	4,585
Two Rivers, Wis .....	2,590	855	1,253			
White Lake, Mich .....	51,818	59,379	54,603	23,179	21,889	46,640
Williams's Pier .....	496					
Wolf River .....	140			2,400		
Other ports .....	4,529	11,922				
Total .....	1,080,459	971,216	1,090,405	420,298	466,940	466,383

## IOWA.

*Premiums by the Iowa State Horticultural Society for Forest-tree Planting in 1878.*

This society offered the sum of \$345 in premiums, to be divided into twenty-one sums, and rated as first, second, and third according to greater numbers planted, of the following classes:

1. In groves, intrinsic value of species considered.
2. Evergreens and Larch, in plantations or belts.
3. Plantations of Ash.
4. Plantations of nut-bearing trees.
5. Plantations of Black Wild Cherry, Elm, Box-Elder, and Birch.
6. Plantations of Cottonwood, Basswood, Willow, Maple, and other soft wooded trees.
7. Plantations of Honey Locust (from seed grown on thornless trees preferable).

Among the regulations established for the guidance of those competing for the premiums, it was required that the plants should be rooted

before setting, excepting in the case of Willows and other soft wooded trees growing readily from cuttings, and that in the case of nut-bearing trees they might be started from the seed in the places where they were to remain. The plantations must not be made at a greater distance apart than four feet each way, and must be at least two thousand to the acre. Returns were to be made in which the name and number of trees planted, mode of planting and cultivation, cost and average size of each species were to be specified. The trees must be counted between the 15th of September and 10th of October, 1878, and the premiums were to be awarded in January, 1879.

The secretary of the society, referring to tree-planting in his report, expresses his belief, from four years of extended and specific correspondence growing out of his position, and of their annual notices relative to forestry in every newspaper in the State, that the offer of cash premiums will do little, if anything, to encourage this vital interest. The intrinsic importance of this cultivation in breaking the dreary monotony of the prairies, and affording shelter against the "blizzards" of winter and the storms of summer, were more urgent reminders than a few dollars of premium. The persistent diffusion of information as to methods of planting and management had already done a good work, and every year thousands of acres were being added to the woodlands of the State.

### *The Honey Locust as a Hedge Plant.*

Mr. F. W. Hart, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, in reporting to the State Horticultural Society,<sup>1</sup> after alluding to the frequent failure of the Osage Orange in Linn and adjacent counties, east and west, owing to the severity of the climate—a severely cold winter sometimes killing down the plants that might have strong hopes of success through several years—says:

But there is a hedge that the falling mercury does not affect. I refer to the Honey Locust. This seems to be indigenous to this climate, and is hardy as an oak. I have never yet seen a Honey Locust hedge injured in the least by winter. I visited a few days since the location of a Honey Locust hedge adjacent to our town—four planted from last spring—and found, to my surprise, a hedge sufficiently high and strong to turn any stock, and in most places sufficiently tight to turn swine and sheep. My neighbor informed me that no indication of injury from the severity of winters had ever been observed. His method of treatment is as follows:

The plants, which were two years old, were plowed in the ground 16 inches apart. The second year they were bent down and fastened to the ground by means of forked sticks. The third year the same method was pursued, only the tops were bent mostly in the opposite direction; and the fourth year a small pole was placed along the fence four feet from the ground, and the tops of the hedge entwined around the pole, thus making an almost impregnable barrier to the encroachment of almost any stock. I give it as the result of my deliberate conviction, based upon a residence of fourteen years in Linn County, that in this and northern latitudes the Honey Locust is the only hedge thus far tried that will stand the test of all contingencies.

In the discussion which followed, differences of opinion were expressed with regard to this tree as a hedge plant. The failures of which some complained were by others attributed to bad management and neglect. The practices of setting the plants deep, and of not pruning till they were large enough to *plash* were commended. The demand for seed had led to importations from Europe, the growth from which had been tender when compared with that from our native trees.

While this subject was under discussion a practical observer stated

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<sup>1</sup>Report of 1877, p. 117.

his plan for making the Osage Orange succeed in the southwestern part of Iowa:

We plant deep; give prime culture the first summer, and late in the fall we cut the plants off quite close to the ground, and cover the whole row with course litter. After this we do no more cutting until the hedge is large enough for plashing.

The same observer, upon another occasion, remarked that he used no line in setting, but followed the center of dead furrows, and that he set his plants fully a foot deep when the filling was entirely completed. The soil was so porous that shallower planting would fail. He cut off all the top in the fall before mulching, and thus secured a vigorous start in the spring, from near the crown. He trimmed before plashing, making the cut very low.

### *Forest-tree Planting in Northwestern Iowa.*

The tenth horticultural district of Iowa, as known by the State Horticultural Society, consists of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux, O'Brien, and Lyon Counties—nearly if not quite all prairie, with a very little native timber bordering upon the streams. It has been overrun five years in succession by grasshoppers, but, notwithstanding this drawback, commendable progress has been made in agricultural improvement, and in the planting of groves, hedges, and wind-breaks.

From a report made to the State Horticultural Society in January, 1878,<sup>1</sup> by George H. Wright, of Sioux City, we quote the following statements:

Eight years ago six of the counties I represent were entirely without timber, and very sparsely settled. To-day the lightest vote in any of these counties is over 300. The prairies are dotted over with groves, and resemble a vast park. The varieties of trees mostly planted are the cottonwood, box-elder, soft maple, white ash, white willow, black walnut, and European larch, with some elm. The area planted with cottonwood much exceeds that planted with all the other kinds named. Too much cannot be said in favor of planting a variety of trees, nor too much in favor of the cottonwood<sup>2</sup> for our new and unsubdued soils. The cottonwood adapts itself to a new soil more readily than any of our trees. It will grow and thrive with equal success on the high and rolling prairies and on the low bottom-lands of the Missouri. It is a vigorous, healthy grower, giving back a per cent. on the investment sooner than any tree within my knowledge. I am aware that I am open to criticism in this broad statement, but can bear it, in view of the facts from our section. Box-elder<sup>3</sup> is also a valuable forest tree for our prairies. It grows readily from the seeds, makes a good wind-break and shelter for farms and stock, is free from the depredations of insects, and is valuable for its sap for making sirup. The white ash will soon be sought after as one of the most valuable timber trees for mechanical uses and for varied farm purposes. It bears transplanting readily, grows with reasonable rapidity, is entirely hardy in the most exposed positions, is very free from insect annoyance, and grows readily from seed. White willow is also rich in returns to those who grow it. It is our best hedge plant for the Northwest, and can be made into a perfect barrier against cattle and hogs in four years.

Soft maple grows readily from seed, transplants readily, and makes a fine tree. It gives a fine effect to home surroundings, especially in autumn. The only objection to its use on the open prairies is its liability to injury in the tops the first and second winters by severe cold. It should be planted under the lee of the cottonwood or willow.

Black walnut should be planted by all growers of timber. For posts, for building, for fuel, and for its fruit, it has special value. This tree should also have an outside belt to the north and west, for protection while young. As it gets beyond its third year, I consider it hardy.

European larch I consider a valuable forest tree, entirely hardy on our prairies. It grows moderately fast, and its only drawback is the love the locusts have for its leaves. It is very impatient of injury to its leaves, and suffers from even their partial loss more than any of our trees.

The linn and the several varieties of elm are planted but moderately. I do not believe these trees are appreciated.

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Report, p. 266.

<sup>2</sup> *Populus monilifera*.

<sup>3</sup> *Negundo aceroides*.

In noticing the progress of planting by counties, Mr. Wright mentions Plymouth County as having many groves, from three to six years old, covering from one to six acres, and farms surrounded by hedges and timber belts. In Sioux County, the most rapid progress was being made in forest and fruit tree planting. In a colony under the leadership of Mr. Henry Hospers, started seven years ago, and covering five Congressional townships, there was not a farm without more or less trees, and some of them considerable groves.

In Lyon County is a company planting trees, who live at Normal, Ill., under the Hon. Jesse W. Fell as manager. It has about nine sections of land. In the center of each section they have broken up forty acres and planted trees, and there is a strip planted on the section lines. Nearly all the kinds above named have been planted—the European larch quite largely; and there are many other groves of from three to six acres in good healthy condition.<sup>1</sup> Osceola County had but one lone native tree within her borders, but now the county can justly claim some of the finest groves of their age in the district. In O'Brien County thousands of forest trees have been planted, and hundreds of acres are

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<sup>1</sup> In a letter to the Chicago Tribune, dated at Bloomington, Ill., December 31, 1879, Mr. Fell gives the following more detailed account of the plantations in Lyon County, above referred to:

“In the summer of 1869 a number of the leading citizens of this and an adjoining county—including the then president of the State Normal University, Dr. Edwards, the Hon. Robert E. Williams, and eight others—hearing of the wonderful beauty and fertility of Northwestern Iowa, were, after a month's exploration of that neighborhood, so favorably impressed that they bought of the government, in a tolerably compact body, a little more than is ordinarily comprised in what is called a Congressional township of land, at \$1.25 per acre. These entries were made in what is now known as Lyon County, Iowa, in close proximity to the northwestern corner of the State, and about fifteen miles southeast of Sioux Falls, now so rapidly growing in importance. Deeming it unwise—not to say wrong—to appropriate large bodies of land without improving the same, as well as selling off a part to actual settlers, this policy was at once agreed upon. In pursuance thereof, in the summer of 1870 we broke up the central forty of five adjoining sections, and the year following that of four other sections, designated on the accompanying map as sections 19, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 36 of township 100 N., ranges 47 and 48 west.

“The central forty of section 31 was set apart for a village site, on which has been planted about 600 street or shade trees, and where are now living seven families, besides several young unmarried men, all of whom own and are improving farms in the immediate neighborhood, and others more remote. The name given the village is Larchwood, which has a good district school-house, a post-office, and a tri-weekly line of stages running from Beloit, on the Sioux City and Pembina Railroad, to Rock Rapids, the county-seat of Lyon. Larchwood derives its name from Larch trees, which we have planted in the vicinity, and at present is little else than a pleasant place for a town and for social intercourse among the neighboring farmers, who, I am glad to add, are quite above the average settler on the score of general intelligence and cultivation.

“The central forties of the eight surrounding sections have been improved by planting on the outer sides thereof from eight to twenty-five rows of forest trees of various kinds, including the White Willow (*Salix Alba*), Maple, Larch, Scotch and Austrian Pine, White Elm, Honey-Locust, Box-Elder, Black Walnut, Basswood, Quaking Asp, Cottonwood, etc. Many thousands of these trees, more especially the Willows, have already attained considerable size, being from six to twelve inches in diameter, and from twenty to thirty-five feet high. Nearly all the above varieties have done well; but, as the result of our experience, were I called upon to designate one tree which, more than all others, I would recommend for general planting, I would say unhesitatingly it should be the White Willow. It is not only an easy and rapid grower, reproducing itself when cut down, no matter how old the tree, with astonishing rapidity, but, when grown, makes valuable, lasting timber, as European experience for centuries has abundantly proven. It splits, too, as no other timber does—not even the American Chesnut—and yet holds a nail or railroad spike with grip equal to hard wood, as demonstrated on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, in sight of where I am now writing.

“The leading object in thus selecting the central forties of the sections for these tree improvements, and the location of the plantings on the outer sides, was to have open

to-day covered with groves ranging from one to eight years old, the cottonwood predominating here, as in all parts of the district. Monona County is also mentioned as having magnificent groves, especially those set by the Hon. C. E. Whiting. Woodbury County had planted hundreds of acres of forest and fruit trees.

*On the distribution of Forest Trees in Southwestern Iowa.*

In an article by Prof. J. E. Todd, of Tabor, Iowa, communicated to the State Horticultural Society in January, 1878,<sup>1</sup> with inferences concerning the origin of prairies, some facts are mentioned that deserve notice. After remarking that the soil over wide areas in that region is very deep and uniform, and the surface infinitely varied, with every possible angle of inclination, and sloping in every direction from the elevated plain to the bottom lands, with occasional knolls of gravel and ledges of rock, he describes the timber as occurring naturally under the following circumstances:

First. In the hill region where the slopes are from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$  it is found much the most generally on the northern slopes, just north of creeks flowing east or west. \* \* \* Timber is found in the same region a little less frequently on the western slopes, east of creeks flowing north or south. On the same streams considerable tim-

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spaces in the center of each forty thus belted around, in which to plant fruit and other trees needing protection; and also to give to the owner of each quarter-section of land, when sold off (which is generally done in quarter-sections), a pro rata share of these timber-belts and shelter.

Having made the plantings above indicated, and the county authorities having by a general order established public roads on all the section-lines throughout the county, after a careful survey of the nine sections referred to we commenced planting double lines of willow-hedges on these sections and some of the half-section lines on which roads had been established, leaving open spaces, four rods wide between, for the highway. This has been carried on for the last three years, till there is now within and around the nine sections sixty-three and a half miles of hedging, a large share of which is from ten to fifteen feet high. To protect from fires these hedges, as well as the groves referred to, fire-guards have been broken up and kept in cultivation, covering in all several hundred acres, giving to the purchaser of one of the tracts thus improved some cultivated land on which to commence a homestead, gardening, &c.

It will readily occur to your readers that the landscape effect of these plantings is already as striking as it is agreeable. In mitigating the force of our prairie-winds, and breaking up the monotony of a treeless outlook, these improvements, as the years roll on, will become important factors. A soil however rich, or a coating of grass however luxuriant, and on undulations of surface ever so pleasing, are not all that the esthetic eye craves, or that the comfort of man demands. He asks for trees, and birds, and flowers; the two last as inevitably following the first as do moisture and an increased rainfall. I run little risk in saying that he who looks out on the broad acres here referred to, a few years hence will revel in a wealth of sylvan beauty little dreamed of now, however great the changes already effected.

More recently, keeping in view the enhanced value given to our lands by such improvements, as well as the inducements wisely held out by the Iowa legislature in the way of tax exemptions, we have so far multiplied and extended our plantings that within a circle of four miles' radius from Larchwood no less than forty-nine groves and thirteen marginal plantings have been set out, varying in size from one and a half to twenty-nine acres, and covering in all 559 acres, of which about 175 have been planted by other patriots owning farms in the vicinity.

When, to the increased value ultimately given by such improvements we add a ten years' tax-exemption of the lands so improved, the deduction seems reasonable that it will amply pay to make these plantings, though I am sorry to say the average man does not yet seem to regard it in that light, if we may judge by the thousands of treeless farms scattered over a State presenting such inducements. For the future happiness and well-being of the millions that at no remote period are destined to crowd our Western prairies, it is to be hoped a wiser policy will yet more generally prevail. Lest, however, any one may draw false conclusions from the above, I wish to add that Iowa, instead of being a laggard in such improvements, has no doubt done more than any other State in the Union, mainly as the result of its liberal legislation.

<sup>1</sup>Twelfth Report, p. 331.

ber may occasionally be found on the west side. All other portions of the hill region are uniformly destitute of trees.

Second. In the bluff region, where the slopes are from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ , just east of the bottom lands of the Missouri River, timber is found over most of the surface, forming a belt from one to twelve miles wide in Fremont County, and extending northward through Mills and Pottawattomie Counties, with a narrowing and more interrupted course, till it fades out in Harrison County. This belt is generally bounded on the west by the crest of the most western ridge of the bluffs, leaving the slopes facing the bottom land bare, except in two well marked cases. The first is when a lake slough or stream comes close to the base of the bluffs; the second, when the bluff side is deeply furrowed with ravines. In the former case the slopes are covered with bushes and scrub oaks, often quite to the top. In the latter the ravines are wooded, usually with trees extending considerably higher on the south side than upon the north, and often the latter is scarcely wooded at all. These points are very evident to one riding over the bottom lands, so far away as to get a general view.

Third. In the low alluvial valleys the timber is found along the streams, usually in narrow strips, widening to fill the bends, and usually wider on the east and north sides of the streams. All other portions of the bottom lands are remarkably destitute of both trees and bushes.

Fourth. The timbered areas are very constant, increasing very slowly, if at all, when left to themselves. This is indicated by the existence of old trees over two hundred years old within four or five rods of a prairie, and the prairie showing no signs of having been previously timbered. Some of these cases were on the north sides of groves which are most exposed to prairie fires. The northwest winds usually prevail when the prairies are burnt. Moreover, after a personal acquaintance for the past twenty five years with numerous localities in this region where the annual fires have been kept out, the writer has not yet heard of a single case where the advance of the timber has been more than five rods, and in the great majority of cases it has not been as many feet.<sup>1</sup>

He has not noted any cases of the destruction of timber by prairie fires, except on the bottom lands, where the grass is much more rank and the timber is not protected by outlying hazel thickets as upon the uplands.

Almost the only gain of timber land is due to the seeds of cottonwoods, willows, and elms finding lodgment on the bare surface of sand-bars, "break-offs," and where the freshets break the turf, or cover it with a layer of bare earth. From such beginnings sometimes thrifty groves result, but quite as frequently the trees, so started, bravely hold their own against their herbaceous foes, if not assisted by the favoring hand of man.

In the slow advance of groves, before alluded to, the sumach (*Rhus glabra*) takes the front rank, and the hazel follows, preparing the way for elms, hickories, &c.

From these observed facts, Professor Todd proceeds to consider the various theories that have been proposed to explain the origin of prairies. The principal of these are as follows:

1. *Annual prairie fires.* Dr. White, in the *Geology of Iowa*, i, 133, expresses his belief that had these been prevented for the last fifty years, Iowa would now be a well-timbered State—and others have concurred in this theory. The objection is found in the constancy of timber areas, whether the fires burn or not, and indirectly by their failure to make prairies in Ohio and New York, when the principle is made of general application.

*Fineness and depth of the soil*, and nature of underlying rock formations. This appears to be disproved by the fact that in the same soil totally different results are observed.

*Deficiency in rainfall.* But there is reason to believe that the amount

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<sup>1</sup>An interesting case has come to my knowledge, which, though exceptional, does not seem to require a change of the statement made above. It is really an interesting corroboration of other points of the theory proposed. In the west part of Mills County, in hollows opening north from the bluff region towards a broad expanse of bottom lands, the timber has advanced in some cases 60 rods since 1850. At that time, however, there were trees at the heads of the hollows, and previously the prairie fires had been exceptionally efficient in keeping the timber down, as the northwest wind swept the great fires from the bottoms directly into the bluffs. The water carrying the seeds down the moist *northern slope* quickly accomplished this unusual advance as soon as the fires were held in check. Probably the prairie-fire theory has been chiefly built upon some such exceptional cases.

of rain falling annually is nearly the same over large areas. There may be an excess on the bottom lands, but not on either side of the same ravine or hollow. It also appears that certain forest regions receive less rain than some prairies.

*A deficiency of winter rains and snow and occasional seasons of excessive dryness*; from which it is inferred that an abundant natural forest growth requires a somewhat constant supply of moisture, either in the soil or air, or both. This condition appears to exist in greater degree in the places where native timber is found growing, as above described, either from the nature of prevailing winds, shelter from the sun, or nature of underlying formations, the latter sometimes withdrawing the water from the region where it fell, and at other times delivering it in springs and rills at a distance from the place where it was received as rain.

In conclusion, this writer, while conceding to prairie fires, the amount and distribution of rainfall, the nature of the soil, and the temperature and inclination of surface, more or less importance in explaining the origin of forests and prairies, appears convinced that the fundamental conditions of forest growth *depend upon a constant medium humidity of air and soil.*

#### *Forest Culture in the Ninth Horticultural District of Iowa.*

This district is in the northern-central portion of the State, and includes Butler, Franklin, Hardin, Wright, Hamilton, Humboldt, Webster, Calhoun, and Pocahontas Counties. In a report made to the State Horticultural Society in January, 1878, by J. T. Painter, the following statement is made:<sup>1</sup>

Forestry is the branch of horticulture in which this district takes the most interest and most pride. It already far surpasses the older districts in the number of acres planted in proportion to population. If any one questions this statement, I can show the figures in next report. The trees are small, but mostly well cultivated, and making enormous growth. The White Willow and Yellow Cottonwood continue to be the favorites. Soft Maple and Ash-leaved Maple come next. Elm is growing in favor. Some are planting Ash. During the past year Lombardy Poplar has become universally condemned. They were a favorite with the "hoppers." The second foliage, in 1876, did not mature. When the freeze came the sap turned black. The trees all died, except those in groves or wet ground. The system of close planting is not liked for cottonwood, but is for the other forest trees. Sowing the groves to tame grass while young is very objectionable. During the past season the rains were very regular, but not overabundant, so it was an excellent year for planting. There were probably more groves started than in any other spring. There were no tree-seeds, except Ash-leaved Maple—caused, I think, by the April snow.

The influence of these hedges and groves, though small, makes a perceptible difference in the climate. A country whose main characteristics were once a monotonous prairie, with some days in summer as hot as Georgia, with the roar of the blizzard and howl of the prairie-wolf in winter, is gradually becoming more fitted for the abode of man. In the same territory where two men and a boy were lost and frozen to death March 3, 1870, are groves now fit to hold camp-meetings in in summer, and where the wild birds will wake you any winter morning.

#### *On the Planting and Management of Evergreens in Iowa.*

In a report to the Iowa State Horticultural Society<sup>2</sup> by C. L. Watrous, of Des Moines, the writer limits the definition to conifers, as no broad-leaved evergreen can survive the Iowa winters, and of the narrow leaved trees but two or three species were deemed worthy of general cultivation, the Scotch and Austrian Pines being preferred to all others. After repeating the well-established rules of guarding against exposure of the

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Report, p. 279.

<sup>2</sup> Report for 1877, p. 230.

roots to the air and sun, and selection of mellow, well-cultivated soil, he remarks :

Evergreens will bear shipping and transplanting in masses, where they would fail disastrously if planted singly. They are wonderfully sociable things, loving company as well as men. Years of growing and selling evergreens, and watching results, have but confirmed my belief in these principles. \* \* \*

Though we may not have the Hemlocks and Balsams and Cedars of the East, without too great care and labor, we at least may have the sturdy Pines in almost any situation where another tree will grow. Then let the prairie dweller, who would have plenty of greenery about his home in winter, and an abiding shelter from storms, be of good heart. Let him procure a goodly number of young trees of Scotch or Austrian Pines. From one to three feet high will do. If he desires a windbreak, let him prepare the ground well—as if for a hedge-row—and then plant the trees thickly; touching one another if possible. Some will fail, but enough will grow with good plants and ordinary care to leave plenty for the line, after taking out enough to make all needed groups elsewhere about the home. If intended for general planting, the trees should be taken from the nursery, unless it be very near at hand, and planted in good, mellow soil as closely as will allow cultivating by horse-power. Treated in this way they will soon become vigorous in their new home, and may then be transplanted early in the spring to the lawn, or where desired about the place, without any undue exposure of roots. By a little extra care, a ball of earth may be so removed as to not expose the roots at all. If any fail, others remain in the bed, and may be put in place next season.

It is a great mistake to suppose that only very small evergreens may be successfully transplanted. Last season I successfully transplanted a Scotch Pine about eight feet high, from cultivated ground into a heavy sod. It retained its foliage, put forth new buds, and seems now in excellent condition. We set the tree about a foot deeper than it grew before, pounded the earth well over the roots, and shortened the young growth well with the knife. When dry weather came the foliage began to lose color, and to drop in spots. We dug a hole at the upper side and poured in water as long as it would settle away. The thirsty tree took in ten bucketfuls at the first drink. In a week it took in as much more, but the leaves regained their color. In a few more days came plenty of rain, and the water-bucket was needed no more. In the spring of 1876 I planted a line of windbreak about thirty rods long, using Scotch Pines five or six feet high, planted five feet apart. The trees were set about nine inches deeper than they stood in nursery, and well pounded in. No extra care was used or any water at any time, except to puddle the roots before planting. They were not mulched or shaded—simply plowed like a row of corn. After every heavy rain and wind they were straightened and the earth again pounded about the trunks. We followed the plan of Professor McAfee, and with the hands broke off all buds at planting. In the spring of 1877 about a dozen trees were needed to replant, and those all grew well.

We planted a similar line for a neighbor, using trees about a foot shorter, following the same plan, and in spring only six trees were needed to replant. This last experiment was tried in a young orchard, which gave the evergreens some protection from wind. \* \* \*

The unskilled planter should beware of forest seedlings, no matter how cheap. The change is so great in what Mr. Darwin would call their *environment*, that failure is almost certain, with only ordinary care. When evergreens are received from the distant nursery, they should be unpacked, the roots carefully puddled and nicely heeled in, in the shade if possible. If shade is not convenient, they should be lightly covered with straw or brush, till again accustomed to the air. If planted at once in the sun or hot air the change may be fatal.

When the ground is well prepared, as for corn, draw a line, open a trench with a spade, leaving one side perpendicular, set in the trees, having puddled the roots afresh, cover the roots well with soft earth, and use the pounder, finish the filling, and use the pounder again, on both sides of the row. Cultivate and hoe well once a week till July 15, then mulch well between the rows with any litter, and the trees are safe if never touched again, though a few plowings the next season will be appreciated by the trees. I am a firm believer in early spring planting of evergreens.

For a windbreak in Central Iowa, the Scotch Pine stands easily first in rapidity and massiveness of growth, and hardness. Perhaps the Austrian Pine comes next, being even harder and more stocky in growth, but somewhat slower. White Pine, Norway Spruce, and American White Spruce may be used with good success if preferred as a change, though none of them can laugh at cold and heat and shoot upwards and outwards like the Scotch Pine.

For ornamental planting there must, of course, be variety, and each will consult his own taste; but if he follow these rules he may have, without much troubling himself about his soil or situation, plenty of evergreens, healthy and appearing to enjoy life, even on the prairies where it was once said trees will not grow.

In the discussion that followed, one member stated that he had had very good success in planting evergreens in the fall. He had also heeled them in, in the fall, planting them out with perfect success in the spring.

To this it was remarked that if planted early in the fall, and if the soil were unusually moist during the fall and winter, they might succeed; but the evaporation from evergreen foliage is too rapid to make fall planting safe. The prevailing opinion was strongly against fall planting, the danger apprehended being chiefly aridity in the air.

The difficulty in the making evergreens grow west of the divide was remarked by several. A lot of cedars planted under the best circumstances had failed in the valley, while on the bluffs, although set with less care, many had lived. It was conjectured that the chemical elements of the soil might be the cause of these differences.

### *Connection between the Distribution of Rain and of Forests in Iowa.*

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society held at Des Moines in January, 1878, Prof. G. Hinrichs, of Iowa City, in presenting the results of the Iowa weather service under his direction, exhibited maps showing the distribution of timber in that State, and the map of rainfall for 1877. The coincidence of the two was apparent, and he remarked:

As for this year, so for 1876, and indeed, even for a great many individual months, the distribution of the shading expresses the amount of rainfall (in inches), shows a close relation to the distribution of the shading marking the percentage of the surface covered with timber.

In reference to the rainfall in Iowa in 1876, Professor Hinrichs in his first annual report of the Iowa weather service,<sup>1</sup> after giving a table showing the amount by seasons at twenty-three stations, says:

A comparison of my rain maps with the forest map of Iowa, printed in the United States Agricultural Report for 1875, shows that in 1876 the lines of equal rainfall are closely related to lines of equal amount of forest surface; and that those parts of the State which have a high percentage of forest surface have received a greater amount of rainfall.

### KANSAS.

#### *Forest Growth in Kansas in 1878.*

The season of 1878 proved very favorable for the forests planted in Kansas, and especially on the plains, the growth being rapid and sound. The following is a statement of the height of trees planted at Hutchinson, Kans., in a region which in 1872 was wholly destitute of timber trees. The plantation had not been irrigated, and no more care had been bestowed than such plantations ought generally to receive. The planting or setting was done in April, 1873, and the report is dated at the end of the season in 1878, giving the result of six years' growth:

	Feet.		Feet.
Cottonwood, from cuttings .....	36	Elm.....	15
Black walnut, from seed .....	15	Catalpa .....	15
Box-elder, from seed.....	20	Silver maple.....	18
Honey locust, from seed.....	18	Green ash .....	16
Ailanthus, from seed.....	15	Peach .....	15

Mr. C. H. Longstreth, in charge of the experimental planting of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, in referring to the timber law as amended in 1878, says:

The most important question of all others in the planting of forests is that of *close planting*. Few people seem to understand this; they seem to look only at a forest as

<sup>1</sup> Report of the State Agricultural Society for 1876, p. 546.

they see it growing at maturity. Now, if they will observe closely the growth of our natural forests, they will find in every instance that trees while young grow very close, gradually thinning themselves out as they grow older. \* \* \* It is essentially necessary to plant trees closely to be successful, and practical knowledge and close observation will convince any one of the above facts.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

##### *Tree Planting upon Cape Cod, Massachusetts.*

In our report for 1877 (pages 427 to 433) we gave some statements of results in tree-planting in Barnstable County and elsewhere in Massachusetts, with particular reference to the methods of planting and management which has been attended with best success. In the Report of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture for 1877-'78 there will be found (p. 231) an article by James H. Bowditch, esq., presented at the winter session of the board in December, 1877, which gives an interesting account of the condition of plantations upon Cape Cod:

Without further preliminary remark, we will take a brief look at Cape Cod, Mass., which contains the oldest extensive plantations, save, perhaps, those of the Messrs. Fay, at Wood's Holl<sup>1</sup> and Lynn.<sup>2</sup>

It is here we find the native pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), grown from seed almost as easily as the ordinary garden vegetables, the sandy soil and moist atmosphere favoring its early growth. No old planter on the Cape would think of planting seedlings. He invariably sows the seed. Now, where are these plantations, how are they managed, and who are the owners? Let us begin at the end of the Cape and work south.

A five-hour ride from Boston on the Old Colony Railroad brings you to North Truro, the next town to Provincetown, at the extreme end of Cape Cod. Here we find Mr. J. G. Thompson, who very politely and quickly gives from memory the names of twenty different parties whose plantations cover in the aggregate 562 acres, all planted from seed, and all consisting of the common pitch pine<sup>3</sup> (*Pinus rigida*), in the various stages of growth, from 1 inch to 15 or 20 feet. As our object is to know just how these plantations are cultivated artificially, we will explain briefly in detail:

Ten years ago these well-nigh barren and entirely profitless lands could be purchased for twenty-five cents per acre; now, in the same unimproved condition, they are worth in no case less than \$2 per acre. Not a very heavy price, you may think; but when a man sells by the hundred acres it makes a difference in value received. These broad acres have usually no vegetation whatever, save a light growth of the coarse beach-grass, and in some localities the low spreading poverty-grass, so-called, and a little moss.

In most cases there is no fencing whatever, a fact greatly to the advantage of the planter in his profit account; the division line between different owners being frequently a simple plowed ridge. We now have the land for planting.

Just before the first heavy frost, usually the latter part of October, the seed is gathered in the burrs, balls, or cones (thus variously called), from the pitch-pine trees, put up in barrels or boxes, away from mice and squirrels, in a cool place, and before spring they will have mostly opened, when the seeds can easily be shaken out. Some people heat them a trifle in the oven to make the seed render more easily, but it is a dangerous practice, and liable to injure the germinating power.

From one-half to three-quarters of a pound of clean seed is ample to plant an acre of ground. They may be planted at any time of the year; but probably the *best* time is early spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The method now most generally followed, where from ten to fifty acres are to be planted, is to run a plow over the whole tract, turning a single medium furrow, the furrows being 5 or 6 feet apart. A few planters make the distance apart about 4 feet; a few, from 8 to 10 feet.

The seed is either planted by hand in hills about 3 feet apart, dropping 3 or 4 seed in a place, and just covering it very slightly with earth, with a hand-hoe, or a regular seed-planter is used. The latter is probably the easier method, and one most generally practiced, and often quite as successful as the more laborious hand-planting. A boy may follow after and cover any seed left exposed. I find the cost of planting is variously estimated at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. The market value

<sup>1</sup> See Forestry Report, 1877, p. 427. <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 431.

<sup>3</sup> The plantations in Orleans amount to about 500 acres; in Eastham, 700; in Wellfleet, 400; in Truro, 600; in Chatham, Harwich, Dennis, and Yarmouth, 400 each. In regard to other towns on the Cape, definite information has not been obtained. (*Report of Conn. Board of Agriculture, 1877-'78, p. 300.*)

for seed last season on the Cape ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. It takes about a bushel of cones to render a pound of seed. After planting, no further care whatever is given to the area so stocked in most instances. In some places there may be gaps 50 feet long, but these spaces fill up in time of themselves from seeds of the young growing trees. If you hire a team and drive over the open country, a look at the various plantations will abundantly repay an interested observer. A 15-acre piece with trees about 3 or 4 years old, said to belong to Mr. Harvey Collins, seemed very thick and thrifty.

There is a large tract of natural sprout oak in North Truro, which seems to grow quite strongly; mostly the red oak. If you ask people there why they have not planted acorns instead of pine seed, they will say that they do not know, only that everybody plants the pine, knowing that to be a certain success. This holds true apparently throughout the length of the Cape from Provincetown to Barnstable, except that this year at least two gentlemen tried the European Larch, which seems to have done well.

Take the cars south, we visit Mr. John Doane, of Orleans, a gentleman of 86 years, who is probably the oldest living silviculturist on the Cape. From him we learn a valuable lesson. He has twice been visited by the planter's most dreaded scourge, fire. About 10 years ago he had 7 acres of 3 years' growth burnt over. Everything was destroyed; a trifling loss, however, to what he suffered in July of this year, when a young man, in carelessly lighting a cigar, set fire to and probably has utterly ruined about 80 acres of 15-year-old pine woodland, or nearly half of Mr. Doane's entire forest, which embraces some 200 acres. The young man was truly sorry, and we think he was justified in feeling so. Mr. Doane's oldest trees have been planted about 25 years, and where there was a surrounding vacant spot, especially on the southeast side of a tree, you will find a score or more of *young* trees have sprung up naturally from the seed.

The reason that the Pitch Pine on the Cape seeds principally to the southeast is that the dry, sweeping northwest winds are the ones which open the cones and distribute the seed.

A few sweet chestnut have been planted, but with apparent nonsuccess. Mr. Doane is of the opinion that cones should never be roasted in order to open them and extract the seed. Simply keep them dry until spring, then the seed will all pan out nicely. The American White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*) seems to flourish admirably here at Orleans, although there are few trees of any great size.

A drive of two and one-half miles to South Orleans takes us to Mr. John Kenrick's, a stirring man, who this year tried the following tree seeds, namely: White and Norway Spruce (*Abies alba* and *A. excelsa*), White, Austrian, Scotch, and Corsican Pines (*Pinus strobus*, *P. Austriaca*, *P. sylvestris*, and *P. larico*). The experiment was made in this wise: A tolerably good soil was well plowed and prepared, and seed planted about one-quarter of an inch deep. The whole was covered with boards at first, raised slightly when the seed sprouted. The White and Norway Spruce and White Pine seeds *scarcely germinated at all*. The others germinated and grew well, where planted in cultivated land or nursery rows. Where planted in furrows or hills in sward land, they suffered from drought, and made but slight growth. Probably not over 20 per cent. of the hills are now standing. The Scotch Pine did somewhat the best.

Two acres of sward land were planted with wild one-year European Larch seedlings (*Larix Europea*). These made but light growth, though certainly 90 per cent. are living.

A few hundred wild White Pine seedlings (*P. strobus*) were also set. Of these, 75 per cent. are growing in good condition, apparently doing as well in sward land as in cultivated.

From poor success in many trials of planting white pine seeds he will in the future set only seedlings.

Some Sweet Chestnut and acorns which were planted did fairly. He proposes to plant largely of Chestnut this early winter.

If some one will only keep us posted as to Mr. Kenrick's future experiments we may be sure of picking up some interesting intelligence.

From Orleans, a short five minutes' ride in the cars brings us to East Brewster, and a quarter of a mile's walk to the door of Mr. Nathan Crosby, whose grounds command a superb sea-view. After breakfast, Mr. Crosby took us in his wagon for miles through his extensive plantations and those of his brother Isaac, amounting to upwards of 300 acres, most of which is ready for the ax; also along the borders of other plantations of similar character. We stopped frequently to examine the different conditions of growth and specimens of peculiar interest.

About twelve years ago Mr. Crosby had offered by a man from Nantucket some French pine seed, so called. It was strongly recommended. It was sowed and in due time came up sturdy and handsome, and Mr. Crosby thought that, sure enough, it was a very valuable acquisition. The first winter, however, killed a large portion of the young seedlings, and to-day there are but two alive, and both of these are evidently on

their last legs. One of them is ten or twelve feet high. The needles are from four to six inches in length, growing in twos, and the variety is undoubtedly the *Pinus pinaster*, which has been planted so successfully with broom on the sand dunes of France.

Another interesting experiment was made with the seed of our common white birch (*Betula populifolia*). An old cornfield was plowed, harrowed, and seeded down in the fall with winter rye, pitch pine, and this white birch. Only a single white birch of the original sowing remains, and that is now riddled by borers, although still green and growing. It overtops the pines several feet. The seed may have been poor, but probably the soil was too light for the birch to flourish, this sole survivor being in a little hollow where there seemed to be nothing for it to feed on save sand. Noticing in many places quite a thick deposit of needles beneath the trees, we inquired whether this vegetable layer was not valuable for garden-dressing or for permanently enriching the soil. Much to our surprise, Mr. Crosby shook his head very decidedly and said it seemed of little if any value as a manure, and was really a constantly increasing danger to the plantation. If fire once got foot-hold in this light combustible ground covering, the whole plantation must go like a flash, especially if the tall dry beach grass, which is quite plentiful in some places, gave more height and body to the flames. He pointed out the fact that the railroad company was responsible for damage by fires set from their locomotives, and that all along the road at exposed points it every season plowed a double furrow on both sides of the track, at several rods distance therefrom, with the special purpose of guarding against ignition from hot cinders. Some four or five years ago a defective locomotive set fire to the pine woods in several places. Fortunately, by timely effort, serious damage was prevented, and the cause of trouble removed.

In some places the trees were growing very thickly, evidently too thickly, and Mr. Crosby took occasion to deprecate the notion of close planting as but making work in the future. He and his son seriously contemplate hiring some men to thin out and actually pay them for cutting and getting rid of this superfluous growth.<sup>1</sup> It will be well for the believers in large profits of tree planting to take note of this little circumstance. We noticed in a number of places many pines, good sized trees most of them—that were brown and dying; the same thing was also noticeable all along the Cape. Mr. C. declared his inability to explain the cause, and Mr. Kenrick, of Orleans, had previously said the same thing. I afterwards learned, however, from Mr. J. S. Fay, that what he terms the pine weevil is the cause of the mischief, laying its eggs in the buds in the fall, so that the following spring the young weevils have it all their own way, entirely killing the buds. The best thing to do is to cut the tree down and let its neighbors have more room. Practically, however, in these immense timber tracts, you cannot go through and cut out every thing unpromising—it pays better to let the whole thing slide and take care of itself as is done in nature.

Mr. C. is of the opinion that the cause of the trouble will probably wear away in time. Ten years ago there was a pest which ate all the needles on the trees, but it passed off in a few years entirely, and the trees apparently held their own. We noticed a considerable acreage of ground upon which there was a very heavy growth of moss, and here Mr. Crosby assured us that the pine seed simply scattered upon the natural surface would easily take and do well. In fact, he had sowed many acres in this manner, thus corroborating Mr. Fay's experience at Wood's Holl. But one rarely finds the moss so well grown and adapted to protect the young seed in early process of growth; hence this plan can seldom be adopted.

We passed through and by many broad acres of native oak; the red, white, black, and ground oak. The ground oak is of course a nuisance, but the other varieties do well; and when we asked Mr. Crosby why he did not plant acorns, he said he supposed he ought to try some, had thought of it before, but finding pitch pine a *sure* thing, he had devoted himself almost entirely to that.

## MINNESOTA.

### *Obstacles to Successful Forest Culture in Minnesota.*

The Hon. L. B. Hodges, in a communication to the State Commissioner of Statistics (Report 1877, p. 85), mentions the following as the principal difficulties attending forest cultivation in that State:

1. Neglect of previous breaking of the sod and thorough cultivation of the soil, or, if crops are first raised and the sod well rotted, the subsequent neglect and consequent loss from overshadowing weeds or running fires.
2. Destruction by grasshoppers, while the trees are young; two-year-

<sup>1</sup> The excellent result from thinning a dense growth of young white pine, in New Hampshire, is described in the Forestry Report of 1877, p. 400.

old trees and over had generally escaped with only a temporary injury, from which they had recovered. The damage done by the insects is sweeping, extensive plantations of ash, box-elder, and maple having been entirely destroyed. The yearling willows, although eaten down, had sprouten again from the roots, and during the following season nearly recovered.

Mr. Hodges regards the grasshopper as, to a considerable degree, the curse of the prairies, and with this evil removed all other obstacles in the way of forest culture in that State might, in his opinion, be removed by "intelligence, industry, and pluck."

*Logs and Lumber scaled by the Surveyors-General of Minnesota during the year 1877.*

[From the Ninth Report on Statistics of Minnesota for 1877, p. 215.]

	Feet.
Scaled in Lake Saint Croix .....	145, 582, 122
Scaled at Marine Mills .....	1, 541, 747
	147, 123, 869
Amount rescaled .....	2, 761, 786
Log product of first district during the year .....	144, 362, 083
Besides these amounts there were logs sawed which were not scaled.	

*Logs and Lumber reported from second District.*

Localities.	Logs scaled.		Logssawed.	Manufactured.			Carried over.
	Logs.	Feet.		Lumber.	Lath.	Shingles.	Logs.
			<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Feet.</i>
Minneapolis.....	581, 587	109, 780, 140	106, 416, 140	118, 176, 000	18, 210, 000	49, 743, 000	6, 221, 680
Above Minneapolis.	87	9, 950					
Anoka .....	59, 741	9, 746, 890	23, 765, 000	24, 784, 460	3, 081, 100	8, 976, 750	
Saint Cloud .....	257	49, 680	1, 250, 000	1, 200, 000		1, 500, 000	
Brainerd .....	4, 172	553, 870	2, 100, 000	2, 300, 000			
Perham .....			1, 850, 000	2, 000, 000		400, 000	
Elk River .....	993	227, 730	*300, 000	330, 000	100, 000		
Frazee City .....			600, 000	660, 000			
New York Mills.....			400, 000	440, 000			
Cambridge .....			440, 000	440, 000			
Total.....	646, 837	120, 368, 260	137, 021, 140	150, 330, 460	21, 391, 100	60, 619, 750	6, 221, 680

\* Of this, 100,000 was hard wood and the remainder pine.

*Number of Forest Trees planted and growing in Minnesota in 1877, compared with the planting of 1876.*

[From the Eighth and Ninth Reports of State Commissioner of Statistics.]

Counties.	Planted on arbor day, 1876.	Planted on arbor day, 1877.	Planted in season of 1876.	Planted in season of 1877.	Whole number planted and growing, 1877.	Rods planted on high-ways and on farms, 1877.
Anoka.....		700		1,044	8,119	
Becker.....	37		169			
Benton.....						
Big Stone.....			31,200			
Blue Earth.....	18,245	895	113,411	95,580	821,471	16,322
Brown.....	73,258	18,734	119,529	108,490	657,460	2,247
Carver.....						
Chippewa.....	24,508	764	128,692	103,936	433,422	3,004
Chisago.....						
Clay.....	300	200	27,775	900	9,000	
Cottonwood.....	105,270	52,150	454,201	357,009	1,101,562	2,444
Crow Wing.....						
Dakota.....	236	1,295	16,428	2,439	279,577	3,950
Dodge.....	2,620	6,558	15,419	77,100	1,442,486	4,247
Douglas.....		75		3,344	57,955	242
Fairbault.....	195,208	37,529	1,804,776	352,019	5,993,435	8,430
Fillmore.....	1,562	45	25,400	7,786	262,913	8,668
Freeborn.....	7,160		104,038			
Goodhue.....	5,427	490	11,297	5,456	237,549	3,531
Grant.....	19,615	5,871	95,087	38,626	151,425	
Hennepin.....	2,964		6,342	6	9,938	
Houston.....	47	12	50	1,211	3,042	300
Isanti.....						
Jackson.....	53,977	7,501	544,575	173,430	910,770	2,569
Kanabec.....						
Kandiyohi.....	32,857	1,970	177,662	86,969	437,758	544
Lac-qui-parle.....	19,743	3,490	133,578	204,901	466,610	2,190
Lake.....						
Le Sueur.....					417	
Lincoln.....	100		10,870			
Lyon.....	54,139	7,875	156,731	157,410	581,092	2,811
McLeod.....	15,796	6,115	84,479	22,016	220,298	80
Martin.....	35,431	11,187	173,160	311,643	5,062,423	19,847
Meeker.....	47,406	25,525	48,756	70,169	131,885	462
Mille Lacs.....						
Morrison.....						
Mower.....	6,895	2,172	145,555	136,004	1,468,531	22,315
Murray.....	2,055	13,800	103,193	208,807	315,550	
Nicollet.....	9,940	6,390	44,909	18,678	190,592	244
Nobles.....	121,052	47,584	690,343	529,071	314,029	11,550
Olmsted.....	6,645	6,297	15,879	18,981	590,440	22,528
Otter Tail.....	14,411	1,701	26,495	2,799	12,633	
Polk.....	262	1,630	362	12,000	12,000	
Pope.....	34,850	100	115,554	12,444	99,292	6,377
Ramsey.....	2		457	924	4,019	835
Redwood.....	21,671	2,795	116,118	150,447	1,282,376	3,284
Renville.....	76,179	43,321	114,694	28,203	604,221	1,684
Rice.....	10	4,040	545	2,302	159,614	
Rock.....	22,890	18,101	466,247	519,239	993,373	23,318
Scott.....						
Sherburne.....				28	28	
Sibley.....	64,612	11,456	122,634	30,203	317,731	1,295
Stearns.....	10,247	4,127	54,802	11,425	65,471	1,080
Steele.....	4,747	265	10,547	30,645	547,362	3,087
Stevens.....	17,770	9,050	196,525	70,426	406,596	470
Swift.....	98,600	61,123	184,330	108,841	192,645	350
Todd.....	1,480		1,793	1,621	2,196	308
Wabasha.....	2,855	89	18,838	29,423	612,900	14,543
Wadena.....				10	25	
Waseca.....	7,124	1,750	90,773	29,668	265,291	1,917
Washington.....		70		125	790	
Watowwan.....	60,757	12,850	202,775	211,763	423,519	1,235
Wilkin.....	8,000		14,570	3,255	12,401	
Winona.....	130		2,928	3,919	112,237	7,325
Wright.....						
Yellow Medicine.....	33,796	5,866	105,786	113,636	316,087	
Total.....	1,342,886	442,558	7,130,277	4,466,371	28,603,556	205,633

[The columns for 1876 in the above table are derived from the table given on page 161 of the Report of the Commissioner of Statistics for that year. It will be observed that they differ considerably from the table on page 85 of that report, which were quoted in our Report upon Forestry of last year at page 538. The planting in 1877, according to both of these statements, was considerably less than in 1876.]

WISCONSIN.

By direction of a law enacted March 18, 1878, the Assessors were required to report statistics of agriculture, which were to be compiled and published by the Secretary of State in the appendix to his annual report.

The first returns published under this law are given in connection with the report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878. The Secretary, however, complains of the omissions and errors found in the first returns and the difficulties he encountered in reducing them to a form suitable for the press. The chief obstacles were ignorance on the part of Assessors and in some cases their inability to use the English language. We give the totals of one column as of special interest in this report.

*Acres of Growing Timber.*

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Adams .....	61,766	Green .....	64,963	Pierce.....	160,662
Ashland.....	1,152,000	Green Lake .....	24,337	Polk† .....	47,428
Barron .....	313,706	Iowa .....	71,243	Portage .....	325,489
Bayfield.....	500,000	Jackson .....	100,801	Racine .....	14,983
Brown .....	87,368	Jefferson .....	35,781	Richland .....	185,000
Buffalo .....	14,317	Juneau .....	46,447	Rock .....	57,105
Burnett .....	2,719	Kenosha .....	12,300	St. Croix.....	99,034
Calumet .....	67,331	Kewaunee .....	47,995	Sauk .....	134,789
Chippewa .....	940,200	La Crosse .....	34,236	Shawano † .....	161,890
Clark .....	679,150	La Fayette.....	57,106	Sheboygan .....	73,979
Columbia.....	77,980	Lincoln .....	691,000	Taylor .....	621,720
Crawford.....	88,198	Manitowoc .....	158,534	Trempeleau .....	42,563
Dane .....	104,867	Marathon .....	861,192	Vernon .....	147,241
Dodge .....	52,069	Marquette.....	53,142	Walworth.....	49,453
Door .....	26,834	Milwaukee .....	15,410	Washington.....	57,087
Douglas .....	170,000	Monroe .....	51,401	Waukesha .....	49,989
Dunn .....	180,640	Oconto .....	1,532,197	Waupaca .....	141,579
Eau Claire*.....	41,072	Outagamie .....	80,511	Wausara.....	61,828
Fond du Lac .....	40,797	Ozaukee .....	22,274	Winnebago.....	19,688
Grant .....	161,172	Pepin .....	41,749	Wood § .....	84,882
Total .....				11,229,294	

\* Two towns not reported.  
† Three towns not reported.

‡ One town not reported.  
§ Five towns not reported.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

ON THE ROTATION OF CROPS IN NURSERIES.

The great and general law of rotation which is observed in the successful growing of field crops extends to trees and other vegetables, and is the foundation of all profitable cultivation. Trees appear to have some deleterious influence upon the soil in which they grow, rendering it unsuitable during some time for the growth of the same species or even of any woods on the same ground. Cultivators have long since been struck with the evidences of this fact that were daily coming to notice, and have attempted to account for it in various ways. Some have ascribed it to excretions from the roots; others, to decomposition without the presence of a sufficient amount of air, and others to the fragments of roots left in the soil by the death of old trees, or in the pulling up of stumps. With many modern chemists an opinion has been formed that there is an injurious acid fermentation, analogous to that in peat, or that there is a reaction of some particular astringent principle, or that the roots rob the soil of the properties necessary for the healthy vegetation of trees. Whatever may be the cause, it seems to be a fact

that the same species cannot prosper for a long period on the same ground.

When an oak forest has been cut off, we see the beech, birch, poplar, and other kinds spontaneously succeed it. Vast areas of pine and fir, when first cut off, become covered with a deciduous growth, and in like manner the latter are succeeded by the former. Examples of this are recorded by observers in every country, and have been noticed in all periods of the past.

It is also well understood that it is quite impossible to make a tree grow where another has decayed. It is only with much care that vineyards can be at once planted on soil that has borne a growth of oak coppice, and in setting new vines it is always best to take lands that have been for some years under cultivation with some herbaceous crop.

These principles apply especially to nurseries, in which it is found advantageous to alternate the cultivation of trees with clover, pease, beans, onions, cabbage, turnips, and other herbaceous plants, the result being alike advantageous to the nursery and to the field crop. In the present state of knowledge it would be quite impossible to say exactly what trees ought to succeed a given crop of timber. The oak, perhaps, quite as often appears to injure the crop that succeeds it, the elm less so. Some prosper for a long period without change, while others require frequent renewal, and the success of some nurserymen appears to depend upon their close observation in the latter respect.

Theory and observation alike tend to show that in nurseries, as in field crops, an alternation in cultivation is advantageous, due regard being paid to the relative requirements of the vegetation under care, and avoiding the continued use of the same species, or even families, of plants. making the low growths succeed to the high, and those with deep tap-roots, those with roots that run near the surface, or the reverse, and changing the place of each seed-bed on plantations, as circumstances seem to require.<sup>1</sup>

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THE WILLOW.<sup>2</sup>

For a willow plantation we should select suitable ground, and the best is that having a deep soil near a stream, where it will be generally soft and humid. It should be thoroughly broken up by a plow or hoe in February,<sup>3</sup> if the season permits, and then planted at distances of three or four feet, with cuttings 15 or 16 inches long, and as large around as a finger, selected from the varieties which we may wish to grow. These cuttings are put in with the aid of a planting tool, and pressed down two-thirds of their length. The cuttings of the first year yield sprouts of little value for use; but they should nevertheless be carefully cut, for if neglected they will be good for nothing the next year, except for brush-fires, because they will be too branching for any other use. When, on the other hand, care is taken to cut them down to the level of the roots, the shoots of the second year will be several in number, four to six feet high and fit for use. The cutting of the third year is more valuable, and so from year to year for 25 to 30 years, when the conditions are good and the roots vigorous. An arpent of willow should yield a hundred francs worth or more a year, almost without care to the owner, if kept from cattle, and the shoots properly cut down the first years.

<sup>1</sup> Chiefly from the *Maison Rustique du xix. siècle*, iv, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> *Maison Rustique du xix. siècle*, iv, 40.

<sup>3</sup> In the climate of France.

Willows should be cut in February, or at latest in March.<sup>1</sup> The finest shoots are often 8 to 10 feet long. They are cut with a strong cutting hook at a little above the root, which thus becomes a kind of pollard.

Yellow and red willows are usually worked with the bark on, which gives them greater strength. When large, they are split and used for hoops, and for this use there is a large demand; their use in basket-work is varied and indispensable. They are also used in vineyards for holding up the vines. For white work, the *Salix viminalis* is commonly used, because its shoots are much more uniform and do not send off lateral branches.

#### ON THE ASPECT SUITED TO CERTAIN TREES.

Some general views were presented in our former report<sup>2</sup> upon the influence of aspect upon the growth of trees. This depends in a great measure upon the prevailing character of the winds, as to whether they blow from the sea or the continent, and whether they have been deprived of their moisture by passing over high mountains. It is, therefore, impossible to state a general rule; but, as a general fact, the firs, pines, larch, and birch, prosper in a northern aspect; the locust, beech, hornbeam, and birch, on an eastern slope; the oak, maple, and chestnut on a southern, and the spruce, oak, beech, and hornbeam on a western one.<sup>3</sup> It is probable that the effect of prevailing winds is more felt than the differences of exposure to the sun, unless the slope be so steep as to shade the surface. The authority last cited, notices a difference in quality of the wood, according to the exposure in which it grows. The northeast, east, and south are the best, and the northwest is the poorest, because trees growing with that exposure are most liable to injury from frost.<sup>4</sup>

#### THE QUALITY OF WOOD AS INFLUENCED BY CLIMATE, AND BY THE DRYNESS OR HUMIDITY OF THE SOIL.

Timber grown in a soil where there is stagnant water for a part of the year is apt to be of coarse, loose, and spongy texture, and weak and tender as to strength. But if the roots are supplied with sufficient moisture, without excess or deficiency, the wood is dense, hard, and elastic. The best quality of wood is grown on good soil properly drained. Granitic sand or gravel, with a subsoil which the roots can penetrate, and from which they can obtain nourishment, will often bear timber of fine quality, even where the surface is not profitable for agricultural use. The oak grown in a thin soil upon a flat rock has usually a large percentage of sap-wood and a brittle fiber. Timber grown in isolated places does not, as a general rule, split as easily as that grown in dense forests. Other conditions being equal, the density of wood grown in the south of France is greater than that from the northern departments. The tropical woods of exogenous families are, as a rule, distinguished by their great weight. This circumstance prevents them from being floated upon rivers unless buoyed up by air-vessels or other means.

#### THE "RIPENING OF THE WOOD."

This term is applied to "a process familiar enough to gardeners, as taking place in hot autumns, and receives some illustrations from some

<sup>1</sup> In the climate of France.

<sup>2</sup> *Forestry Report*, 1877, p. 266.

<sup>3</sup> *Maison Rustique du xix. siècle*, iv, p. 77.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 108.

experiments lately published by M. Vesque, of Paris, in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. We are all familiar with the maturing process that goes on in this hot weather, a process so characteristic of the month of August in these latitudes that the French word for it is *aoûté* from *août*, August. It is, however, questionable whether we have any but a vague and general idea of what the process really consists in. An excessive amount of evaporation of fluid from the surface of the leaves as contrasted with the quantity absorbed by the roots, a consequent withering of the leaves, and a general drying up of the tissues of the plant, with subsequent chemical changes, resulting partly in a hardening of the tissues, partly in an alteration of their several contents, so as to enable them to be stored up as reserves for use under altered circumstances—this is, roughly speaking, all we know about the consolidating maturing process commonly known as ripening of the wood. M. Vesque's experiments were devised with the object of determining the quantity of water absorbed when the amount of transpiration was varied. Does absorption increase in the same proportion as transpiration? What is the effect of changes of temperature? It is not the extent of surface merely, but the age of the leaf which must be taken into account; younger leaves, as a rule, transpiring more freely than older ones. As to the effect of temperature, M. Vesque's experiments show that every sudden rise of temperature of the air diminishes the amount of water absorbed by the roots. A lowering of the temperature promotes the absorption of water by the roots. When a plant is removed from darkness to diffused light, the amount of transpiration does not immediately diminish. The effect of changes of temperature may be explained by the expansion or condensation of gases in the interior of the plant. (*Gardener's Chronicle*, September 8, 1877.)

#### UPON THE ACCLIMATIZATION AND NATURALIZATION OF EXOTIC TREES.<sup>1</sup>

The theory of naturalization of vegetables rests entirely upon a knowledge of the circumstances in which each plant thrives in its native country and upon the possibility of securing elsewhere a more or less complete imitation of these conditions. But we know that the mean temperature of a given place on the globe is essentially determined by three causes: 1st, its latitude; 2d, its elevation above sea-level; and 3d, its exposure, as to whether to the north or south, or to prevailing warm or cold winds. The texture of the soil and its susceptibility to heat; the state of its surface, with reference to the forests that shade it or the waters that drain it; the geographical position of the country and the general contour of continents; sometimes the influence of certain thermal causes of a local nature, such as subterranean fires or thermal springs, or of cooling agencies, such as glaciers that are permanent in their influence upon the adjacent region, and circumstances which, although secondary, are not less influential—the united effect of all these circumstances is too complex to enable us to determine with precision what should be the temperature of a given place otherwise than by observation. And then, even when we come to know exactly the mean temperatures due to isothermal lines, this annual mean may be very unequally distributed through the various seasons of the year, which we can scarcely doubt must have a marked influence upon vegetation which may be more affected by the extremes than by the means of the temperature. For example, if in a given locality it freezes but once in a year, all

<sup>1</sup> Chiefly from the *Maison Rustique* xix. *du siècle*.

plants that cannot endure the frost must be excluded, even though the remainder of the year may be very warm.

These observations apply particularly to trees which we may wish to transfer to another country to increase its forestal wealth, and where we may desire to so establish them that they may grow with their native vigor and propagate themselves by seeding, maintaining at the same time all their special qualities and prospering like other species, native or long since well established, without suffering inconvenience under their new influences.

We must carefully distinguish between "*acclimatation*" and "*naturalization*." The former is that act by which we accustom an organized being to endure a climate on a temperature different from that in which it originated. The latter, is simply the carrying and propagating a created thing, in a country not its own. Nobody can doubt the possibility of naturalization, as to this our fields, our forests, and our orchards of to-day, owe the greater part of their wealth. But these also afford grounds for doubt as to their acclimatization, properly so called, and a multitude of facts have led us to know that each species can only endure that degree of temperature which is determined by its structure, and this is a circumstance which man cannot change. We often remark that a new plant is acclimatized, whereas it is only naturalized. Some learned physiologists do not accept the opinion of most cultivators, who believe that plants grown from the seed raised in the country from whence they originally came are more vigorous than those grown in a foreign home. It is only from the results of cultivation that we can learn the real truth about acclimatization. In fact, cultivation produces varieties which would probably never have been known in a state of nature, and which may have in their tissues a degree of susceptibility to temperature, which they would not have acquired alone. These varieties are chiefly caused by hybridization, and their production affords great interest in the study of the question of artificial fecundation. Yet these are still by no means complete acclimatizations, for if we transport them to a colder or a warmer climate they cannot perhaps be made to replace a more hardy or a more delicate variety.

We have thought it proper to place these general remarks, as an introduction to the views we are about to present in favor of the naturalization or introduction of exotic forest trees in the great economical plantations of a country, with the view of illustrating and fixing at once in the mind the advantages that this measure may offer. It cannot be doubted but that this may be done in the large way, as we see with what facility it has been already realized with many species; and from series of observations that go back for a century, we cannot doubt but that the question of acclimatization has passed beyond the field of experiment. With these their indefinite extension is already proved, as with others where the various analogies of exposure, soil, conditions and mode of vegetation guarantee in advance the result. The possibility of naturalization of these vegetables is no longer a subject of doubt; but it remains for us to generalize as to whether that which has been done with some species, in the multiplication of individuals, according to their requirements, may not be further extended to others within our limits of latitude.

But what are the advantages that we derive from naturalization? It doubtless promotes science and adds to our enjoyment, and especially to our profit; for it enables us to enrich a country with timber, trees, and other vegetation of undoubted value to mankind. But if a deep, fertile, and humid soil excites in the native trees of a country an ex-

tremely vigorous growth, we should remember that the texture of such woods is often loose, porous, and soft, which very much diminishes their value, as economists understand that word, so that they will not compete with other woods having better qualities. But changes of soil and climate must necessarily have a great influence on the products of growth, and may improve them. All woods vary more or less under these changes, and if a given species has peculiar properties, these will be apt to yield more or less to the exigencies of external influences. It is, therefore, to be expected that changes and often improvements may frequently be secured, and we have already facts sufficient to justify this opinion. If certain trees lose their activity of growth, they may gain in density as they diminish in the volume added, so as to balance in some degree by improvement of quality what they lose in quantity; and the balance may result in gain both to the producer and the consumer.

Another consideration should be taken into account in the attempt to naturalize trees in a country that has long been under cultivation, and the soil of which has been well nigh spent, so that all the resources of science cannot save it from still further annual loss. The continued reproduction of the same species in the same soil is known to diminish its power of growing more, and what is true with other forms of cultivation appears to apply to trees in which after a time a gradual deterioration is observed. This seems to bring to our notice the importance of a rotation of crops in forest culture as in grains, and suggests the benefits that may be gained by the introduction of new species from another hemisphere that shall be able to adapt themselves to the change. Such an enterprise requires time and expense, but is worthy of careful attention as a means not only of enhancing the production of the soil in old countries, but of improving and restoring it to fertility, as is realized in the cultivation of field crops.

#### ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE OAK.<sup>1</sup>

Oaks are found growing in almost every kind of soil; but where the soil is not deep the trees are small and scrubby, and after reaching a certain height they show signs of maturity at an early age. In deep and humid soils, mingled with sand and clay, the oak takes its fullest development and lives till more than two hundred years. The oak has a tap-root which penetrates deep, and if the subsoil is not permeable to these roots the tree languishes and never gains a large size. The soil should be of good quality to at least three feet in depth for raising trees to full size, and to at least two feet for coppice. When we have oaks in moderately good or in poor soil we should give up the idea of obtaining wood for the best uses, or of allowing them to grow to full size, for their wood will be only fit for cooper-work, and if reddish and mottled it can be used only for firewood. Even when such trees reach a large size it would be dangerous to use it in important constructions, because it would last but a little while.

It has been remarked for some years *that the oak does not like to be planted alone*, for it then grows more slowly and dies out earlier than when mixed with other kinds, such as the beech, hornbeam, and especially the whitewoods.<sup>2</sup> It was formerly thought best to plant the oak alone, but this resulted in coppices badly grown and unprofitable plantations.

<sup>1</sup> From the *Maison Rustique du xix. siècle*, iv, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Poplar, birch, linden, and alder are usually so termed.

*On the preservation of the acorns.*—Without doubt the surest means for securing a fine oak forest is to sow the acorns. We may secure a plantation of coppice by layers and cuttings, but to have a good start we should have acorns well selected and well preserved. They should be gathered about the month of October, or at the time when they begin to fall of their own accord, and carried to well-aired places where they may be spread evenly and raked two or three times a day until the dampness is off, when they may be formed into piles a foot deep and left till used.

When we do not wish to sow until spring, measures must be taken to keep them intact, and for this several have been proposed, none of which are entirely free from inconveniences. The following appears to be about as good as any: In a garden, or other inclosed place secure from swine, select a dry place, and spread over it a layer of leaves an inch deep, upon which the acorns, after being a little dried, are piled in conical form to the height of 3 feet. The pile should then be covered a foot deep with the dry leaves, and over this half a foot of dry moss and another half foot of long straw, and finally, on the apex of the cone, a cap of straw like that which they put on grain-stacks. At the opening of spring the acorns will be found perfectly preserved, and they should be planted without delay, as with the returning warmth they will sprout very soon.

For keeping acorns that are intended to feed swine or poultry they may be simply buried in a dry, sandy soil, or they may be dried in an oven.

Instead of sowing acorns where the trees are to remain, many persons sow them in nurseries, and afterwards transplant in quincunx order or in avenues. If they get them from the woods the result is generally bad, as such plants are usually but poorly supplied with roots. In taking them from the nursery we must save as much as possible of the tap-root; in setting, spare no labor in digging a deep hole to receive it.

*Treatment of the seedlings.*—We should avoid disturbing the soil of a sowed ground until the young plants have become fastened by sufficiently strong roots. For this reason they should not be cultivated the first year. In the second year they may be hoed a little in the spring to kill weeds, and in the third year they should be hoed thoroughly in March,<sup>3</sup> and if we wish to hasten the growth we might give them another hoeing in September.

In certain soils where the oak does not grow with vigor, or where it has been browsed with cattle, or injured by frost, it is necessary to cut it back. This amputation is done the third or fourth year, *and on the north side*, which is easily done if the workman turns his back to the south. Some German foresters not wishing to cut back trees destined for full growth, take the precaution of suppressing the secondary stems, reserving the finest to grow up very straight and tall. Buffon advised a different course, and we believe his counsel founded on good reasons.

*Cutting of the oak.*—We should cut the oak when its growth has nearly ceased, and when it begins to show signs of decay. It is then very liable to be attacked by various diseases, without reference to its age or size. Some oaks become old and on the decline at 50 years, while others do not begin to fail at 160 years. It depends on the climate, the soil, and the treatment of the plantation. It is recommended as a good means for preventing the decay of stumps to cover them with 2 or 3 inches of soil immediately after the tree is felled. This is a very cheap method, and preferable to some others.

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<sup>3</sup> In France. The season would vary according to climate.

*Peeling of the oak.*—All parts of the oak contain an astringent principle called *tannin*, which has the property of uniting with animal fiber, and of rendering insoluble the gelatine which it contains. The bark contains more than any other part, and that from young trees is generally preferred, although some authors assure us that the bark from old trees is the best. The nut-galls that come from the Levant contain still more tannin, but they are expensive, and until we have naturalized the oak that bears them, we must use the bark young or old.

Tan-bark is best when fresh, and after it has been used by the tanners, it is used in making hot-beds, for starting plants, and it may be burned.

The bark is peeled from the oak in May, when it is full of sap. Good bark should be uniform in texture, lively in appearance and glossy. It takes about six or eight cords of bark to make a hundred weight of bark extract. The stumps of the oak sprout again before the end of the year, when the trees are felled, soon after being peeled, but if left standing they are more frequently killed than those where the tree has been cut. The price of bark and the value of the trees vary according to locality and country. "I have often seen," said a German forester, "that more money is realized from the bark than from the tree on which it grew."

With the exception of beech, the charcoal from the oak is the best of all, as shown by experiments made in Germany by Baron de Warneck.

In conclusion, the cultivation of the oak, whether in coppices or as full forest, is beyond contradiction the most profitable of all others to which land can be applied, if the soil and conditions are favorable.

#### INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY UPON THE NUTRITION OF PLANTS.<sup>1</sup>

In the course of his instruction at the School of Forestry, at Nancy, M. Grandeau, Director of the eastern agronomic station in France, was led to an examination of the supposed effect of atmospheric electricity upon the growth of plants. To verify his hypothesis he, in March, 1877, instituted experiments, as follows:

Taking two plants alike in all respects, he placed them in similar metallic boxes, pierced with holes at the bottom, and sunk four-fifths of their depth in the ground. They were filled with similar soil, and everything was alike, excepting that over one he placed an iron frame-work, which, while it left the plant freely exposed to the air and light, withdrew the electricity from the plant within. From measurements, weighing, and analyses, he was able to learn the result, at the end of six months, which led him to the following conclusions:

1. That atmospheric electricity is an important factor in vegetable assimilation—plants withdrawn from this influence showing only 50 to 60 per cent. of the growth they would have made if freely exposed.

2. Plants growing near the ground, such as the grasses, forage plants, &c., are influenced in the notable proportion of 33 per cent. by this agent.

3. The proportion of protein matter does not appear to depend sensibly upon this cause.

4. The proportion of incombustible matter (ashes) is sensibly greater in the dry substance of plants kept from this influence.

5. The proportion of water is greater in plants growing in the open air.

6. The vitrification of the soil did not appear to be favored by atmospheric electricity.

The effect of overshadowing forests upon the undergrowth may find

<sup>1</sup> *Comptes Rendus*, of the French Academy of Sciences, July 8, 1878.

explanation in part from these experiments. Other observations were cited, tending to show that electricity increased the rate of evaporation from the soil.

From the foregoing and from observations made at Montsouris it appears that the rate of vegetation depends upon the activity of the electricity rather than upon the question of its being positive or negative, as shown by the electrometer. It has further been observed that years differ in the amount of their electrical indications, as is shown by the observations at Montsouris, where the sum of average daily records, on the scale employed in the three months of greatest activity in vegetable growth, in the two years observed, was as follows:

	1877.	1878.
April.....	410	872
May .....	352	439
June.....	349	242
	<hr/> 1111	<hr/> 1553

The year 1878 was as superior to the preceding in the abundance of its vegetable growth as its electrical indications were greater; but as to this comparison in forage crops, it was noticed that the nutritive value bore no relation to volume. It seemed to depend rather on the actinic degree, or the amount of sunlight. In regard to cereals the case was more complex, as the weight of the grain did not correspond with that of the straw. If light was necessary for the full development of the herbage, it appeared less so for the grain.

As these comparative observations were only begun in 1877, it is too early to look for positive results; but the points above noticed are sufficient to indicate the importance of studies directed to the effect of woodland shade, and the electrical influence of trees, upon the vegetation within its influence.

#### ON THE SOWING OF THE SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*).

[Maison Rustique du xix. siècle, iv, p. 72.]

This tree may be sown in two ways, either using the entire cones or the seeds separated from the cones, and from their wings. It will grow in poor, sandy land, if once it gets established, but does better in soil not liable to drought, and containing some loam, and with the surface covered with vegetable mold. The ground should be prepared in autumn by working it to receive the seeds. If it be fixed sands, it will be sufficient to pass a harrow over it, but sometimes we do not wish to risk this, from fear of rendering the sands liable to drift. We should carefully avoid making the ridges run from the top of a slope to the bottom, lest the seed get buried too deep, or the young plants get washed out. The seeds ripen generally towards the beginning of October, and loosen in spring when the weather becomes warm. The time of gathering them is, therefore, from the end of October till April.

*The sowing of cones entire.*—This method is best adapted to naked places without shelter from the sun, as well as for sandy plains and masses of uncovered sands. For a surface entirely bare, it takes 24 hectoliters of cones to seed a hectare of ground. They may be scattered by hand along furrows made with a plow or hoe. They will open of their own accord, and allow the seeds to escape, but only on the side where the soil is next to cone, and not on the upper side. To render the sowing uniform, when the cones are perfectly ready to yield their seed, a brush harrow may be passed over them, when the cones, by rolling, will scatter the seeds that remain, and we may then abandon the success to the chances of nature.

## UPON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PINE IN CENTRAL FRANCE.

[A note presented from M. de Béhague at a session of the French Academy of Sciences, *Compte Rendus*, lxxviii, 573, February, 1874.]

The sowing of seeds in Central France is generally done without sufficient care being taken to study the nature of the soil, and we often find the *Pinus pinaster* (maritime pine) sown in a soil that is better fitted for the *Pinus sylvestris*.

The maritime pine is indeed not delicate as to the ground in which it will grow, but there are great differences in soils as to whether it shall grow much or little. We observe at Sologne the most perfect results of this species, yet at no great distance these pines are meager, slim, and defective. The former may be kept sixty years or more, while the latter will not last 25, and often perishes in less time, and this upon soils which appear to be of the same quality. The former have a ground which the roots, and especially the main central roots, can penetrate, and the others a tufa more or less argillaceous and impermeable, into which the main roots cannot penetrate, so that the tree grows only by its lateral roots, which are interfered with by those of neighboring trees, and when the soil is softened by heavy rains it often happens that the wind will overthrow them.

From these considerations it follows that every proprietor who would convert his lands into a pinery should carefully study the soil, for one pinery often differs from another by two or three times in value, not only in the productive quality of the soil, but also in its constituents, depth, nature of subsoil, and hygrometrical conditions. We need not experiment long upon the sowing of the maritime pine. It will be enough that a laborer work up the soil and scatter 15 to 20 kilograms of seed to the hectare (13.6 to 17.8 pounds to the acre), the price of which is 25 to 50 centimes the kilogram. It may often be sown with a cereal, on the stubble, or in a field of buckwheat, or simply on a newly grubbed field. The presence of furze plants is often an indication that the soil, or at least its surface, is suitable for the maritime pine.

It remains, however, to study the nature of the subsoil, because upon this depends the future complete success of a pinery that shall produce as much as possible, and that can be preserved for the longest time; and in this we cannot make ourselves too certain. In general, we would not hesitate to advise against sowing the maritime pine on a tenacious clay soil covered with rushes or the great heather. Such soils are, however, marvelously suited to the *Pinus sylvestris*; and it displaces even better than the maritime pine the rank herbage, briers, and reeds, which it smothers with its powerful branches. It supports itself in a more compact series, and resists better than the maritime pine the force of heavy winds.

When the seed has been sown and springs up, the important labor presents itself of thinning and spacing, for on this depends the future welfare of the pinery; and in order that it shall return the greatest profits, it must be an object of constant care. At what age should we begin the thinning? One person will say at three or four years and another eight, nine, or ten. At three or four years the labor is expensive, and the product nothing. At eight, nine, or ten years we get some faggots, it is true, but they do not amount to much in value, and they are taken at the expense of the future. The maritime pine, like all the conifers, lives partly from its leaves, and they must be allowed to remain in certain proportion.

If the first thinning be made at eight, nine, or ten years, the pines will

be 40 to 60 centimeters (16 to 24 inches) high. When too greatly pressed for room the tops alone will have leaves, and when left alone they will have only a tuft at 30 to 50 centimeters (12 to 20 inches), and sometimes 60 centimeters (2 feet) from the ground. The wind will injure them, and it will take a year or two for them to accommodate themselves to the condition, air, and circumstances favorable for growth. If the suppression had been done at three or four years, we should have to show no immediate profit, it is true, but such future advantages to the trees that we do not hesitate to say of from five to ten times greater value than the scanty trimmings would have been worth at an older age, and which would then scarcely pay the labor of cutting them.

At three or four years the maritime pine is still in an herbaceous state, if in a sandy soil, and can be readily pulled up by hand or easily started with a flat pick. One man can thin from 30 to 50 *ares* (0.74 to 1.24 acres) a day, and space out the shoots that are 50 to 70 centimetres (19.7 to 27.6 inches) high.

In this condition the young pines not only form and elongate their tops, but preserve some one and others two crowns, according to the more or less dense character of the sowing. The young pines relieved at this age from the excess of growth around them, and allowed to occupy the spaces between them, take a conical form, which gives them power to resist the winds. They do not get checked in growth, but continue to thrive all the better at this tender age if they are allowed to form branches than they would if they had a top only, and were thinned at seven, eight, or nine years.

Then, if we take care to repeat this operation every three or four years, without even breaking the crown, and the thinning be made carefully, so that the pines be not too crowded, and the higher do not kill the smaller, and so that a third of their length be furnished with branches; in short, if the work be done regularly, and so that every tree shall enjoy its full opportunity without touching another. The light, although necessary, ought not, however, to be too abundant.

By these successive trimmings we may obtain pines worth at fifteen or sixteen years more than pines at twenty or twenty-five years where the thinnings have been made with less care. As we have shown that the more we isolate the maritime pine the faster it will grow, the care of the forester should be directed to this end, as well for his own interest as that of the country, for the atmosphere of a district abounding in resinous trees is more exhilarating and salubrious.

[It will be seen by reference to the accounts of pine plantations upon Cape Cod, that the Maritime pine has not succeeded in that region. Its failure is doubtless in a great measure due to the coldness of the climate, as this pine will not grow successfully in Northern France. We are not aware that the Maritime pine has been planted in our Southern States to an extent sufficient to justify an opinion as to its capabilities there, but we deem the experiment one worthy of trial, and presume that no climatic conditions would hinder its success in that region. The above suggestions as to management, in the cultivation of the Maritime pine, have quite a wide range of application, and would be found suitable for many other species.]

#### MULTIPLICATION OF CONIFERS BY CUTTINGS AND GRAFTING.

[From Carriere's *Traité Général de Conifères*, 1st ed., p. 581.]

Before describing the different operations relating to the multiplication of conifers by cuttings and grafting, I deem it necessary to make

known a process to which we are often compelled to resort to remedy an inconvenience entirely independent of the difficulties which we sometimes meet in assuring success. This inconvenience is often very great, at times almost insurmountable, and is met sometimes in a whole genus, and sometimes only in some of its species. It consists in not being able to obtain, or at least without difficulty, a vertical shoot, when we use cuttings on grafting the lateral branches. This is especially the case with the genera *Abies*, *Araucaria*, *Cephalotaxus*, *Taxus*, *Torreya*, and *Tsuga*, as well as with several species of the *Podocarpus*, and especially such as belong to the tribes *Nageia* and *Stachycarpus*. To obtain in these genera or species a vertical shoot, it is necessary to take from a seedling the end of the leader or terminal end. A double advantage results from this retrenchment, for the plant that has been pruned sends up several heads instead of one, and furthermore this truncation determines upon the stem itself the formation of adventitious buds which possess the same properties as the terminal bud, and may be used for the same purposes. The trees thus top-pruned and destined to furnish cuttings or grafts receive in practice the name of *Mothers*.

We will now return to the propagation by cuttings.

Two seasons in the year are recognized as most advantageous for this process: the first, before vegetation has started in the spring; the other and preferable time, after the growth has ceased and the buds of the year are sufficiently consolidated. If, however, the mother-plants are placed in a hot-bed, which is always more advantageous, we may without interruption continue the propagation of cuttings from September to February or March.

Certain species of the pine, especially those of Mexican origin, give birth at their base, and often on the trunk, to small adventitious shoots, which never come to much size. These may be easily rooted. We may also in some cases increase the production by clipping back the head, as above described.

The precautions to be taken in starting cuttings from conifers are the same as in cuttings generally. After having neatly cut the base of the shoot or the branches that we wish to root, we suppress all the leaves and then plant, either separately in little pots filled with light sandy soil or together in little beds. In either case the cuttings are placed under a glass in a multiplying bed. When rooted, if they are in beds, they must be separated and each one put in a separate pot, or if at first separately started, they must be given more space. The latter is always preferable, because the young roots are generally very fragile and are apt to get broken in separating them. The plants, when re-potted, are then placed under glass to hasten their growth.

In some species, as of the *Taxus*, *Sequoia*, &c., the rooting of cuttings must be done in cold soil, but the process does not otherwise differ from that above described. Instead of setting them in a warm bed, they are set in the open air, under glass exposed to the north; but in this case the most convenient time for doing this is autumn. The cuttings must be kept from the sun and from frost, if belonging to species that might suffer from this exposure.

We have one remark more to make about the cuttings of conifers. As most species require some time to root, we ought, whenever this time exceeds two months, to change the soil, because the first, decomposed by the water of the sprinklings and by the high temperature of the bed, and the confined air under the glass, becomes injurious rather than beneficial in the development of the roots. It is easy to know this when the

callus, although well formed, becomes black, and in this condition they root with great difficulty; but if the soil is changed they will start readily.<sup>1</sup>

*Grafting of evergreens.*—The first condition of success in grafting consists in an intelligent choice of stocks. These should be young, vigorous, and, above all, well rooted. Another condition not less important, and even indispensable for success in grafting, is that there should be a perfect relation between the scion and the stock; that is to say, an analogy as complete as possible. We should, therefore, take for the stock a plant of the same genus as the one we wish to multiply, provided that it has at least equally vigorous growth, and, furthermore, one that is as nearly related as possible with the kind we wish to propagate. Thus, among the pines, of which there are many species, we should take into account, besides genus and vigor of growth, the essential characteristics of habit of growth, analogy of leaves—that is, resemblance as to number in the sheath, and other peculiarities, which, when carefully observed, will lead to most satisfactory results. I will specify by citing some examples that apply. The silver-leaf species of the pine should be grafted upon silver-leaf. The pines with five leaves in each sheath would serve with the *Pinus strobus*, *P. Cembra*, *P. excelsa*, &c.; but experience has shown that the *P. strobus* is a species very difficult to manage, and that it agrees with but a very small number of species, while the *P. Cembra* agrees with a great number, but it has the disadvantage of growing but slowly. The *P. excelsa* is also very accommodating, but it is as yet too scarce to be employed as a stock. Among the 2-leaved species we may choose between the *P. sylvestris*, *P. Salzmani*, *P. larico*, and *P. Austriaca*, as presenting analogies for grafting. Of the species belonging to the group of *P. Halepensis*, we may take for stocks the *P. pyrenaica*, *P. Brutia*.

If we wish to graft the little species of 3-leaf pines, such as the *P. Bungeana*, *P. Cembroides*, *P. Fremontiana*, &c., we may use as a stock the *P. Llaveana*, of which the character of vegetation and appearance are very much the same.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Josiah Hoopes, in his *Book of Evergreens* (p. 41), remarks that the cuttings of conifers during the callusing season should be preserved cool, and the buds prevented from swelling; but when the action of the sap forces the growth of the cutting, the atmosphere must be kept moist and warm. The sprinklings must be frequent and the drainage complete. The callusing, which ensues soon after heat is applied, is no criterion that the cutting is about to root, as it will frequently stand for two years in a perfectly quiescent state, the large, spongy excrescence enlarging until it has to be removed altogether. By making a smooth, perpendicular cut through the mass, roots will frequently start from the cut edges in a short time.

Cuttings of soft young wood in the growing state, if taken from a plant grown under glass, will sometimes grow to advantage, and the Lawson's Cypress, which is very difficult to make live by the ordinary management of cuttings, succeeds tolerably well under this treatment. Mr. Hoopes recommends October and November as the proper time for setting the cuttings of evergreens, leaving them passive till severe weather sets in, and then gradually applying heat to the soil until the proper degree is obtained.

This author mentions the pines as extremely difficult to propagate by cuttings—the junipers as extremely easy. The larches grow with some difficulty, the cedars better, and the spruces and some of the firs the most easy of the sub-order. The cypresses root more or less readily, and the yew family with varying success. All plants with variegated leaves are difficult to manage, excepting the yews. The *Abies Menziesii* roots very easily, the *A. Douglasii* and *A. Canadensis* just the reverse. The *Biota orientalis* is not very difficult to propagate, but its variety, the *pendula*, is most certain to “damp off” and die. The Irish juniper is quite easy to manage, while the Chinese species will scarcely ever live.

Mr. Hoopes insists upon the importance of using only ripened wood for cuttings, and prefers large and vigorous cuttings, with all the immature tips removed down to the ripened wood, the latter being known by the light-brown color of the back. The removal of leaves is not always indispensable, especially with the junipers, but the cut at the base should always be neat and smooth, and oblique rather than square.

The difficulty is much greater in 3-leaved pines of the tribe *Tæda*, and in the 5-leaved tribe *Pseudostrobus*, and in these two cases we are often forced to act without rules in taking notice of the affinities or liens of the parent, for we have as yet in these groups no species that presents the requisite conditions. We, accordingly, graft the *P. Sabiniana*, *P. Coulteri*, *P. longifolia*, *P. filifolia*, &c., all 3-leaved or 5-leaved species, upon 2-leaved stocks, and for this the *P. Austriaca* and *P. Salzmanni* make the best.

What we have said of the pines applies to all other genera—never, if possible, going out of the genus; but, if this embraces but one species, taking the nearest approach to the one we wish to multiply. I am aware that some nurserymen have no regard to the rules above given, grafting promiscuously one upon another, as a 5-leaved upon a 2-leaved species, without taking account of the vigor of their growth. I have more than once seen in good workings very respectable horticulturists grafting the *Juniperus*, *Cupressus*, &c., upon the *Thuja occidentalis*; but what followed? The graft grew, it is true, but after languishing for some years it died. I know, also, that in some cases the want of stocks compels us to depart from rules, but then necessity makes the law, and we should only recur to these exceptional means when it compels.

The modes of grafting employed in conifers are, insertion in a notch without splitting, the lateral split on the side known as the Richard process, and sometimes, but rarely, the common cleft method; but the complete removal of the main stem of a stock will oftener kill it, at least unless a part of the branches are saved to draw the sap towards the top. Except in herbaceous grafting the period well suited for the conifers is autumn, when the buds of the year have lignified, but better still February, before vegetation has started. As for the scion, although older wood may grow, it is best to take that of the same year, provided that is sufficiently hardened.

The operation of grafting does not present any particular difficulties. That of the notch without splitting is done in the same manner as for the Camelias, Azaleas, and Rhododendrons. When we use the method of splitting down the side, after preparing the scion as in the common split graft, we make the cut obliquely, or almost longitudinally down the side of the stock, without cutting off the top, and in this we place the graft, using the ordinary precautions. The use of the split graft is very restricted for reasons above indicated. In either of these cases, as soon as the operation is finished the plants should be placed in a warm place under glass, where the temperature is sufficient but the humidity not great, as this in excess is always dangerous to grafts. If we notice that they are covered with an excess of moisture, the glass should be raised, to enable them to dry. When set, the plants should have the air for some days, by raising the glass, and after a time they may be wholly removed. If the species is delicate and they appear to require it, the plants may be kept some time longer in the multiplying bed, and afterwards for a time sheltered from the air and the sun.

*Herbaceous grafting.*—Although probably destined to render great services to silviculture, this method has hitherto been employed rather as a curiosity than with the view of profitable result. Being first called *grafting by immersion* by the Baron Tschudy, who was the first to practice it, it received from horticulturists the name of *Tschudy's method*, in honor of its inventor, but at present it is more commonly called *herbaceous grafting*. This term has moreover a variable meaning, according to the parts to which it relates, according as the stock or the scion are still tender and herbaceous. It is in fact nothing but the common split

graft worked under different conditions. This operation is to be done in the month of May, while the buds are about three-fourths grown for the year, but while their tissues are still tender. I may add that hitherto, so far as concerns the conifers, this method has been applied only to the pines; but it is quite probable that it might be employed in other genera, such as the *Picea*, the *Abies*, &c. In executing this grafting, trim off the leader or terminal bud of the tree we wish to graft, and trim off the leaves from the stock near the top, excepting a few left to draw the sap to this point, and called for this reason *nursing leaves*. We then split the stock longitudinally and insert the scion, which should be a young bud in herbaceous state, like the part in which it is placed. The scion should be 6 to 10 centimeters (2.36 to 3.93 inches) long, and prepared as follows: We first suppress the lower leaves, and then shave down the two sides equally to a wedge shape. It should be a little smaller than the stock, so that when placed in the center it may be easily covered. There is no great objection to its being of equal size, but never larger. The split ought to be a little deeper than the thin part of the scion, but not so that it will be covered when the parts are brought together. The stem is then bound with woollen thread sufficiently to keep the parts in contact which should unite, but not so as to give enough compression to the tender wood to be seen by the eye. This ligature ought to be applied below the nursing leaves, and so as not to damage them, but to leave them free to perform their proper functions. When finished, the graft should be covered with a cap or paper sark, so that the air cannot fatigue it. This covering should be attached a little below the graft.

At the end of a month or six weeks the paper is taken off, or rather it is slit open on the upper part on the side opposite the sun, and three weeks or a month later the ligature is removed, unless it is noticed that it should remain longer. Finally, when the parts are perfectly united, we pare off the ends of the scion, if they protrude, and the operation is ended; but, if need be, it may be tied to a stake for farther support. In performing this operation the instruments should be very sharp, so as to cut the tissues as clean as possible, after wiping off the resin, which would soon form a sticky covering and prevent smooth cutting.

The facility and certainty with which this grafting can be done ought to render it a precious means in silviculture for placing valuable kinds upon inferior stocks with a better result than could be obtained from the former alone. This has been done in the forest of Fontainebleau, where the *Pinus larico* (growing with great difficulty) is placed on the *P. sylvestris* so neatly that the point of grafting cannot now be seen. Here, as everywhere, the points of analogy should be as near as possible.

I will conclude this article upon grafting by an endeavor to elucidate a question that has been raised, namely, "Will grafted conifers live as long as those grown from seed?" This inquiry is suggested by the opinion advanced by some persons relative to this operation, who, seeing certain species of the pine vegetate for some years after grafting and then relax their growth and finally die, draw a general conclusion from isolated facts, and say, "*the multiplication of conifers by means of grafting amounts to nothing.*" To this conclusion, which in my opinion is not well founded, I will reply from facts: Is it not proven that the pines of the forest of Fontainebleau, which were grafted more than twenty years ago, are now in perfect vigor, and the grafting done in good conditions is not difficult? The point of union is so complete, and the size and development so uniform, that you can only find it from the difference of color in the bark. Instances might be multiplied infinitely, not only with many species of the pine, but with the junipers, the cypresses, and other kinds.

Again, are not all our fruit-trees grafted? They bear good fruit and live a long time. Have we, therefore, not a right to say of these as some do of the pine? Yet no one ever thinks of saying that fruit-trees are short-lived from being grafted. We should not make an exception to the detriment of the pines, which, I am convinced, may be grafted upon one another and live a long time. I will again repeat that an alliance forced upon the different species may not be durable unless the analogy is as complete as possible. It remains, therefore, perfectly demonstrated by examples that failures should not often occur in good conditions. The scion should always present physical and physiological characters as nearly as possible like the stock; that is, if the habit of growth, vigor, number of leaves in a sheath, and mode of vegetation very nearly resemble, we should *always* succeed. If in many cases we stand in need of stocks that present characters analogous to those of the species we wish to multiply, since nature proceeds by gradation and not by jumps, we must not rely upon others where the intermediate species are wanting, for such an exception would violate all the rules which long observation has led us to establish.

#### ARTIFICIAL VANILLA FROM PINE SAP.

In our report for 1877, allusion was made (page 143) to recent discoveries resulting in the preparation of a flavoring substance identical with vanilla from pine sap. We present below an article from the *Revue des Eaux et Forêts*, of May, 1878 (p. 229), which gives simple directions for the gathering and manufacture of *coniferin*, from which, by further chemical treatment, the substance in question is prepared:

We designate, under the name of *glucosides* or *saccharides*, such substances as are susceptible of being changed under the influence of hydrating agents into sugar, and some other variable substance, according to circumstances. These principles are met with in the barks, roots, leaves, fruits, and fluids of many plants, among which we find some that are very active medicinal agents—those that are bitter, as in the case of salicin—tanning and coloring materials, and, finally, bodies analogous to phlorizin and amygdalin.

To these substances, which have long been known, there has been added within the last twenty years a new glucoside, *coniferin*, which is found in notable quantities in plants belonging to the numerous family of conifers.

This coniferin was discovered by Hartig, in 1831, in the descending sap of the *Larix Europea*, and its presence was afterwards detected in all the pines and firs.

In 1866 M. Kuhel, of Holzminden, prepared it in a state of purity and proved that it was a glucoside.<sup>1</sup> Finally, in 1874, Messrs. Haarmann and Tiemann demonstrated that coniferin, under the influence of oxydizing agents properly chosen, might be transformed into vanillin, which is nothing else than the aromatic principle of the vanilla-bean. This discovery affords another proof of the power of chemistry to create synthetically substances that are generated under the vital processes in organic bodies, and gives a certain industrial importance to this substance. Within the last two years in the forests of Northern Germany they have collected coniferin by the hundreds of kilograms. As its price is still somewhat high, ranging from 60 to 80 francs to the kilogram, it will be seen that it becomes a secondary product of resinous woods that is not to be despised, especially as its preparation is quite simple. It is as follows:

The coniferin is found only in the descending sap. Accordingly, in the spring and all through the summer, when they are cutting down trees, they take off the branches and then the bark. The sap, or cambium, is gathered by scraping the trunk with some sharp instrument, a scraper or knife, wiping off the dripping substance, from time to time, with a coarse sponge, and squeezing it into a tin pail. It is necessary to scrape the trees as soon as they are peeled, because if much time is allowed to lapse between the two operations the evaporation is so rapid that the juices become hard and cannot be gathered. So, in like manner, there should not be more than a day or two lost in peeling after the trees are felled, and, in general, the quicker these operations follow each other the better is the yield. A tree of medium size and in vigorous growth or-

<sup>1</sup> *Journ. für Prakt. Chem*, xcvi, 243.

dinarily yields from 4 to 5 liters of sap. When the soil is fertile and a little damp, the tree in full vigor and not too old, it may sometimes yield from 7 to 8 liters of sap. The temperature of the air has much influence upon the yield, which is always greater in warm and damp weather than when cold and dry north or east winds prevail. The sap appears as a white, milky, and clouded liquid, holding more or less of impurities, such as specks of moss or splinters of chips. In its normal condition it contains a peculiar sugar, albumen and coniferin. If left in this condition but a dozen hours, in a summer temperature, it will pass into active fermentation, in which most of the coniferin would be lost. It therefore becomes necessary, to avoid this, within at most five or six hours after gathering, to boil the sap in a kettle for ten or fifteen minutes to coagulate the albumen which it contains. The boiling liquid is then strained through a bag of coarse wool, flannel, or swan-skin, and the filtered liquid is then evaporated down to one-fifth of its original volume. The liquid thus evaporated is clear and of a yellowish color. It is set aside to cool in a quiet place for the night, and allowed to deposit its little white crystals of coniferin. To gather these the liquid is poured upon a cloth, and when the crystals have sufficiently drained they are pressed to force out the brown sirup, which discolours them and prevents them from drying. A liter of sap yields from 8 to 10 grams of pure dry coniferin.

In short, the preparation of coniferin requires three very simple operations, viz: 1. The boiling of the crude sap for ten minutes, and then its straining to separate the albumen and accidental impurities from the coniferin and the sugar. 2. Its evaporation and subsequent cooling, to cause the coniferin to crystallize. 3. Filtering and pressing, to separate the crystals from the sugary sirup, and the drying of the crystals. All of these operations may be performed easily and cheaply by unskilled labor, and they thus offer a new source of earning to our poor population. The cost of fuel is at the lowest point, and the first boiling for coagulating the albumen is best done on the spot where the sap is gathered, as the forest affords an abundance of waste and dead wood, more than enough for this want; and as for the outfit, some tin pails, one or two tin kettles holding 10 liters for first boiling, and a sheet-iron or cast-iron kettle for evaporating, are all that is needed.

In a little work on the preparation and uses of the fir, the spruce, and the larch, written for the Paris Exposition of 1878,<sup>1</sup> we find a notice of this industry as it has grown up since 1875, in the forest of Murat (Cantal), France, upon the extraction of the sap of the Silver fir (*Abies pectinata*) as a material for vanillin:

The operation of extraction in the forest is of the simplest kind. At the time when the sap is descending, and just as the new layer of wood is about to form—that is to say, from the 1st of June to the 15th of August—they peel the bark from the trees given up for working, and collect with sponges and by scraping that sap that is about to change into wood. A woman will gather two liters (3½ pints) of this sap in a day.

The liquid is immediately boiled for thirty minutes for the purpose of separating the albumen and other foreign substances, and it is then filtered through a flannel strainer. Some days after this it is again boiled till reduced to a fourth part of its volume, when the residue obtained is a semi-fluid substance, which they allow to drain, and which they press strongly to extract all the watery portion. The mass is then dried by a gentle heat, and appears as a whitish solid body, from which vanilline is made made by chemical processes in the laboratory.

The price per kilogram of the material obtained in the forest is 100 francs (\$18.60) per pound avoirdupois. A liter of the sap yields about 10 grams. The forest of Murat furnishes annually from 10 to 15 kilograms (22 to 33 pounds avoirdupois) of vanilline.

#### SUCCESS OF THE SEQUOIA IN EUROPE.

The *Sequoia gigantea* was introduced into England in 1853, through the exertions of Mr. Lobb, the well-known collector of plants and seeds, and the interest taken in its cultivation has led to the endeavor to cultivate it in a great variety of situations, thus affording at least the opportunity of observing its capacity for endurance, and of studying the conditions most favorable for its cultivation.

From an article by Robert Hutchinson, of Curlowrie, Kirkliston, pub-

<sup>1</sup> Notice sur le debit et les emplois du Sapin, de l'Epicea et du Mélèze, Par M. Gallot, sous-chef à l'administration centrale des Forêts. 4to, pp. 99. Paris, 1878.

lished in the transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society for 1873, we note such items of result as appear to be of most practical interest in this connection.

This tree has shown abundant proof of preference for heavy land in the fact that in some places where trees have been planted of the same age, and at the same time, the difference in size was quite marked when compared with those planted in light soil. It was observed that the tree suffers from prevailing easterly winds in the spring, and becomes brown and rusty in its foliage for a time, but ultimately recovers. Although introduced later into Scotland, there are some fine specimens of growth. At Altyre, in Morayshire, a tree planted in 1859 was already 20 feet high. In Aberdeenshire, a tree planted in 1864 was 14 feet 5 inches high, and at Drummond Castle in Perthshire, a seedling of 1854 was 27 feet high. In Fife, a tree sown in 1858, in a good deep hazel loam on clayey subsoil, was 27 feet high, with a girth at the base of 5 feet 6 inches.

The damp climate of Ireland, with good soil and damp subsoil, was found to favor its growth most remarkably. In Glasslough, County Armagh, it was seen luxuriating in rich, loamy soil, resting on a subsoil of clay and limestone, 29½ feet high, and nearly 6 feet around at the base, and in Tyrone a tree was reported 40 feet high at 12 years from planting.

Although found to make a greater annual deposit of wood in heavy loams with clayey damp bottoms, it grows very rapidly at first in a lighter loam inclining to sandy, if the soil is deep. In damp climates and low-lying situations, as in parts of Ayrshire, it does not thrive, and is sometimes injured to considerable extent by severe frosts. It has been found hardy, in conditions otherwise favorable, at an elevation of 860 feet above sea-level, and sometimes in localities where the Douglas spruce was less hardy. Its fitness for planting in Great Britain is claimed to be not limited to ornamental purposes; but, taking into consideration its hardiness, large dimensions, rapid growth, and durable timber, it presents a subject worthy of attention as a forest tree, where not exposed to frosty easterly winds, which in March and April had in some cases materially injured its growth. Its value as a timber in that country is, however, not yet fully established, as the specimens that had been examined showed the wood to be of a light, soft, and porous nature, of pleasant fragrance in a green state, and of rather coarse grain. It remains to be seen whether these qualities would improve with age.

An interruption of growth in midsummer has been noticed in this tree, which produces a sort of double shoot in one season—that is to say, starting into active growth in spring, its terminal shoot will frequently, by the middle of June, have attained a length of 12 to 18 inches, when it appears to set and ripen, when again, at the end of August or early in September, in suitable seasons and in favorable situations, it will push forth and grow anew till November, thus adding another foot to the height.

This double period of growth in conifers has been more or less observed in other species, and suggests the question whether in some seasons, when the suspension is marked, two rings of growth may not sometimes be formed in a year, and the apparent age, as shown by their count, be deceptive.

The *Sequoia gigantea* was introduced in France in 1854 by M. Boursier de la Rivière. It has been found well adapted to the climate, where other circumstances favor. It grows alike on plains, in valleys, and on

hills with a northern or southern aspect, in the sun or half shaded, in argillaceous, silicious, or calcareous soil; but always requires sufficient depth for its penetrating roots, and will not endure their mutilation. In this latter respect, it is more exacting than most other conifers, and it requires the greatest care in transplanting, which should never be attempted in cold weather, but toward the end of spring or beginning of autumn, and it should then be abundantly watered.<sup>1</sup>

#### ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE SUMAC IN SICILY.

The following article, condensed from a pamphlet by M. Inzenga,<sup>2</sup> affords ample information concerning the cultivation of the sumac in Sicily, and the conditions that must be found in attempting its naturalization in the United States.

The *Rhus coriaria* (tanners' sumac) belongs to the family of *Terebinthaceæ* of Jussieu,<sup>3</sup> a thornless shrub, with leaves unequally pinnate, leaflets elliptical, elongated, obtuse, unequally dentate, globose above and villous beneath, upon common petioles which are winged in the last nodes, flowers terminal in the form of a thyse. When left to itself, in good conditions of soil and climate, it grows to three or four meters in height, but when cut every year in harvesting its leaves, and with development of young shoots, it seldom gets over a meter high.

It is very bushy, and its branches, when first springing up, and while still young, are covered with a down. Its leaves are deciduous, sessile, arranged upon the petioles in pairs of five or seven (except the terminal one), and are opposite near the end, but alternate below, with two abortive stipules some distance below the base of the common petiole. In a stage of advanced maturity the entire plant—that is to say, the leaves, petioles, and flowers—becomes of a reddish-purple. The flowers are polygamous, or diœcious, sessile, greenish-white, and very dense. The fruit is a drupe, almost spherical, and covered with a thick down.

These characters pertain to the species which has been cultivated in Sicily from the earliest known period, furnishing in its leaves an article of commerce of great value for dyeing and tanning. In Sicily, even in parts most favorable for its development, this shrub rarely ripens its seed, and hence it is necessary to renew it by shoots from the root, which it fortunately produces in great abundance.

The sumac also grows wild in various parts of the island, and propagates itself, as in the cultivated state, by shoots from the roots much oftener than by its own seed.

They also distinguish a sumac, which, in the language of the country, is called *brown*, or *female*, which grows, like the other, wild in some parts of Sicily; but its cultivation is neglected because the leaf which it bears is much inferior to that of the common sumac, and brings but a very low price in market. It is a true botanical variety, since it offers

<sup>1</sup> *Les Conifères*, par C. De Kirwan, ii, 66.

<sup>2</sup> *Manuale pratico della coltivazione del Sommacco in Sicilia*. By Giuseppe Inzenga. Palermo, 1875, pp., 80.

<sup>3</sup> Later classifications place it with the *Anacardiaceæ*, or Cashew family, under which it is described by Endlicher and Lindley. This order embraces but one species within the United States—the *Rhus*—of which some species are poisonous, as the poison ivy. It is mostly within the tropics that plants of this order are found, including the *Pistacia*, which furnishes the mastic of commerce, the *Anacardium* or Cashew nut, the *Mangifera* or mango, and the *Stagmaria*, which produces the black varnish known as Japan lacquer. The plants of this order are distinguished by having an acid or resinous, and sometimes caustic, poisonous juice, which is often colored or milky, turning dark on exposure to the air.

certain constant characters which are repeated by propagation from the shoots, and even when transplanted to better soil and cultivated. In my opinion it is a degenerate variety of the type above described, and it has not escaped scientific notice, since it is described by Gussone in his *Flora Sicula*.

The sumac which grows spontaneously, as we have noticed, in various parts of Sicily, cannot, however, be strictly called native, because it is wanting in the essential character of reproducing itself from the seed, which, aside from all other circumstances, historical or traditional, distinguish the wild plants of a country. It is, therefore, here an exotic, relapsed into its wild state. There are, besides, several other circumstances which leads us to believe that the sumac originated in a warmer climate than that of Southern Europe, Sicily included. The etymology is Arabic, and in use from time immemorial for the fruit used in seasoning meats in the East and on the coast of Africa, not far from Sicily, where this use is not entirely unknown. In short, the failure of this reproduction by seed in Sicily seems to support the opinion that the sumac is rather a native of Egypt and Syria—countries where the fruit attains full maturity, and serve for the natural reproduction of the plant.

The sumac thrives perfectly in the region of the olive, or, more precisely, in the lower and warmer region of the South, where that tree attains its colossal dimensions, where it never freezes, and where the mildness of the climate allows the orange, the carob, the pistacia, and the Indian fig to grow in the open air, or the ash to produce manna, or the cotton to ripen its capsule.

In other regions of the olive, where the winter is more severe, this tree sometimes perishes, or at least loses every year a part of its branches by the frost, and never grows to a large size. Where the orange, the carob, the pistacia, or the Indian fig will not live in the open air, or where the ash yields no manna, or the cotton does not ripen, the cultivation of the sumac is impossible. In other words, this plant will adapt itself to a climate where there are but a few cold days in winter, when the thermometer does not go more than 5° centigrade (+ 23 F.) and which do not give a white frost on more than ten twelve days in a year. The white frost is particularly injurious to the sumac when it strikes it at the beginning of vegetation, and in every country where this phenomenon appears regularly in the spring its cultivation is absolutely impossible. In Sicily, however, we meet almost everywhere atmospheric conditions favorable to this shrub. The soil best adapted to its growth is quite like that most favorable for other cultivation upon the island, with little clay, an abundance of lime, and a moderate proportion of silica; in a soil naturally calcareous, mellow, and, as the saying is, warm and dry after a rain.

The sumac also grows well in soils called *fertile* (because they yield the cereals), of which the base is clay, but of such condition that it will not hold water around the roots, because this moisture, although it may not destroy the plants, or may even give them an apparent luxuriance of growth, will notwithstanding withdraw from the leaves the best part of their tanning qualities. If we take, for instance, two equal volumes of fresh sumac leaves, one from fertile and damp soil (as to grain), and the other a barren and warm soil, and weigh these samples separately after drying, we shall find that the former weighs much less, and that it has a much less amount of chemical properties than the latter. As sumac is sold by weight, and not by volume, it is well to get rid of the illusion of cultivating it in damp and clayey soils. Being intolerant of much moisture, it, like the vine, prefers the hillside to the plain, and a south-

ern aspect to a northern one. It furthermore requires, like the vine, to be cultivated alone, and in the open sun, for the shade of trees has the same effect upon it as a damp soil. They, however, sometimes gather it in this condition, either in the shade of olive trees or from plants grown wild among the Indian figs; but this sumac is of a whitish color, is without aroma, and may be known at first sight. It can be sold only at a very low price, unless the producers who have gathered a very small quantity have the skill to mix it with sumac of good quality, so that it cannot be recognized.

Sumac is propagated from sprouts (called *chiantimi*, in the language of the country) that come up around the mature shrubs. These are purchased at the time when the planting is to begin, in December and January, and when the young sprouts should be taken off. A plantation of full grown sumac is therefore productive as a nursery for the propagation of its kind.

The best sprouts are those from shrubs in a good state of growth, and from regions where they prosper most. It is idle to hope for vigorous sprouts from old and decaying shrubs. The price ranges with that of the leaves, and rises or falls as the latter is high or low. The proportion is as 3 to 2 (exceptional cases being omitted), so that when the price of leaves is 15 liras the quintal, in the Palermo market, that of sprouts will be 10 liras the thousand.

We all know the importance of a good choice of sprouts in plantations of every kind; and this would lead to the rejection of the brown or female sort, and also—

1. Those too short—that is, less than 0.25m.—which can produce only feeble shrubs:

2. Those called by the country people *rakes*, because they have large roots and few fibers, which prevents them from taking vigorous hold of the soil:

3. Those called *white roots*, having a robust and regular form, but the roots covered with an envelope of whitish and silky fibers.

I have been the first to notice that this envelope is nothing else than a subterranean fungus, which attacks and destroys the shrubs. This parasite might, by planting, destroy a whole plantation.

A good sumac sprout should have a straight stem, at least a centimeter thick and 40 centimeters long, well supplied with buds closely set. The root should be short, but rich in fibers.

The sumac is planted 65 to 70 centimeters apart (26 to 27½ inches), in soil prepared by spading rectangular holes 65 to 70 centimeters long by 18 wide and 13 deep. If at this depth the rock is found, as often happens on the hills around Palermo, this must be broken with a pick to the size we have mentioned to prepare a place large enough for the roots of the shrub. A hectare requires 21,500 sprouts (8,700 to the acre) when planted at the intervals above mentioned. We should begin at the head of the lines, and, having filled in the soil upon the roots, should work the spaces between so as to bring up the soil in parallel lines upon the plantation. When finished, the plants are cut off to the height of 15 centimeters with a large cutting-hook, taking care at the same time to put the foot down by the side of the stalk to prevent it from being pulled up.

In cultivating the sumac, we must keep the soil soft and porous around the plants, and clear out all other bushes and weeds, giving the surface such a slope that, whether level or inclined, the rains will run off without remaining long. The implement most used in Sicily (and especially around Palermo, where this cultivation is very prominent) is the hoe,

which is used on all occasions where the culture is not deep. As for this, we may use whatever the peasants are most used to in working among the vines. The earth dug up should be brought into a ridge in the line of plantation, so as to shed the rains and expose a greater surface to the air and sun.

The first year requires work to be almost continual, or, as the laborers say, every month from December or January to the end of September. It may, however, be varied, as we may easily see, according to the condition of the soil where the new plantation is made; but we may say that generally seven workings should be given to the earth: the first three from January to April, deep; one, more shallow, in May; and three, superficially, from June to September, when we may rest from these labors.

In the second year the cultivation is more simple, and the first working may be given in December or January as before; bring up the earth in a ridge as then. In March a second working should be given for the purpose of returning the earth, killing weeds, and finishing the regulation of the surface. This month is chosen because in Sicily we do not then expect steady rains, which would harden the soil after working and bring on an abundance of weeds. In May another working is given to soften the ground and clear out the rest of the weeds, but this last is not done by all proprietors of sumac plantations, although attended to by those who understand the profits of a good yield under thorough cultivation.

It often happens that in the second year of cultivation many shoots, especially those from a distance, will die. These should be replaced as soon as possible and before the first working. If, however, this second attempt does not succeed in certain places, especially where we know the shoots are good, it is better to give up trying to plant in these places, because experience has shown that some particular defect in the soil, or other cause, is hindering the growth. From special observations made on this point, on soils upon the hills near Palermo, the spots where the sumac will not grow are underlaid by rock, or a hard and impervious subsoil, generally of clay, which retains water or moisture around the roots of the shrubs. It is doubtless this impervious state of the subsoil which, by holding moisture a considerable time after rains, favors the attack of the parasite that kills the shrub, as already described.

But if in regions where the sumac has not been cultivated there is any doubt as to the good quality or freshness of the shoots, after a long journey, it is well to replace once or twice the dead shoots, especially where the failures the first year have been numerous.

The sumac begins to be mature in the third year, when suckers spring up around the stem and increase in number with age. This growth is made from the beginning of spring to the end of summer, before and after the gathering of the leaves. These shoots are worked in the spring and during cultivation, but ought invariably to be taken off in winter to be of service to the owner, and even if they are not used, because they considerably fatigue the mother plant.

The first harvest, following the year of planting, ripens late; the leaves are few, light, without color, and with but little aroma as compared with those of the mature shrub; and the next year, towards the end of August, and in the course of September, they pick off the leaves of the young plants a year old, leaving those near the end, which are still tender and which ripen later. These latter are commonly called *giummi*. They gather the leaves in baskets and carry them to the dry-

ing floor, where they are dried and beaten off as hereinafter indicated. For this operation, and for all other manipulations of the sumac, they use a common wooden fork with three prongs.

In October, if the weather has been dry, the leaves on the ends (*giummi*) have reached the greatest development to be hoped for, and they are then gathered. This harvest, which always represents a most inferior quality, is made by breaking down without entirely separating the ends of the twigs bearing the leaves which, hanging by some of the bark, are exposed to the air and sun without running the risk of being spoiled, in case of rain, by lying on the wet ground. They thus leave these tufts of leaves as long as is necessary to completely dry them, and then gather them in baskets and store them.

In the course of January, the shrubs a year old have the height of fifteen centimeters. As at the time of planting, they then trim off all the branches vigorously, leaving only the principal stem. Commencing with the second year, the harvest of the sumac is made in a different manner. Two methods are used: the one old, and still followed in nearly every part of the island, being simple, expeditious, and economical, for the time being, but injurious to the good preservation and future yield of the shrub; the other more complicated and therefore more costly at first, but preferable, in view of maintaining the plant and for future production.

The first mode is called *harvesting by trimming*, or, as I would call it, the *empirical method*. The second they call *harvesting by picking the leaves*, which I would call the *rational method*.

The former of these is done as follows: When, in the month of May, the lower leaves of the shrub, which by earlier growth are older, appear to have come to maturity, and which, if the gathering were delayed, would fall useless to the ground, they begin at once the gathering of those which by their color they know to be ripe, beginning from the bottom, and continuing to the tops of the branches.

The first product is treated in the same way as that which they get by picking the first year. Towards the end of June, and in the course of July, they finish the gathering by cutting off all the branches, which reduces the shrub to its principal trunk, so that by one operation they harvest the crop and trim the plant. The cut should be made clean and slanting, so as to prevent the lodging of rain or dew, and it ought not to wound the trunk nor harm the buds on which the next crop must depend.

This gathering should be at the time of complete ripening of the leaves and maturity of growth. When finished, the shrub, having gone through its stages of growth for the year, gives out no more leaves than those at the ends of the branches where the flowers are forming, and they say that it points, when the growth stops. This is the moment that they must improve, for then the leaves offer their best qualities and their greatest weight. This time varies naturally in different regions, and in the country around Palermo never comes before June nor after July.

The harvest by picking the leaves is done, for sake of economy, by women and children, but that by trimming, only by skilled men, adroit in the use of the pruning knife. With this implement the peasant cuts off all the branches of the shrub, even those springing from the collar and which are a little covered with soil, and gathering them under his left arm till he has a sufficient load he lets them fall to the ground. He then presses them together with his foot so that the leaves shall be less exposed to the wind and sun. Upon this bundle another peasant, who follows the first, lets fall another armful, which he also presses together

with his foot, and the two together form a sheaf, which is left on the ground.

These sheaves should be placed in the direction of the winds that prevail at this period, because the leaves would otherwise be liable to get separated and lost.

After being trimmed and gathered there still remains around the foot a certain quantity of shoots sent up by the roots, which, being not developed till late and being shaded by the mother plant, furnish leaves which do not ripen till at least some twenty days after the harvest. These they gather by picking, and leave their stalks intact their whole length, so that they may serve as shoots for planting the next year.

The harvest by picking the leaves, which we have called the rational method, consists in gathering the leaves by hand as fast as they ripen and from the bottom of the shrubs to the tops of the branches. This gathering is done at three successive periods—the first in May, the next in July or August, and the last in September. Besides this the ends of the branches are broken down as described for sumac of one year old; that is, the tops are broken, but not detached, and left hanging by the bark. In this system the pruning of the bushes becomes a separate operation, and is done in December or January, at the time when the first working is given to the soil.

The difference between these two methods is that in the first the hand labor is much cheaper, but the shrubs thus pruned in midsummer suffer, and the production becomes less every year; while by the other the cost of labor is greater, but the pruning, which is done as it should be in winter, allows the plant to last and produce leaves for several successive years.

The sumac gathered in summer, and which requires several days to dry, is exposed to the chance of rain, which, if it comes while the leaves are still green and fresh, does not damage them much, and it is only necessary to turn them over to dry. But if the rain comes upon the leaves when dry, it diminishes very considerably the weight and quality by taking out a part of the tannin. This loss becomes known by diminution of weight and aroma, as well as by change of color, and an experienced dealer cannot be deceived.

We have made an approximate estimate—somewhat vaguely, it is true—upon the damage that a heavy rain, lasting some time, would do to a sumac harvest. Let us suppose that we have in an open exposure 100 quintals of sumac, dry and ready to be stored, and will suppose it worth 2,500 francs, according to the markets at the time, or 25 francs the quintal. The loss in this case would be, say, 20 per cent. in weight (500 francs), and the sumac would only be worth 20 francs the quintal, making another loss of 400 francs on the remaining 80 per cent., or, in all, 900 francs. We see what a desolating loss this 36 per cent. would inflict upon the cultivator.

They have tried to avert this injury, and have observed that sumac gathers dampness from below when lying on the ground, but that it receives it only from rains and with less damage in a well-aired place. They accordingly spread the branches of trees on the ground on which to place the sumac, and for this use the Palermians use plantations of the Indian fig. In the method of gathering by picking, as the leaves are taken from time to time, from May to September, instead of drying in the sun they may be made into bundles and hung to the main stem of the shrubs, where they are kept from the ground and are somewhat sheltered by the leaves left at the top. This is a great saving in favor of our rational method.

The sumac gathered by picking, and dried as above described, is then

carried to the beating-floor, and, if in good condition, it requires no special care. But it may also be carried green to the floor, and then it needs different treatment. It should be spread in thin layers and must be turned three or four times a day with the fork, a direction that seems minute, but it is indispensable. In short, the drying must be done slowly and evenly. The parts that dry are burnt by the sun and are reduced to a whitish powder, which, mixing with the rest, imparts this color to the whole and lessens its market value.

Between these two methods of drying the leaves on the shrubs and carrying them to the drying-floor, we give preference in general to the former; but in regions much exposed to the winds, as in mountainous parts, it is wiser to follow the latter.

The leaves, if green, are best carried in baskets; but if dry, in sacks. Whether in the field or on the drying-floor, four or five days, if warm and dry, will be sufficient for perfect drying. In the empirical way of trimming the shrubs in midsummer, the drying is done where the bundles are laid, as above described, the leaves being still adhering to the brush. Some open these bundles once to hasten drying, but, aside from the cost of labor, it is evident from what has been already said that the sumac may be injured by the sun, and the turning will only expose it to a double depreciation. Most cultivators know from experience that when once thrown upon the ground it is best not to touch it till perfectly dry, which will be in six or seven days. When dried, in order to prevent loss in moving, they put it into sacks or into sheets of cloth, which the Palermians call *tenda*. This is a square linen sheet, about 1.70 meters (5½ feet) on a side. On three sides there are rings, and on the fourth a cord, which, by passing through the rings, may draw the sheet into a bundle when full, so that it may be carried on the shoulders. The weight is from 70 to 100 kilograms (154 to 220 pounds). A windy day should be avoided as much as possible in carrying sumac, for a considerable quantity would be lost, and for the same reason a very hot time is bad. In the morning and evening hours the leaves are less brittle, and these should be chosen by preference.

The threshing-floor for sumac should have very different conditions from that desired for grain. The latter needs the wind, for the grain falls by its weight to the ground; but with sumac, the choicest part is the lightest, so that the place ought to be sheltered as much as possible from the winds while it is fully exposed to the sun. It should also be perfectly level and well beaten, so that as little of the soil as possible may get mixed with the sumac. They allow in commerce about five per cent. of this mixture in good sumac; but if more than this, objections are raised; and for this reason some lay a bedding of flat stones, a practice which cannot be too strongly encouraged.

The sumac is beaten out in the hottest hours of the day, so that the leaves may be perfectly dry and easily separated from the brush. A flail is best for this, but many do it by the treading of animals. The sumac thus beaten, when thoroughly dry, and at midday, has its leaves broken up into fine pieces, which may be sold for grinding to powder, under the commercial name of "bruised sumac." But if they wish to produce a special quality of leaves known in market as "bailed sumac," the beating is done differently. It should then not be perfectly dry, but a little damp when thrown upon the thrashing-floor—and they choose not midday, but morning. The leaves thus detached remain whole, and the few left are separated by a second thrashing in the heat of the day, and are accounted as bruised sumac. It should be remembered, however, that this residue on the second thrashing is so mixed with petioles that it loses much of its chemical value and price. The Sicilians

call this quality *gammuzza*. In selling baled sumac, however, the producer always stipulates that the buyer shall take the due proportion of *gammuzza* at the same price; but with the bruised sumac there is no such agreement, this second yield being so thoroughly mixed with the first and its fragments so minute that it is lost in the general mass. The threshing-floor, besides flails, forks, *tendas*, &c., should be supplied with enough sheets of oiled cloth to cover the sumac when hastily thrown into piles, should it happen to rain.

The sumac threshed the same year is not all of the same quality, but differs according to the age of the shrubs and the season of gathering. The intelligent cultivator ought to be able to distinguish these differences, so as not to put his product all into one mass; for it is well known that inferior grades mingled with the good, instead of being raised in standard impart their own qualities to the better in a way quite apparent to the practiced eye of the buyer, so that the fraud usually turns to the injury of the defrauder.

The sumacs of low grade, which we should avoid mixing with those of better quality, consist of the leaf-crop of one-year old plants (*sfilatina*), or the late picking of immature leaves at the ends of the twigs of newly set or even older plants (*giummi*).

The leaves of the sumac of the first year, dried and beaten, have a particular shade of lead-green, quite different from the yellowish green of sumac of good quality.

The terminal tufts of the branches (*giummi*) gathered at the end of summer or beginning of autumn, either because they are not entirely ripe or from the effects of abundant dews and rain, have a blackish color, still more noticeable and more damaging to the price when mixed with the better grades. Above all we should exclude, even from the lower grades, the brown or female sumac (*murinu* or *fimmineddu*), which we noticed at the beginning of this paper, and induce cultivators to replace it every where with the common variety.

Sumac generally appears in commerce in four qualities, as follows:

1. Sumac in leaves baled; this being obtained by special care in beating so as to obtain the leaflets entire and without petioles.
2. Bruised sumac, beaten when very dry and reduced to fine particles along with the petioles that adhered to the leaves.
3. The *sfilatina*, or leaf-crop of one-year-old plants.
4. The *scapezzamento*, or tops of the branches gathered at the beginning of autumn.

These four grades bring different prices, and maintain, one with another, a proportion that is very nearly constant. In a year when the baled sumac of best quality would sell for 25 liras the 100 kilograms (about \$50 a ton), the bruised sumac would be worth 23 liras, the *sfilatina* 15 liras, and the *scapezzamento* 10 liras.

In well-managed sumac plantations, the several grades are separated at the time of gathering and kept in distinct parcels till sold. We urge upon cultivators the importance of keeping these distinct as the only means of maintaining the reputation and prices of their products.

We will not stop to consider the various adulterations and frauds to which this commodity is exposed in commerce, which are done mostly after purchase and in grinding,<sup>1</sup> and will limit our remarks to what re-

<sup>1</sup> For the information of the curious we may say, in a few words, that the sumac leaves are pressed into bales by various kinds of machines, among which is the hydraulic press. The bruised sumac is ground in mills with upright wheels, much like those for grinding olives, and they then go to the sifter. The petioles that cannot pass the sieve are ground again, or several times, in mills running with the stones horizontal, as in grain-mills.

lates to preservation by the proprietor himself. For this he needs storage places entirely dry and sheltered from the leak of rains. As in storing hay, the upper story of buildings is preferable to that level with the ground; but if the latter must be used, we must guard against moisture from the ground by making a bed of fascines or dry sumac brush, by which the sumac is kept quite free from moisture and well ventilated. But even in the best store-rooms the quality will not be preserved more than a year, and after this period it depreciates every day, and in market passes for *old sumac*. The producer had therefore better submit to this law of nature and sell his crop during the first year, even if it brings a low price, for by keeping it longer he will only increase his loss. The future may have better things in reserve in other harvests, and years of high price must bring his only compensation.

We have noticed the several qualities of sumac that find their way to market. A few words may be said about the residue, which has a certain value in a country like Palermo, where fuel is very dear; these consist of the woody parts and brush, and sometimes the petioles. Where the baled sumac is produced, they are sold for use in burning lime. In this calculation we may take into account the price of the wood, but the petioles are too insignificant for estimate, as they are worked up in making the bruised sumac. Lastly, after gathering up the leaves on the threshing-floor, there remains some sumac in the dust, which may be gathered and mixed with the rest in a proportion not greater than five per cent.

The net product of a given commodity varies in the same country according to the soil, climate, cost of labor and of transportation, convenience to markets, and other circumstances. We cannot in this respect notice all parts of Sicily in which the sumac is a remunerative crop, but will take two provinces of the island, a considerable distance apart and very unlike as to soil, cost of labor, and even as to differences in modes of cultivation, viz, Palermo and Messina.

In Palermo, the first investment for a hectare (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres) of sumac, would be (omitting details) 534.20 liras, to which should be added interest which, at 7 per cent., would be 37.40 liras a year. In the first year there would be spent 185.66 liras, which would be the annual cost of maintenance. The receipts would be, on 1,700 kilograms of bruised sumac, at 16 liras the metrical quintal, 272 liras; and for 6 loads of brush (each of 96 bundles, weighing 2,280 kilograms) 939.9 liras; total receipts, 311.90, leaving a net profit of 126.24 liras after paying rent, taxes, interest, and all expenses.

At Messina the receipts would be 1,500 kilograms of dry leaves, at 13 liras the quintal=195 liras; and brush for fuel, 20 liras; total, 215 liras. The expenses would be 135.56 liras, leaving the net profit 79.44 liras. The advantage in favor of Palermo is due both to greater quantity and better quality, and this extends even to the brush, which is worth more for fuel.

From this it follows that, independently of questions as to labor and skill in management, the nature of the soil is a first element of success in the cultivation of sumac in Sicily, but we ought to bear in mind that a rural industry in which the profits range from 135 to 80 liras the hectare is still profitable at the lowest rate, and that it can be grown upon broken and hilly calcareous and silecious ground that would yield but insignificant returns in any other crop.

In conclusion we will give the prices current through a period of forty-two years in the Palermo market, the most important point in Sicily for the sale of this commodity. The prices are the average of

the years, and have been carefully prepared from the journals and official bulletins published in that city ; where these sources of information have failed, the omissions have been supplied from private records, and the books of respectable dealers long engaged in this trade. The prices are those paid for bailed sumac of first quality. We would recall what has been already said as to the lower grades, which for the second rate is about a lira less per quintal.

*Prices of Sicilian Sumac in the Palermo Market, 1832-1873.*

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
	<i>Liras &amp; cent.</i>		<i>Liras &amp; cent.</i>
1832.....	14. 73	1853.....	21. 08
1833.....	16. 30	1854.....	19. 61
1834.....	16. 17	1855.....	16. 76
1835.....	14. 73	1856.....	16. 00
1836.....	16. 92	1857.....	18. 64
1837.....	16. 50	1858.....	15. 69
1838.....	16. 60	1859.....	17. 35
1839.....	15. 79	1860.....	19. 50
1840.....	14. 96	1861.....	17. 05
1841.....	13. 38	1862.....	18. 13
1842.....	12. 31	1863.....	18. 58
1843.....	17. 66	1864.....	23. 07
1844.....	20. 13	1865.....	22. 68
1845.....	13. 43	1866.....	35. 15
1846.....	14. 62	1867.....	39. 28
1847.....	15. 34	1868.....	33. 76
1848.....	20. 03	1869.....	30. 10
1849.....	23. 56	1870.....	26. 12
1850.....	21. 73	1871.....	22. 10
1851.....	20. 37	1872.....	30. 05
1852.....	18. 64	1873.....	26. 85

This table shows clearly how the price of sumac has advanced in periods of ten years since 1832. The relation between supply and demand are such that is culture might be largely increased without risk of lowering the price, a risk that is increased in the case of manna, if its production is increased beyond wants.

ON THE RIGA PINE.

[A paper read by Mr. CHATIN before the *Soc. Imper. Zoölogique d'Acclimitation*, Paris. *Bulletin*, 2d ser., ii, p. 96 (1865).]

After noticing the general objects of the society, and mentioning the fact that it had received from M. Alb. Allou, French consul at Riga, a considerable quantity of the seeds of the much-esteemed Northern or Riga Pine, the writer says :

These seeds were placed at the disposal of those of our associates who wished to give a place in their grounds to this valuable tree, for the purpose of extending its propagation. A part of them were given to the museum of the Imperial Agricultural Society, under the assurance that they would thus be placed in hands that would use them to the best advantage.

It has been proven, and upon this point it would be needless to insist—and a journey through the barrens of Solange and Campagne, the most poverty-stricken part of the country, would convince the most incredulous—that evergreen or resinous trees are, of all forest trees, the least delicate as to the nature of their soil. Like the grasses, they seem to require of the earth support rather than nourishment. We may cover with them the most barren sands, the heaths of our sterile hills, or the

Cretaceous surfaces (we cannot call them soils) upon which nothing else will grow, or which will only yield with effort a meager pasturage that scarcely survives the first sunny days of spring-time. Their arborescent growth takes the place of the desert, and our children may be able to cause to grow upon the ground which they enrich by the decomposition of successive growths of leaves the productive coppice and heavy forests planted with the more valuable kinds of deciduous trees.

I will not here stop to consider our widely extended forests of native evergreens, the maritime or Bordeaux pine (*Pinus maritima*, Lamk., *P. pinaster*, Soland), so precious for planting on the sand-dunes and heaths of Southern France, and where, without the least injury to the quality of its wood, it is justly prized on account of its rapid growth and the turpentine which it yields; nor will we notice the common pine (*Pinus sylvestris*, L.), a most excellent kind of timber, which grows upon the Alps, the Cantal, the Cevennes, the Pyrenees, and the Vosges, and the cultivation of which is so widely extended through the central and northern parts of France. Our eulogy of this pine will be complete at the simple mention that it most nearly resembles the Riga pine in its qualities of wood as well as in its botanical characteristics.

The Riga pine (*Pinus sylvestris* var. *Rigensis*) is only a variety, or perhaps a subgenus, and a very distinctly marked one, of the sylvestral pine. The botanist observes that its branches are erect rather than spreading; the silviculturist that it grows more rapidly and to a greater size, and the engineer or builder that its timber is more elastic and valuable when mature, so that it is not uncommon to see pieces of great dimensions sell at from 3,000 to 5,000 francs.

The following description of the qualities ascribed to the Riga pine, in comparison with other varieties of this species, cultivated under exactly similar circumstances, is by M. Vilmorin, to whom we owe the existence upon his property at Barres, in the commune of Nogent-sur-Vernisson (Loiret), of a very interesting school of Forestry:

Trunk commonly perfectly erect, keeping its size well upward and often almost cylindrical to a half or more of its height; crown regular and symmetrical, composed of a few strong branches, conspicuously equal at given heights, ascending and fastigiated, general outline sharply conical, resembling in growth the Italian poplar; bark yellowish red from one or two meters above the ground and detaching itself in scales.

Shoots more forward in spring than those of the pines of Haguenau, and considerably earlier (ten to fifteen days) than the pines of Geneva, of l'Ardèche, and similar varieties.<sup>1</sup> The foliage is of a paler green and never reddens. The leaves are less glaucous, shorter and straighter than those of the Haguenau pine, and set more closely towards the branches. They are, however, longer and narrower than in the Geneva variety. The cones are smaller and shorter than in other varieties, particularly the Geneva and similar kinds. They are commonly gray, rarely somewhat violet, and the pyramid of the scales little salient. The buds vary from yellowish to reddish, and are smaller and less resinous than those of most other large varieties of the species having horizontal branches. The color of the male aments varies from yellow to a pale red.<sup>2</sup>

As for the Scotch pines sent from Aberdeen to M. Vilmorin by Mr. Reid, such was the difference of their aspect that he was led to remark: "The Scotch pines have very generally a vertical trunk, and the crowns, although heavy, are rarely so deformed by massive branches as in those of Haguenau." In conclusion he thus drew a comparison between the Riga pine and the common *Pinus sylvestris* of Scotland:

Thus, while in the forests of Russia and Lithunia it attains the dimensions of the largest fir trees and furnishes trunks of admirable size, which sell in our ports at from

<sup>1</sup> The kinds here mentioned are varieties or subvarieties of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

<sup>2</sup> Vilmorin, *Exposé historique et descriptif de l'Ecole Forestière des Barres*; in *Mem. de la Soc. Imp. Ag.*, 1863.

1,000 to 5,000 francs apiece and over, a great part of the *Pinus sylvestris* growing on the mountains of France, Switzerland, and Germany are only moderately sized trees, badly formed, and often scarcely fit to furnish even a tolerably good stick of carpenter's wood. In fact they in no way resemble it in their dimensions and the qualities of which we have been speaking.

An important question was a long time discussed, and may be stated as follows: "Are the great differences between the northern pines and the sylvestral pines of Central Europe uniformly due to the climate, soil, and general result of the external conditions?" Although the partisans of the affirmative are now few in number and are found mostly among the sylviculturists of the cabinet, I will recall some of the objections that may be raised to their opinions, some of which are theoretical only, while others are decisive, and drawn from practical or experimental observation.

The considerations relative to the climate are theoretical. "It is simply a fact," they say, "that the northern pine has a harder and more elastic wood than the pines of France and Switzerland, because it is grown under a more inclement sky, and in a country where the winters are long. The qualities of its wood are a result of the slowness of its growth." I will proceed to prove that these assertions have nothing to sustain them.

And first, as to the inclement sky. This is certainly not greater in the winter season than on our high mountains in Dauphiny, Savoy, and Switzerland, where the sylvestral pine flourishes. On these mountains, in fact the zone of the pines maintains itself at an altitude of 1,200 meters (3,937 feet), while in Lithunia, Courland, Livonia, and Finland, as also on the coast of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, which complete the circuit of the Baltic, the best timber, furnishing the largest pieces and those qualities so highly prized in perfectly mature growth, is from the lowland plains. We know from thermometrical observation, and botanists have proved from the resemblance between the floras of the northern plains of Europe and those of the high mountains of the high alpine regions of Central and even Southern Europe, that as to the temperature, *altitude compensates for differences of latitude*, so far as relates to temperature and its resulting effects. Thus when we ascend from the base to the summit of Ventoux or of Ætna we pass successively through from the region of the olive to the dwarfed herbage of the plains of Northern Sweden and Siberia.

But this is not all. After having shown that during the winter season vegetation is suspended, it is not a less important fact to consider, in reference to vegetable development, that during the period of active growth the climate is not more rigorous on the northern plains than on the mountains of our own country. In fact we may add, that the summers on these very plains are very much warmer than on our Alps when observed at the altitude of the zone of evergreen trees. Meteorologists have proved this, with thermometer in hand, and travelers who have visited the Baltic region in summer speak of the Alps as chilly in comparison. In the gardens of these northern regions they rear in the open air a multitude of ornamental and esculent annuals which will not grow in the relatively colder region of the Alps where the pine thrives.

Thus, therefore, this pretended inclemency of the north is in effect more favorable than the climate of our high mountains for the growth of the pine. It is in fact what the sylviculturist observes when he compares the height of a northern pine with that grown on the mountains of France or Switzerland of the same age, as he finds when he counts

and measures the rings of annual growth in a transverse section of the trunk.

It is not, therefore, either to the inclemency of the climate, nor especially to the slowness of growth (which may be justly regarded as paradoxical), that we are to attribute the grandeur of size and the superior qualities of the northern pine.

Are these qualities due to the soil? Certainly not; because the Riga pine comes from a siliceous soil, and we rarely find a calcareous soil in the Baltic region as in Central Europe. Furthermore, a comparison of observations made in the same climates, and on similar soils, upon the development of this variety, and of the common sylvestral pine of this region, leaves no room to doubt the advantages of cultivating the former in such parts of this country as may be found adapted to its growth. The experiments in cultivation that have been tried near Paris, are especially those of M. Vilemorin, which I have noticed above, and those of M. Delamarre, in the fine domain of Harcourt, on which he has liberally joined the interests of the Imperial and Central Society of Agriculture.

But, before stating the results of experiment upon the culture of these pines at Harcourt, it will be well to enter upon some explanations upon a point that seems to be controverted, namely, as to how the greater thickness of the rings of annual growth in the Riga pines of greater dimensions can be reconciled with the seemingly contradictory fact that this timber is harder and more elastic than our common sylvestral pine of slower growth. It is now generally admitted, and upon this point there seems to be no differences in opinion, that the same species gives a harder wood on an arid than on a deep humid soil.

As selections should be made with reference to probable value as a fuel, and as to hardness and elasticity, the comparisons should be made, not only upon wood of the same dimensions, but of the same age. This latter circumstance appears to me so much the more important, since of two trees of the same age, one grown in a meager and the other a deep rich soil, the former will be slender and almost all sap-wood, while the latter will have greater dimensions, and a *duramen*, or heart-wood, relatively well developed, while only a few of the outer layers will be sap-wood. This transformation of the sap-wood into hard wood is more prompt according as the vegetation is more active. This fact can be readily proved by comparison between two trees grown under these conditions. We shall furthermore often observe upon sections made at different places in the same tree an unequal development, the number of layers of sap-wood being in inverse proportion to their thickness. But we would not think of admitting that for a given species the sap-wood of timber grown in an arid soil would be more durable than the heart-wood of trees grown in a rich or humid soil. An examination of the anatomy of the tissues would confirm the opinions of the carpenter in opposition to this view, and from this we come to the conclusion that we ought not to judge too unfavorably of timber because it was grown on a fertile soil.

Let us leave these comparisons between the Riga pine and our common sylvestral pine, and take the oaks, which form the principal wealth of our forests, and see how the relative thickness of these layers corresponds with the value of their woods.

Of the common species of oak which Linneus named the *Quercus robur*, we now recognize two very distinct varieties, or very nearly allied species. One of these is the *rouvre* or English oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*), and the other the *white*, or *secondat* (*Q. pedunculata*). The

former grows in dry places, and will perish if it becomes too damp, while the latter delights in moisture, and will languish if its soil becomes arid.<sup>1</sup> The former grows slowly, and its layers of wood are necessarily thin, while the layers of the white oak are of ample thickness, the tree having been developed vigorously both in height and diameter. Yet it cannot be disputed that the wood of the white oak is more esteemed for construction than that of the *rouvre*, and men whose opinions become law, such as Cotta and Hartig, of Germany, and Lorentz, Parade, and others, of France, are agreed upon this point.

The durability, hardness, and elasticity of timber, which constitute its most valuable qualities, are therefore consistent with the greatest thickness of layers; and here again a minute examination of structure justifies the observation of sylviculturists, and of builders, by demonstrating that of the two elements of annual growth, the first or inner one, known in sylviculture as the spring layer, is formed of minute vessels of but feeble power of resistance, while the external part, called the summer layer, because it is formed later in the season, is as much thicker as the growth is greater, and is made up of thick and strong fibers, which cover the former deposits, and thus insure it against change.

The white oak, although (or rather *because*) it is developed more rapidly than the *rouvre*, is preferable to the latter for construction; first, because the layer of summer growth is thicker, and, secondly, because its relative proportion of sap-wood is less.<sup>2</sup>

We ought, from the consideration of all the preceding facts, to assure ourselves upon the question as to whether the Riga pine when taken to France would not change those qualities which distinguish it from our sylvestral pine. It has been above shown that in the forest plantations of the domain of Harcourt we find it experimentally proved that the Riga pine preserves, in the department of l'Eure, as well as in that of Loiret, and doubtless in all the northern, eastern, and central region of France, as also in countries whose climate is analogous, that force of vegetation which on the shores of the Baltic ought to produce timber of a size and solidity not surpassed in Europe.

In 1870 there were planted on the estate of M. Delamarre, at Harcourt, under the care of Michaux, some groves of pine. One of these was the larico pine (called also the Calabrian or Corsican pine,<sup>3</sup> *Pinus larico*); others of sylvestral pine of French origin, and some of the black or Austrian pine. These plantations were made with young plants three years old, upon a siliceous soil, sloping to the south, and at the time of planting an arid heath. The Riga pine had not then been planted, except in a sowing made by Mr. Pepin, as far back as 1810, and preceding the plantation of Michaux. These Riga pines at Harcourt were therefore older than the others by some 28 or 30 years.

Now mark the result of measurements made in 1852 upon the sylvestral pines, and upon the same pines, the larico, the Austrian, and the Riga pines in 1860, by our colleague, M. Pepin, a member of the Imperial Society of Agriculture, and intrusted with this business on the Harcourt estates.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This habit, often disregarded by proprietors, is the cause of frequent errors in their operations of re-forestation.

<sup>2</sup> The *rouvre* is preferred for clapboards on account of the facility with which it will cleave, following the layers of spring growth. It should also, on account of the conspicuous character of its layers, prized by the cabinet-makers.

<sup>3</sup> Lorentz and Parade, both especially devoted to the question of practical forestry, agree as to the identity of the Corsican and the Calabrian pine, and distinguish them as a subvariety of a species which is itself nearly allied to the maritime pine.

<sup>4</sup> Plantation de Pins faite en 1840 sur les bruyères de Sainte-Opportune, près d'Harcourt (Eure).—*Bulletin de la Soc. Imper. et Centrale d'Agriculture de France*, t. xvii.

In 1852 the largest sylvestral pines measured from 18 to 20 feet in height and 1 foot 4 inches in circumference at a meter (3 feet 3 inches) above the ground; but the greater number were not more than 10 to 16 feet high, and from 6 inches to a foot around. In 1860, the largest of these pines had gained a height of 28.87 feet and 1.9 to 2.2 feet in girth, and the others a height of about 21 feet and a girth of 1 foot.

At the last mentioned date, the Austrian pines, which are of slow growth, but especially appropriate for calcareous soils, as for example in Champagne, and which M. Ad. Brougniart regards as very proper, on account of the development of its branches, for the formation of avenues, measured at most not over 25.2 feet high by 1.8 around, while the greater number were about 19½ feet high and 1 foot around. But the Corsican pines, being of more rapid growth, had, the larger trees a height of 37.5 feet, with a girth of 1.8 feet, and the smaller ones were 30 feet high and 15 inches around. These Corsican pines being very slender, straight, and well proportioned, were regarded by M. Pepin as very choice for the making of ladders.

As for the Riga pines sown in 1810, many were in 1860 not less than 82 feet high and 4 feet 4 inches in girth. The advantage is therefore on the side of the Riga pine, as to its growth, and, doubtless, for the reasons above stated, with reference to the quality of its wood. We may furthermore verify these statements in 1890, by measuring the sylvestral, larico, and Austrian pines, and I am confident in advancing the prediction that, when they shall have reached the age that the Riga pines on the Harcourt estates had in 1860, they will come far short of having the same dimensions. I would hope that the measurements might be made by the learned and worthy M. Pepin.

The maritime pine does not appear to have been under observation at Harcourt during the period above mentioned, but we have a fact presented under conditions quite comparable. Some 25 years ago, that is to say, about 1840, when the plantation was made at Harcourt by Michaux, several hectares of the Saint-Pierre d'Yrette woods were planted with the maritime pine, upon a sandy hill covered with heather and exposed to the southeast. But the greater part of the trees of this seeding do not now exceed 30 to 33 feet in height by about 2 in girth, and many have a crooked trunk, having lost their top branch either from the boring of insects or the injuries done by deer, which have the bad habit of seeking the pines, which they strip of their bark to such a degree as sometimes to lay the wood completely bare for a considerable extent.<sup>1</sup> Others have been injured by the various casualties of vegetation. The maritime pine, which is cultivated to so great advantage in our southern regions, does not grow vigorously in its early years in the north. Its timber is furthermore of inferior quality, nor does it well endure the process of transplanting.

The soils that best agree with the Riga pine, as with most other pines, are especially those of the silicious kind (sand clay and sand slaty granitic, &c.), but not always to the exclusion of the calcareous, especially when the latter are associated with sand and clay. Aside from the mineral and chemical characters of the soil, we should examine as to whether it is more or less humid. The Riga pine grows very well in dry soil, but grows best in those that would be regarded as a little damp. We may, in the northern and central parts of France, generally plant it to advantage on a southeastern, southern, western, or southwestern slope,

<sup>1</sup> Deers have also the habit of rubbing off the bark of the pines with their horns, as well as tearing it off with their teeth.

covered with dry beather, where any arborescent growth other than of resinous species would either entirely refuse to live, or that would be of but stunted growth, leaving the better soils for trees with deciduous foliage, such as the chestnut or the oak, that require a better soil, and bring an incomparably higher rent.

*The sowing, thinning, and trimming of the pine.*—Of the three modes of forest-sowing, in trenches, in drills, or in alternate rows, we should select that which would best serve the end to be attained. For replanting small clearings, where we here and there throw in some pines, as in a park, we would content ourselves with making some furrows or little pits some twenty inches or two feet square, and, after replacing the earth, plant fifteen or twenty seeds in the loosened soil of each pit, and cover them with half an inch of earth.<sup>1</sup>

As the young pines come up they should be thinned out, leaving only those that appear strongest. The plants that are pulled up may be again set elsewhere in holes pricked in the ground, always remembering that evergreen trees should never be transplanted in winter, but before the stopping of the sap, or after its return, that is to say, in September and October, or in April and May.

The sowing in successive belts on terraces should be preferred for sloping grounds, and the clear spaces should be sufficiently wide to allow of complete forest growth. The belts should be narrower and the spaces wider as the slope becomes steeper, not only because we must sustain the soil and keep it from wearing into ravines, but because with wide bands the digging down (which becomes necessary to make them level) would make the upper side of the slope too steep, and intercept the communication from above to below. We may in general vary the breadth of the cleared spaces from eight inches to a foot in width, and the sowing may occupy the middle of the line on a breadth of three to six inches. When the bands are fifteen to eighteen inches wide, they may receive two lines of seed at nearly equal intervals along the borders of the band.

Upon level or slightly inclined surfaces we may sow the whole surface upon a ground that has been worked, or, better, upon that which has been dug from two to three feet deep, according to the soil. This may be done either broadcast or in lines spaced from eight to ten inches apart, the latter by preference, as it will facilitate the labor of weeding and dressing that will be necessary during the first year of the sowing.<sup>2</sup> Upon maritime coasts and in all places exposed to violent winds it will be necessary to set these rows in such a way as to break the wind, and not so that it shall take them lengthwise of the lines. This precaution is the more necessary as the soil is more sandy, because such a soil offers a less solid support to the pines growing on these plantations. This danger is increased by the circumstance that the roots of the pine, instead of being anchored by a long pivot root, are generally spreading. The maritime pine offers special advantages for the plantation of dunes, even in the north of France, on account of its rapid growth within the first few years after it is sowed.

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of insuring, beyond chance of failure, the good quality of the seeds of the pine, they should be sown so thick that some good plants would be certainly obtained. It is unfortunately found that many of the seeds have their germinating power destroyed in the process of baking, to which the cones are subjected in their separation.

<sup>2</sup> It will be found profitable to mix the seeds of the Riga with those of the maritime pine, because the latter take an early and vigorous growth, thus protecting the young plant, and after it has been rendered this little service so long as necessary, it may be taken out at the first thinning.

We may, instead of sowing *in place*, take the plants from a nursery and set them where they are to grow, when they are two or three years old. The Riga pine, like most of the others (except only the maritime pine, which cannot be transplanted), easily recover the injuries received in being taken from the nursery. They may even be transplanted when one year old about four inches apart, in lines or trenches eight inches apart, and two or three years after be again taken up and planted fifteen inches apart. Whether sown in place or planted from nurseries, the trees must be thinned from time to time, especially during the first years, and this thinning must proceed in proportion as the trees become larger.

And here I cannot insist too strongly upon this point: *Destroy in the thinnings all pines with drooping limbs, and save only those which have ascending or erect branches.* The latter have a lance-shaped point and are not impoverished by long branches with inferior crowns, and these alone make fine timber for carpenter's use. Besides the pines with drooping limbs, for which the forester should show no pity, and those with ascending branches, we shall find a greater or less number of trees with horizontal branches, which may be reserved for the complete growth of large forests.

A practice which I have seen followed in the massive pine forests of the Saint-Pierre d' Yrette woods (above mentioned in connection with the maritime pine), and which I can recommend with confidence, consists in trimming off the ends of the branches, especially the horizontal and lower ones, which would otherwise tend to undue growth at the expense of the main trunk. This method of guiding the growth of trees, incidentally recommended by Lorentz and Parade, and applied by the Viscount de Courval to the kinds with deciduous leaves, has given me the best results when applied to resinous trees, like the sylvestral and maritime pines. This clipping or amputation of large branches should be more freely done, and through its neglect we loose a considerable amount of growth. This trimming should be done mostly upon the limbs that grow farthest from the trunk, and in such a manner as to leave the tree with a general pyramidal form and an enlarged base.

Not only should the branches be shortened, but the lower ones should be cut off to stop their growth, as the tree gains in height, and while the wound on the trunk will be small and soon healed. Should this trimming of resinous trees be done even with the trunk, or at a short distance from it, leaving what are called *pegs*? I do not hesitate to condemn these pegs in resinous trees, as I do the stumps of branches left on deciduous trees, but more so in the former case than in the latter. To avoid the great loss of sap, and to diminish the size of the cicatrix, it would be useful to proceed some years in advance to lop the ends of the larger branches, which should afterwards be lopped close to the trunk.

We cannot enough condemn the old and still not entirely abandoned custom of leaving to nature herself the care of trimming and thinning dense masses of resinous trees by the spontaneous falling off of the lower branches and dying out of the feeble trees. Besides the dead wood thus lost, we impose a great hinderance upon the growth of the trees that should survive. Everybody has seen these dense growths of pine poles, which, from the want of clearing out, form only slender and feeble trunks, scarcely able to sustain their own weight without mutual support, and which would bend like a bow, or fall to the ground, if the support around them was taken away.

It is furthermore admitted with regard to the pine, as with the oak and other trees, that too much space between the reserves tends to the production of large lateral branches at the expense of the growth of the main trunk.

I cannot conclude without remarking that if in this note upon the Riga pine there has been occasion to make some general statements relative to the cultivation of other evergreen trees that might be useful to those not familiar with the science of forestry while I have passed in silence the fir trees properly so called, it is because these trees, so beautiful in form, so ornamental, and which grow so finely in our alpine forests without cultivation, furnish only a timber of quite inferior quality. I would more readily recommend for certain soils the cultivation of the cedars, and especially the larch, a tree which yields a timber of much value and delights in a humid soil. As has been shown by our learned colleague, the Baron Séguier, it takes a fine development in a pure clay and a soil so plastic as to be generally unfit for cultivation.

In conclusion, the Riga pine, in its general sum of qualities, stands at the head of the list of resinous trees growing in Central and Northern Europe. The Imperial Society of Acclimatation could not render a more valuable service than to cause its seeds to be brought from the places where it thrives and to be distributed liberally among those of its members as are located in circumstances favorable to its cultivation, and for disseminating in their turn this splendid tree, which is not less proper for adorning parks than for planting forests, although as yet known to but a few persons in France. Here, again, should the society accomplish this useful result, the merit would belong in a degree to its illustrious president, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who, in a constant solicitude for his country, has brought to bear the influence of his position in the ministry of foreign affairs to the service of acclimatation as president of this society.

But if the society would give prominence to the Riga pine, it should not lose sight of the fact that there are other species which might often be associated with it, or be substituted for it in certain circumstances. It is thus the hope of popularizing in their proper localities by the distribution of seeds from the place of their origin, so as to make sure of the kind, the larico (Corsican or Cabrian pine) should often be tried in siliceous soils, where it might in some places surpass the Riga pine. The black or Austrian pine could not be too generally scattered in regions having a calcareous soil, where it is sure to produce a timber of good quality and thrives better than other pines. The larch would prove an object both of ornament and of wealth in wet lowlands with clay soil, where the Baron Séguier has seen it prosper in places where nothing else but coarse herbage and worthless bushes would thrive.

Upon the reading of the foregoing paper, Baron Séguier, who had cultivated the Riga pine with success at Morbihall, observed, that he had found it necessary to take some precautions to prevent it from being overthrown or twisted by the winds. He thought that by sowing it in belts sufficiently wide and dense, and then afterwards thinning it out, the best results could be obtained. He had had good results in Bourgoyne, from the cultivation of the larico and Calabrian pine, which grew rapidly. As for the larch, the timber of which is excellent, he found it agreed perfectly with a loamy soil, as also the Weymouth pine, which, although it grew very finely, produced a wood of very inferior quality. (*Bulletin de la Soc. Imp. d'Acclimatation* [2], ii, 135.)

In the catalogue of the arboretum at the government estate of Bar-

res-Vilmorin (1878), where the conifers thrive in great perfection, the Riga pine is thus mentioned :

Of all the varieties of the *Pinus sylvestris* the Riga pine is unquestionably to be preferred on account of its beauty. Its trunk is perfectly straight, rises to a great height, and maintains a form that is almost cylindrical. Its lateral branches are few, and never take a great development, nor do they produce, as in the Haguenau pine, a deformity at the foot of the tree. The bark is quite red from a meter and a half above the root, and is finely divided into thin lamina-like sheets of paper a millimeter thick, under which we find the tree enveloped with a fresh green bark. As for the quality of the wood, that cannot be compared with that which has been slowly grown in a cold climate.

It would be desirable if the seeds of the Riga pine could be generally used for reboisement, especially on mountains, instead of those from Germany, which, being gathered from trees of all forms and sizes, must be defective at best. The cost of this would not be very great, since the seeds could be imported from Riga at from 10 to 11 francs the kilogram, and they would be obtained from fine groves in the best condition. The starting of this tree should be by planting from nurseries, because of the high price and good quality of the seed. If grown thus, the plants are quite vigorous. It is, besides, a tree that can be reset with ease and transplanted into forests with much chance of success. In the nurseries of Barres there are always reset plants of the Riga pine in the finest condition. The seeds gathered from the second generation grown in France appeared to be fully as excellent as those imported from Russia. It was, however, apprehended that the association with other varieties might produce hybrids of inferior quality, although this remained to be demonstrated.



## EXPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

The following statistics are derived from the Reports of Commerce and Navigation, made annually by the Secretary of the Treasury, and embrace the principal facts upon this subject that have been published since the formation of the Federal Government, in 1789. It will be noticed that changes in the revenue laws and in the mode of classification have prevented uniformity in the headings; but the chronological arrangement is preserved, and it will be easy to follow the succession through the whole period. The returns are for fiscal years, which, at first, began on the 1st day of October, but were changed so as to begin on the 1st of July in 1843, and after. The year "1842-'43," therefore, includes but nine months. For a long period the exportation from collection districts was not reported separately; but from 1855-'56 to the present time they may be traced continuously, except in 1865-'66, when they were not reported, and except from 1861-'62 to 1863-'64, when they were in some instances reported collectively. Various attempts at condensation of headings have, from time to time, been adopted, causing irregularities in the tables that cannot now be avoided. In presenting these statistics, we shall first give general summaries; next, a classification by foreign countries, and, finally, so far as may be, the amount exported from collection districts, with such general statements as the subject will allow.

These statistics admit of classification under the following headings:

### GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS.

#### LISTS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF COLLECTION-DISTRICTS.

- I. GENERAL STATEMENTS AND COMPARISONS.
- II. LUMBER: BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING, &c.
- III. LATHS AND OTHER SMALL LUMBER.
- IV. SHINGLES.
- V. TIMBER, SHIP-TIMBER, &c.
- VI. STAVES, HEADINGS, SHOOKS, AND COOPER WARES AND STOCK.
- VII. FIRE WOOD.
- VIII. BARKS.
- IX. NAVAL STORES.
- X. INCIDENTAL FOREST PRODUCTS.
- XI. WOOD-MANUFACTURES.
- XII. SHIP BUILDING.

A summary of the tables given under these headings will be presented at the beginning of each class.

### COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

A series of statistics for the whole country would be imperfect without the means of understanding the subdivisions to which they relate. If they extend through a long period, there should also be the means of knowing the changes that have taken place, in order that we may be able to compare one period with another, and to make allowances due to changes occasioned by the creation of new districts, and by the changes made in the boundaries of old districts.

For this purpose, we have prepared the following tables of existing and of obsolete collection districts, which, although they do not indicate all the changes made from time to time by annexation or division of

territory, will, however, serve a useful purpose by leading to more complete information as occasion may arise. A map of present collection districts, colored in strict conformity with the descriptions given in the statutes, would not cover the whole area, and the inland boundaries of districts would in many instances be vague and confused. The principal line of interest in this connection is that of the exterior boundary line of the country, and the navigable waters leading therefrom, and for a better understanding of these a concise description of the several collection districts of the country is hereunto subjoined.

It should further be borne in mind that these collection districts, although in many cases with specific inland areas, are for all practical purposes nothing but the *coasts and frontiers*, and that the areas, as they would be indicated upon the map, *have no reference whatever to the sources of supply from whence these forest products were derived.*

The lumber and timber from Michigan, or the naval stores from the Carolinas, may find their way by inland routes of transportation a thousand miles or more to a place of export, and in like manner the imports of one district may be intended for consumption in another, according to the calls of supply and demand.

The statistics of a given collection district are therefore to be regarded chiefly as an indication of the condition and changes of commercial markets, and the facilities for navigation that they afford. But as timber and lumber are heavy and bulky commodities, their transportation except by floating is expensive, and their exportation in large quantities at a given point would usually lead to the inference that the region of supply could not be far from the inland waters that lead to this point. With the exception of remote regions in the interior, this inference is in the main generally true; and the advance in quantities exported at a given place may usually be regarded as the opening up of a lumbering interest in the interior, and its decline as a proof of the exhaustion of supplies.

*Present Collection Districts of the United States.*

Name of District.	State or Territory of Port of Entry.	Present Port of Entry.	When formed.	Remarks.
Alaska .....	Alaska.....	Sitka .....	July 27, 1868	Reorganized February 25, 1867.
Albemarle .....	North Carolina. ..	Edenton .....	Feb. 25, 1867	
Alexandria .....	Virginia .....	Alexandria ..	July 31, 1789	
Annapolis .....	Maryland.....	Annapolis ....	July 31, 1789	
Apalachicola .....	Florida .....	Apalachicola .	May 7, 1822	
Aroostook .....	Maine .....	Houlton .....	Feb. 22, 1869	
Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	July 31, 1789	
Bangor .....	Maine .....	Bangor .....	Mar. 3, 1847	
Barnstable .....	Massachusetts ....	Barnstable....	July 31, 1789	
Bath .....	Maine .....	Bath .....	July 31, 1789	
Beaufort .....	North Carolina ...	Beaufort.....	Mar. 3, 1803	Formerly Penobscot; changed April 13, 1866.
Beaufort .....	South Carolina....	Beaufort.....	July 31, 1789	
Belfast .....	Maine .....	Belfast .....	Apr. 20, 1878	
Boston and Charlestown.	Massachusetts....	Boston .....	July 31, 1789	
Brazos de Santiago .....	Texas .....	Brownsville ..	Mar. 3, 1849	
Bridgeton .....	New Jersey .....	Bridgeton ....	July 31, 1789	
Bristol and Warren.....	Rhode Island ....	Bristol .....	Feb. 25, 1801	
Brunswick .....	Georgia .....	Brunswick ....	July 3, 1848	
Buffalo Creek .....	New York .....	Buffalo .....	Mar. 3, 1805	
Burlington .....	New Jersey .....	Trenton .....	July 31, 1789	
Castine .....	Maine .....	Castine .....	July 31, 1789	Formerly Erie; changed April 11, 1817.
Champlain .....	New York .....	Plattsburg....	Mar. 2, 1799	
Charleston .....	South Carolina....	Charleston....	July 31, 1789	
Cherrystone .....	Virginia .....	Eastville.....	July 31, 1789	
Chicago .....	Illinois .....	Chicago .....	July 16, 1846	
Corpus Christi.....	Texas .....	Corpus Christi	July 28, 1866	
Cuyahoga.....	Ohio .....	Cleveland.....	Mar. 2, 1799	

*Present Collection Districts of the United States—Continued.*

Name of District.	State or Territory of Port of Entry.	Present Port of Entry.	When formed.	Remarks.
Delaware .....	Delaware .....	Wilmington ..	July 31, 1789	
Detroit .....	Michigan .....	Detroit .....	Mar. 2, 1799	
Duluth .....	Minnesota .....	Duluth .....	May 23, 1872	
Dunkirk .....	New York .....	Dunkirk .....	July 27, 1854	
Eastern Maryland .....	Maryland .....	Crisfield .....	Feb. 25, 1867	
Edgartown .....	Massachusetts .....	Edgartown .....	July 31, 1789	Formerly Presque Isle.
El Paso del Norte, Texas and New Mexico.	Texas .....	El Paso .....	Apr. 2, 1854	
Erie .....	Pennsylvania .....	Erie .....	Mar. 2, 1799	
Fairfield .....	Connecticut .....	Bridgeport ..	July 31, 1789	
Fall River .....	Massachusetts .....	Fall River .....	July 31, 1789	
Fernandina .....	Florida .....	Fernandina .....	Mar. 3, 1857	Formerly Dighton; changed February 13, 1837.
Frenchman's Bay .....	Maine .....	Ellsworth .....	July 31, 1789	
Galveston .....	Texas .....	Galveston .....	Dec. 13, 1845	
Genesee .....	New York .....	Rochester .....	Mar. 3, 1865	
Georgetown .....	District of Columbia.	Georgetown ..	July 31, 1789	
Georgetown .....	South Carolina .....	Georgetown ..	July 31, 1789	Known under this name since 1874-'5. Formerly Texas district.
Gloucester .....	Massachusetts .....	Gloucester .....	July 31, 1789	
Great Egg Harbor .....	New Jersey .....	Somers Point ..	Aug. 4, 1790	
Huron .....	Michigan .....	Port Huron .....	Apr. 13, 1866	
Kennebunk .....	Maine .....	Kennebunk .....	May 10, 1800	
Key West .....	Florida .....	Key West .....	May 7, 1822	
Little Egg Harbor .....	New Jersey .....	Tuckerton .....	Mar. 2, 1799	
Machias .....	Maine .....	Machias .....	July 31, 1789	
Marblehead .....	Massachusetts .....	Marblehead .....	July 31, 1789	
Miami .....	Ohio .....	Toledo .....	Mar. 3, 1805	
Michigan .....	Michigan .....	Grand Haven ..	Apr. 18, 1866	
Middletown .....	Connecticut .....	Middletown ..	Mar. 2, 1799	
Milwaukee .....	Wisconsin .....	Milwaukee .....	Sept. 22, 1850	
Minnesota .....	Minnesota .....	Pembina .....	Sept. 22, 1850	
Mobile .....	Alabama .....	Mobile .....	1804?	
Montana and Idaho .....	Montana and Idaho	Fort Benton ..	Apr. 13, 1866	
Nantucket .....	Massachusetts .....	Nantucket .....	July 31, 1789	
Natchez .....	Mississippi .....	Natchez .....	June 13, 1834	
Newark .....	New Jersey .....	Newark .....	June 30, 1834	
New Bedford .....	Massachusetts .....	New Bedford ..	July 31, 1789	
Newburyport .....	Massachusetts .....	Newburyport ..	July 31, 1789	Formerly Mississippi district.
New Haven .....	Connecticut .....	New Haven .....	July 31, 1789	
New London .....	Connecticut .....	New London ..	July 31, 1789	
New Orleans .....	Louisiana .....	New Orleans ..	June 15, 1811	
Newport .....	Rhode Island .....	Newport .....	Aug. 4, 1790	
New York .....	New York .....	New York .....	July 31, 1789	
Niagara .....	New York .....	Suspension Bridge.	Mar. 2, 1799	
Norfolk and Portsmouth.	Virginia .....	Norfolk .....	July 31, 1789	
Oregon .....	Oregon .....	Astoria .....	Aug. 14, 1848	
Oswegatchie .....	New York .....	Ogdensburg ..	Mar. 2, 1811	
Oswego .....	New York .....	Oswego .....	Mar. 2, 1799	
Pamlico .....	North Carolina .....	Newberry .....	Feb. 15, 1867	
Passamaquoddy .....	Maine .....	Eastport .....	July 31, 1789	
Pearl River .....	Mississippi .....	Shieldsborough.	Mar. 2, 1821	
Pensacola .....	Florida .....	Pensacola .....	May 7, 1822	
Perth Amboy .....	New Jersey .....	Perth Amboy ..	July 31, 1789	Formerly (in part) Bermuda Hundred and City Point.
Petersburg .....	Virginia .....	Petersburg .....	May 10, 1800	
Philadelphia .....	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia ..	July 31, 1789	
Plymouth .....	Massachusetts .....	Plymouth .....	July 31, 1789	
Portland and Falmouth ..	Maine .....	Portland .....	July 31, 1789	
Portsmouth .....	New Hampshire .....	Portsmouth ..	July 31, 1789	Formerly (in part) Bermuda Hundred and City Point; changed May 10, 1800.
Providence .....	Rhode Island .....	Providence .....	June 14, 1790	
Puget Sound .....	Washington Ter.	Port Townsend	Feb. 14, 1851	
Richmond .....	Virginia .....	Richmond .....	July 31, 1789	
Saco .....	Maine .....	Saco .....	July 31, 1789	
Sag Harbor .....	New York .....	Sag Harbor .....	July 31, 1789	Formerly Biddeford and Pepperelborough; changed in 1807.
Saint Augustine .....	Florida .....	Saint Augustine.	May 7, 1822	
Saint John's .....	Florida .....	Jacksonville ..	Mar. 2, 1831	
Saint Mark's .....	Florida .....	Cedar Keys .....	Jan. 21, 1829	
Saint Mary's .....	Georgia .....	Saint Mary's ..	Mar. 2, 1799	

*Present Collection Districts of the United States—Continued.*

Name of District.	State or Territory of Port of Entry.	Present Port of Entry.	When formed.	Remarks.
Salem and Beverly.....	Massachusetts....	Salem.....	July 31, 1789	Formerly Michilimackinac; changed June 25, 1868.
Saluria .....	Texas .....	Indianola.....	Mar. 3, 1847	
San Diego .....	California.....	San Diego.....	Sept. 22, 1850	
Sandusky.....	Ohio.....	Sandusky.....	Mar. 3, 1811	
San Francisco.....	California.....	San Francisco..	Sept. 22, 1850	
Savannah.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.....	July 31, 1789	
Stonington.....	Connecticut.....	Stonington.....	Aug. 3, 1842	
Southern Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Empire City...	Mar. 3, 1873	
Superior.....	Michigan.....	Marquette.....	Mar. 2, 1799	
Tappahannock.....	Virginia.....	Tappahannock	Aug. 4, 1790	
Teche .....	Louisiana.....	Morgan City...	Mar. 2, 1811	
Texas.....	Texas.....	Galveston.....	Dec. 31, 1845	
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Burlington.....	Mar. 2, 1791	
Vicksburg.....	Mississippi.....	Vicksburg.....	July 7, 1838	
Waldoborough.....	Maine.....	Waldoborough	Mar. 2, 1799	
Willamette.....	Oregon.....	Portland.....	June 14, 1870	
Wilmington.....	North Carolina...	Wilmington...	Aug. 4, 1790	
Wiscasset.....	Maine.....	Wiscasset.....	July 31, 1789	
York.....	Maine.....	York.....	July 31, 1789	
Yorktown.....	Virginia.....	Yorktown.....	July 31, 1789	

*Description of the present Collection Districts of the United States, in their order of succession; commencing at the northeastern point and following the coast and frontiers towards the right around to the place of beginning.*

AROOSTOOK (Me.). County of Aroostook.

PASSAMAQUODDY (Me.). From Aroostook County, along Saint Croix River, and the coast to Moose Cove.

MACHIAS (Me.). From Moose Cove to line between Hancock and Washington Counties.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY (Me.). From east line of Hancock County to a line running from the southerly point of Newbury Neck through Blue Hill Bay to the eastward of Tinker's Island, Pond Island, Swan Island, and Long Island to the Atlantic.

CASTINE (Me.). From Frenchman's Bay district and around to include shores of Hancock County, on Isle au Haut Bay, Penobscot Bay, and Penobscot River.

BANGOR (Me.). Counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, and the town of Frankfort, in Waldo County [embraces a part of northern frontier of Maine].

BELFAST (Me.). From south line of Frankfort to south line of Camden, with islands of Isleborough, North Haven, and Vinal Haven.

WALDOBOROUGH (Me.). From middle of Damariscotta River to south line of town of Northport.

WISCASSET (Me.). Towns of Wiscasset and Booth Bay.

BATH (Me.). Towns of Bath, Brunswick, Georgetown, Hallowell, Pittston, and Topsham [understood to include the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers and their tributaries, and to extend to northern frontier of State].

PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH (Me.). Portland, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Brunswick, Freeport, and Harpswell.

SACO (Me.). From Cape Elizabeth to the line between Kennebunkport and Biddeford.

KENNEBUNK (Me.). Towns of Wells and Arundel.

YORK (Me.). Town of York.

- PORTSMOUTH (Me. and N. H.). Towns of Berwick and Kittery, Me., and the State of New Hampshire.
- NEWBURYPORT (Mass.). From New Hampshire to south line of Ipswich.
- GLOUCESTER (Mass.). From south line of Ipswich to south line of Manchester.
- SALEM AND BEVERLY (Mass.). Towns of Beverly, Danvers, and Salem.
- MARBLEHEAD (Mass.). Towns of Marblehead and Lynn.
- BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN (Mass.). Counties of Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.
- PLYMOUTH (Mass.). County of Plymouth, eastern shore.
- BARNSTABLE (Mass.). County of Barnstable.
- NEW BEDFORD (Mass.). Shores of Bristol and Plymouth on Buzzard's Bay and Atlantic; also islands in Bristol County.
- NANTUCKET (Mass.). County of Nantucket.
- EDGARTOWN (Mass.). Dukes County.
- FALL RIVER (Mass. and R. I.). Shores of Massachusetts on Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, and north part of Tiverton, R. I.
- PROVIDENCE (R. I.). Part of State north of south line of Kent County and of northwest line of Bristol, bordering on Greenwich Bay, Providence Bay, and Providence River, to head of navigation.
- BRISTOL AND WARREN (R. I.). Towns of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; also Providence Plantations and shores within a line beginning at middle of bay between Mount Hope and Common-Fence Point, thence running southwest through middle of Bristol Ferry, and till it strikes a point equidistant from Rhode Island and Prudence Island, and thence to west shore of Bullock's Point.
- NEWPORT (R. I.). From east line of Westerly to south line of Kent; also towns, harbors, and landing places of Jamestown, Hope and Rhode Islands, and islands adjacent, except Prudence Island.
- STONINGTON (R. I. and Conn.). From Mystic River (west line), to east line of Pawcatuck River, including town of Westerly, R. I.
- NEW LONDON (Conn.). From west line of Mystic River to west line of Lynn.
- MIDDLETOWN (Conn.). Shores of Connecticut River from its mouth to head of navigation, and to west line of Middlesex County.
- NEW HAVEN (Conn.). From Middlesex County to Housatonic River.
- FAIRFIELD (Conn.). From Housatonic River to west line of Connecticut.
- SAG HARBOR (N. Y.). From Oyster Pond Point [Orient Point] to Montauk Point.
- NEW YORK (N. Y. and N. J.). All of State of New York not in any other district, and that part of New Jersey within Hudson and Bergen Counties. [This includes all of the northern and southern shores of Long Island; all of Staten Island, the parts bordering on Long Island Sound, and on Hudson River, in New York, and from Jersey City, inclusive, northward to State line, on the eastern shore of New Jersey.]
- NEWARK (N. J.). North shore of Kill von Kull and waters around to north line of Rahway.
- PERTH AMBOY (N. J.). From north line of Rahway southward to Barnegat Inlet.
- LITTLE EGG HARBOR (N. J.). From Barnegat Inlet to Brigantine Inlet.
- GREAT EGG HARBOR (N. J.). From Brigantine Inlet to Cape May.
- BRIDGETON (N. J.). From Cape May northward on Delaware Bay within the counties of Cape May, Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland.
- BURLINGTON (N. J.). Northward from Gloucester County along Delaware River, except the town of Camden.

- PHILADELPHIA (Pa. and N. J.). Parts of Pennsylvania on the Delaware River, and town of Camden, N. J.
- DELAWARE (Del.). State of Delaware.
- CHERRYSTONE (Md. and Va.). Atlantic shore from State of Delaware to Cape Charles, and up Chesapeake Bay to State line of Maryland.
- EASTERN DISTRICT (Md.). From southern line of Maryland along Chesapeake Bay to south side of Choptank River.
- BALTIMORE (Md.). From Choptank River, around Chesapeake Bay, to north side of Magothy River.
- ANNAPOLIS (Md.). Magothy River southward and shores of Potomac River within State of Maryland.
- GEORGETOWN (D. C.). North side of Potomac River, from Pamunkey Creek to head of navigation.
- ALEXANDRIA (Va.). South side of Potomac River, from "Boyd's Hole" to head of tide-water.
- TAPPAHANNOCK (Va.). From "Boyd's Hole" southward along Potomac and west shore of Chesapeake Bay to south shore of Rappahannock River.
- YORKTOWN (Va.). From Rappahannock River to the point forming south shore of York River, and up the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers to head of navigation.
- RICHMOND (Va.). Richmond, Manchester, and Bermuda Hundred, and waters of James River from Bermuda Hundred to highest tide-waters.
- PETERSBURG (Va.). Petersburg, City Point, and waters of James River, from Hood's and the junction of Chickahominy to junction of James and Appomattox Rivers, and to highest tide-water of Appomattox and Chickahominy.
- NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH (Va.). From south side of York River along west shore of Chesapeake Bay to Hampton; thence up north shore of James to east side of Chickahominy; also the coast from North Carolina northward to Cape Henry, and along south shore of James River to Hood's, and up Elizabeth River to head of tide-water.
- ALBEMARLE (N. C.). From Virginia line to Loggerhead Inlet, including Albemarle, Currituck, and Croatan Sounds, and part of Pamlico Sound.
- PAMLICO (N. C.). From Loggerhead Inlet, exclusive of district of Albemarle, and including south line of Neuse River to northern entrance to Cove Sound.
- BEAUFORT (N. C.). From Pamlico district, southward, to and including New River Inlet.
- WILMINGTON (N. C.). From south side of New River Inlet to State of South Carolina.
- GEORGETOWN (S. C.). From North Carolina line southward to Cape Romain.
- CHARLESTON (S. C.). From Cape Romain to Combahee River.
- BEAUFORT (S. C. and Ga.). From Combahee River to Back River, in Georgia.
- SAVANNAH (Ga.). Savannah River and waters to south point of Sapelo Island.
- BRUNSWICK (Ga.). From south point of Sapelo Island to south point of Jeckyl Island.
- SAINT MARY'S (Ga.). From south point of Jeckyl Island to Florida State line.
- FERNANDINA (Fla.). County of Nassau, Florida.

- SAINT JOHN'S (Fla.). From south line of Nassau County to south side of Saint John's River.
- SAINT AUGUSTINE (Fla.). Shores of mainland of Florida from south side of Saint John's River to Indian River.
- KEY WEST (Fla.). From Indian River around to Tampa Bay with islands opposite.
- SAINT MARK'S (Fla.). From Tampa Bay to Ocklockney Bay.
- APALACHICOLA (Fla.). From Ocklockney Bay to Cape Saint Blas.
- PENSACOLA (Fla.). From Cape Saint Blas to Alabama State line.
- MOBILE (Ala.). State of Alabama.
- PEARL RIVER (Miss.). From Alabama to waters and shores of Lake Borgne.
- NEW ORLEANS (La., &c.). From Lake Borgne, Bayou La Forche, and up the same to Donaldsonville on the west bank of the Mississippi, and from thence up the west bank of Mississippi, including both banks of said river above State of Mississippi; also all of Louisiana east of said river. [This district includes the Mississippi River and its tributaries, except Vicksburg and Natchez districts, up to south line of State of Minnesota, and except a small part on the west bank in Teche district.]
- NATCHEZ (Miss.). East side of Mississippi River from Louisiana State line up to point where range line between townships 13 and 14 of Washington land district strikes said river.
- VICKSBURG (Miss.). East side of Mississippi River above Natchez district, including State of Mississippi, along the river, excepting Columbus, in Lowndes County.
- TECHE (La.). Gulf coast from Bayou La Forche to Texas State line and along west bank of Mississippi from Plaquemine to Donaldsonville.
- GALVESTON (Tex.). From Louisiana State line to north line of Matagorda County.
- SALURIA (Tex.). Includes all of State of Texas south and west of Matagorda and Wharton Counties, excepting the counties of Refugio, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Webb, and others lying south of these. [Includes also the Rio Grande frontier from Webb County up to El Paso County.]
- CORPUS CHRISTI (Tex.). Counties of Neuces, Zapeta, Duval, Encinal, Webb, La Salle, McMullen, Live Oak, Bee, Refugio, and San Patricio, as they existed at the time when this district was formed.
- BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO (Tex.). Padre Island and the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Starr as they existed when this district was formed.
- PASO DEL NORTE (Tex., N. Mex., and Ariz.). County of El Paso, in Texas and New Mexico, as it existed in 1854.
- SAN DIEGO (Cal.). From southern line of California to northern line of Santa Barbara County.
- SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.). From northern line of Santa Barbara County to State of Oregon.
- SOUTHERN OREGON (Oreg.). From State of California to northern bank of Siuslaw River.
- OREGON (Oreg.). From northern bank of Siuslaw River to north line of Oregon, and west of the junction of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.
- WILLAMETTE (Oreg.). That part of Oregon above the junction of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and drained by their waters.
- PUGET SOUND (Wash. Ter.). The Pacific coast of Washington Territory

west of the Coast range and the northern frontier north of latitude 48° to the Territory of Idaho.

ALASKA. The Territory of Alaska, as organized for purposes of revenue.

MONTANA AND IDAHO. The Territories thus named.

MINNESOTA (Minn.). The State of Minnesota (including Dakota Territory, which was included in Minnesota in 1850), excepting so much of the State as is drained by the tributaries of Lake Superior.

DULUTH (Minn.). That part of the State of Minnesota upon Lake Superior and its tributaries.

SUPERIOR (Mich.). Includes the south shores and waters of Lake Superior from the Minnesota line eastward to and including the Sault Ste. Marie River and islands opposite to the latitudinal line between townships 43 and 44, and thence westward along said line as far as Michigan district extends, including the part of the upper peninsula of Michigan bordering on Green Bay.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.). The shores and waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay within the State of Wisconsin.

CHICAGO (Ill. and Ind.). The shores and waters of Lake Michigan within the States of Indiana and Illinois.

MICHIGAN (Mich.). The lower peninsula west of the principal meridian, and so much of the upper peninsula west of that line as lies south of the line between townships 43 and 44, not including the waters of Green Bay.

HURON. That part of Michigan north of the mouth of the Saint Clair River and east of the principal meridian that lies south of the line between townships 43 and 44.

DETROIT (Mich.). From the mouth of Saint Clair River southward to the State of Ohio.

MIAMI (Ohio). The shores and waters of Lake Erie from the State of Michigan eastward to the western cape of Sandusky Bay.

SANDUSKY (Ohio). That part of the State of Ohio extending from the western cape of Sandusky Bay to the western bank of Vermillion River.

CUYAHOGA (Ohio). From the west bank of Vermillion River to the State line of Pennsylvania.

ERIE (Pa.). That part of Pennsylvania that borders upon Lake Erie.

DUNKIRK (N. Y.). The counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, including both sides of Cattaraugus Creek.

BUFFALO CREEK (N. Y.). From Cattaraugus Creek to Tonawanda Creek.

NIAGARA (N. Y.). From Tonawanda Creek along Niagara River and Lake Ontario to Oak Orchard Creek.

GENESEE (N. Y.). From Oak Orchard Creek to the western extremity of Sodus Bay, not including the waters of said bay.

OSWEGO. (N. Y.). From Sodus Bay, inclusive, to Salmon River.

CAPE VINCENT (N. Y.). From the mouth of Salmon River to the line between Jefferson and Saint Lawrence Counties.

OSWEGATCHIE (N. Y.). From Cape Vincent district to the point where the line of 45° north latitude strikes the Saint Lawrence River.

CHAMPLAIN (N. Y.). Along the line of 45° north latitude from the Saint Lawrence River to Lake Champlain, and the waters of said lake within the State of New York.

VERMONT (Vt.). The State of Vermont.

[The districts of PORTSMOUTH, BATH, and BANGOR, already described in connection with the Atlantic coast of New Hampshire and Maine, complete the line of frontier to Aroostook, the place of beginning.]

*Obsolete names of Collection Districts.*

Former name.	State or Territory.	When formed.	When discontinued.	Remarks.
Bermuda Hundred and City Point.	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	May 10, 1800	Changed to Richmond district.
Biddeford and Pepperellborough.	Maine .....	July 31, 1789	Mar. 2, 1799	Consolidated as York, Biddeford and Pepperellborough. Since changed to Saco district.
Blakely .....	Alabama .....	Apr. 17, 1822	Mar. 2, 1831	Annexed to Saint Mary's district, Ga. Since restored.
Brunswick .....	Georgia .....	July 31, 1789	June 15, 1844	
Camden .....	North Carolina ...	Aug. 4, 1790	Feb. 25, 1867	Included in Albemarle district in 1867.
Cape Perpetua .....	Oregon .....	Mar. 3, 1855	June 11, 1864	Annexed to Oregon district.
Cedar Point .....	Maryland .....	Aug. 4, 1790	May 27, 1796	Changed to Nanjemoy district.
Chester .....	Maryland .....	July 31, 1789	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Baltimore district.
Dighton .....	Massachusetts .....	July 31, 1789	Feb. 13, 1837	Changed to Fall River district.
Dumfries .....	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Tappahannock district.
East River .....	Virginia .....	May 1, 1802	June 15, 1844	Formed from and reannexed to Yorktown district.
Edenton .....	North Carolina ...	Aug. 4, 1790	Feb. 25, 1867	Included in Albemarle district in 1867.
El Paso del Norte ..	Texas .....	Apr. 2, 1854	Mar. 3, 1857	Changed to El Paso district.
Erie .....	Ohio .....	Mar. 2, 1799	Apr. 11, 1818	Changed to Cuyahoga district.
Folly Landing .....	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	June 15, 1844	Annexed to Cherrystone district.
Hampton .....	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Norfolk and Portsmouth district.
Hardwicke .....	Georgia .....	Mar. 2, 1799	June 15, 1844	Annexed to Savannah district.
Havre de Grace .....	Maryland .....	Mar. 2, 1799	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Baltimore district.
Hudson .....	New York .....	Feb. 26, 1795	May 7, 1822	Annexed to New York district.
Illinois .....	Northwest Ter ...	Mar. 2, 1799	Feb. 13, 1807	Annexed to Mississippi district.
Ipswich .....	Massachusetts .....	Mar. 2, 1799	June 15, 1844	Annexed to Newburyport district.
Marietta .....	Ohio .....	May 1, 1802	Feb. 13, 1807	Annexed to Mississippi district.
Massae .....	Northwest Ter ...	Mar. 2, 1799	Feb. 13, 1807	Annexed to Mississippi district.
Michilimackinack ..	Michigan .....	Mar. 2, 1799	June 25, 1868	Changed to Superior district.
Mississippi .....	Louisiana* .....	Mar. 2, 1799	June 15, 1844	Changed to New Orleans district.
Monterey .....	California .....	Sept. 22, 1850	June 2, 1862	Annexed to San Francisco district.
Mumphreymagog ..	Vermont .....	Mar. 2, 1811	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Vermont district.
Nanjemoy .....	Maryland .....	May 27, 1796	Apr. 25, 1808	Formerly Cedar Point; changed to Saint Mary's district.
Newbern .....	North Carolina ...	Aug. 4, 1790	Feb. 25, 1867	Included in Pamlico district.
New Hampshire .....	New Hampshire ..	July 31, 1789	Mar. 2, 1799	Changed to Portsmouth district.
Nottingham .....	Maryland .....	July 31, 1789	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Annapolis district.
Oeracoke .....	North Carolina ...	Aug. 30, 1850	Feb. 25, 1867	Included in Pamlico district.
Ohio .....	Northwest Ter ...	Mar. 2, 1799	Feb. 13, 1807	Annexed to Mississippi district.
Orford .....	Maryland .....	July 31, 1789	Feb. 25, 1867	Annexed to Baltimore district.
Port Orford .....	Oregon .....	Mar. 3, 1855	June 11, 1864	Annexed to Oregon district.
Presque Isle .....	Pennsylvania .....	Mar. 2, 1799	June 17, 1864	Changed to Erie district.
Palmyra .....	Tennessee .....	Mar. 2, 1799	Mar. 2, 1801	Annexed to Massae district.
Penobscot .....	Maine .....	July 31, 1789	Apr. 13, 1866	Changed to Castine district.
Plymouth .....	North Carolina ...	Apr. 25, 1808	Feb. 25, 1867	Included in Albemarle district in 1867.
Port Huron .....	Michigan .....	Apr. 3, 1866	June 3, 1868	Changed to Huron district.
Sacket's Harbor ...	New York .....	Mar. 3, 1803	Mar. 3, 1863	Annexed to Cape Vincent district.
Sacramento .....	California .....	Sept. 22, 1850	June 2, 1862	Annexed to San Francisco district.
Saint Mary's .....	Maryland .....	Apr. 25, 1808	June 15, 1844	Changed from Nanjemoy district, annexed to Annapolis district.
San Diego .....	California .....	Sept. 22, 1850	June 2, 1862	Annexed to San Francisco district. Since restored.
San Joaquin .....	California .....	Sept. 22, 1850	June 2, 1862	Annexed to San Francisco district.
San Pedro .....	California .....	Aug. 3, 1854	June 3, 1862	Annexed to San Francisco district.
Sault Ste. Marie ...	Michigan .....	Mar. 3, 1863	June 15, 1868	Merged in Superior district.
Snow Hill .....	Maryland .....	July 31, 1789	June 15, 1844	Annexed to Vienna district.
Sonoma .....	California .....	Sept. 22, 1850	June 2, 1862	Annexed to San Francisco district.
South Quay .....	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Norfolk and Portsmouth district.
Sunbury .....	Georgia .....	July 31, 1789	June 15, 1844	Annexed to Savannah district.
Tappahannock .....	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	Apr. 19, 1871	Annexed to Alexandria district.
Texas .....	Texas .....	Dec. 31, 1845	1875†	Changed to Galveston district.
Umpqua .....	Oregon .....	Feb. 14, 1851	Mar. 2, 1855	Merged in Cape Perpetua district.
Upper California ...	California .....	Mar. 3, 1849	Sept. 22, 1850	Divided into six districts.
Vienna .....	Maryland .....	July 31, 1799	Feb. 25, 1867	Merged in Eastern district; a part annexed to Cherrystone, Va.

\*The region south of Tennessee prior to the purchase of Louisiana in 1803.

†Name changed to Galveston in the Reports beginning in 1874-'75.

*Obsolete names of Collection Districts—Continued.*

Former name.	State or Territory.	When formed.	When discontinued.	Remarks.
Washington .....	North Carolina ...	Aug. 4, 1790	Feb. 25, 1867	Included in Pamlico district.
White Mountains..	New Hampshire ..	Mar. 2, 1811	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Portsmouth district.
Yeocomico River ..	Virginia .....	July 31, 1789	Mar. 2, 1799	Changed to Yeocomico district.
Yeocomico .....	Virginia .....	Mar. 2, 1799	May 7, 1822	Annexed to Tappahannock district.
York, Biddeford, and Pepperelbor- ough.	Maine .....	Mar. 2, 1799	Dec. 15, 1807	Changed to Saco district.

## I.—GENERAL STATEMENTS AND COMPARISONS.

1. *Comparison of value of Products of the Sea, of the Forest, and of Agriculture, from 1802-'03 to 1860-'61.*<sup>1</sup>
2. *Exportation of various classes of Forest Products from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79. (Values.)*
3. *General summary of exportation of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantling, and of Hewn Timber.*
  - (a) Proximate value of Lumber (Boards, Staves, Hewn Timber, &c.) exported from 1802-'03 to 1821-'22.
  - (b) Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantling, and of Hewn Timber, exported from 1821-'22 to 1878-'79.
  - (c) Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, &c., and of Hewn Timber, exported by countries from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54, with general summaries.

## 1. COMPARISON OF VALUES OF EXPORTED PRODUCTS OF THE SEA, OF THE FOREST, AND OF AGRICULTURE, FROM 1802-'3 TO 1860-'61.

Years.	The Sea.	The Forest.	Agriculture.	Years.	The Sea.	The Forest.	Agriculture.
1802-'03 .....	\$2, 635, 000	\$4, 850, 000	\$32, 995, 000	1832-'33 .....	\$2, 402, 469	\$4, 906, 339	\$55, 343, 421
1803-'04 .....	3, 420, 000	4, 630, 000	30, 890, 000	1833-'34 .....	2, 071, 493	4, 457, 997	67, 380, 787
1804-'05 .....	2, 884, 000	5, 261, 000	31, 562, 000	1834-'35 .....	2, 174, 524	5, 397, 004	84, 497, 772
1805-'06 .....	3, 116, 000	4, 861, 000	30, 125, 000	1835-'36 .....	2, 666, 058	5, 361, 740	91, 625, 924
1806-'07 .....	2, 804, 000	5, 476, 000	37, 832, 000	1836-'37 .....	2, 711, 452	5, 472, 313	78, 385, 281
1807-'08 .....	832, 000	1, 399, 000	6, 746, 000	1837-'38 .....	3, 175, 576	5, 200, 499	78, 194, 447
1808-'09 .....	1, 701, 000	4, 583, 000	23, 234, 000	1838-'39 .....	1, 917, 969	5, 764, 579	84, 913, 834
1809-'10 .....	1, 481, 000	4, 978, 000	33, 502, 000	1839-'40 .....	3, 198, 370	5, 323, 085	92, 525, 339
1810-'11 .....	1, 413, 000	5, 236, 000	35, 556, 000	1840-'41 .....	2, 846, 851	6, 264, 852	83, 747, 947
1811-'12 .....	935, 000	2, 701, 000	24, 555, 000	1841-'42 .....	2, 823, 010	5, 518, 262	73, 748, 113
1812-'13 .....	304, 000	1, 197, 000	23, 119, 000	1842-'43 .....	2, 112, 548	3, 361, 909	64, 867, 171
1813-'14 .....	188, 000	570, 000	5, 613, 000	1843-'44 .....	3, 350, 591	5, 808, 712	79, 938, 410
1814-'15 .....	912, 000	3, 901, 000	38, 910, 000	1844-'45 .....	4, 507, 124	6, 550, 421	75, 409, 860
1815-'16 .....	1, 331, 000	7, 293, 000	53, 354, 000	1845-'46 .....	3, 453, 398	6, 807, 248	78, 827, 511
1816-'17 .....	1, 671, 000	6, 484, 000	57, 222, 000	1846-'47 .....	3, 468, 033	5, 996, 073	129, 108, 317
1817-'18 .....	2, 187, 000	5, 691, 000	62, 897, 000	1847-'48 .....	1, 980, 963	7, 059, 084	107, 330, 862
1818-'19 .....	2, 024, 000	4, 927, 000	41, 452, 000	1848-'49 .....	2, 547, 654	5, 917, 994	111, 059, 378
1819-'20 .....	2, 251, 000	5, 304, 000	41, 485, 000	1849-'50 .....	2, 824, 818	7, 442, 503	108, 482, 797
1820-'21 .....	1, 499, 188	3, 794, 341	35, 407, 992	1850-'51 .....	3, 294, 691	7, 847, 022	145, 903, 778
1821-'22 .....	1, 384, 589	3, 815, 542	41, 272, 379	1851-'52 .....	2, 282, 342	7, 864, 220	124, 375, 887
1822-'23 .....	1, 658, 224	4, 498, 911	37, 646, 726	1852-'53 .....	3, 279, 413	7, 915, 259	154, 239, 296
1823-'24 .....	1, 610, 990	4, 889, 646	38, 995, 198	1853-'54 .....	3, 044, 301	11, 646, 571	170, 512, 560
1824-'25 .....	1, 595, 065	4, 938, 949	54, 237, 751	1854-'55 .....	3, 516, 894	12, 603, 837	145, 423, 788
1825-'26 .....	1, 473, 383	3, 951, 250	41, 253, 001	1855-'56 .....	3, 356, 797	10, 694, 184	218, 290, 649
1826-'27 .....	1, 575, 332	3, 343, 970	47, 065, 143	1856-'57 .....	3, 739, 644	14, 694, 711	227, 558, 727
1827-'28 .....	1, 693, 980	3, 889, 611	38, 610, 924	1857-'58 .....	3, 550, 295	13, 475, 671	201, 632, 408
1828-'29 .....	1, 817, 100	3, 681, 759	43, 954, 584	1858-'59 .....	4, 462, 974	14, 489, 406	222, 909, 718
1829-'30 .....	1, 725, 270	4, 192, 004	46, 977, 332	1859-'60 .....	4, 156, 480	13, 738, 559	256, 264, 996
1830-'31 .....	1, 889, 472	4, 263, 477	47, 261, 433	1860-'61 .....	4, 451, 515	10, 260, 809	149, 492, 026
1831-'32 .....	2, 556, 538	4, 347, 794	49, 416, 183				

<sup>1</sup> In 1802 a classification of articles exported was introduced in the official statistics of Commerce and Navigation, published by the General Government, with the view of showing the sources from which derived. These tables were continued down to June 30, 1861, when the forms of these tables were materially changed, and these distinctions were no longer shown.

1. Comparison of Values of exported Products, &c.—Continued.

(The above table in five-year averages.)

Years.	The Sea.	The Forest.	Agriculture.	Years.	The Sea.	The Forest.	Agriculture.
1803-'07 .....	\$5,971,800	\$5,015,600	\$32,680,800	1832-'37 .....	\$2,405,199	\$5,119,079	\$75,446,637
1808-'12 .....	1,272,400	3,789,400	24,718,600	1838-'42 .....	2,792,355	5,614,251	82,625,936
1813-'17 .....	881,200	3,871,000	35,643,600	1843-'47 .....	3,378,321	5,684,873	85,630,254
1818-'22 .....	1,869,155	4,706,377	44,502,874	1848-'52 .....	2,586,094	7,226,165	119,430,540
1823-'27 .....	1,582,600	4,324,545	43,839,564	1853-'57 .....	3,387,410	11,510,912	183,205,004
1828-'32 .....	1,936,472	4,074,929	45,244,091	1854-'61 .....	4,155,316	12,991,111	207,574,787

2. EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS, FROM 1854-'55 to 1878-'79. (VALUES.)

Years.	Lumber, Timber, Shingles, Staves, Laths, Shooks, and other raw materials of wood.	Household Furniture and various manufactures of wood.	Resinous Products usually termed "naval stores"; (Rosin, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Spirits of Turpentine).	Incidental forest products.		Total Forest Products.
				Barks, Pot and Pearl Ashes.	Other incidental products not of wood growth (Ginseng, Furs, and Skins).	
1854-'55 .....	\$5,593,967	\$4,487,380	\$3,126,608	\$547,667	\$719,327	\$14,484,949
1855-'56 .....	5,056,443	3,483,635	2,086,601	1,050,458	1,128,157	12,805,284
1856-'57 .....	7,594,612	4,037,872	2,494,528	1,019,121	1,174,372	16,320,505
1857-'58 .....	7,532,421	3,167,177	2,654,171	947,569	1,196,114	15,497,452
1858-'59 .....	7,287,988	3,407,058	3,695,474	1,056,562	1,415,556	16,862,638
1859-'60 .....	6,245,768	3,782,209	3,885,931	987,080	1,828,974	16,729,962
1860-'61 .....	4,700,805	3,182,128	2,395,324	841,023	1,171,365	12,290,645
1861-'62 .....	5,974,671	2,698,247	403,975	643,412	1,202,997	10,923,302
1862-'63 .....	8,123,773	3,831,064	484,334	807,268	2,521,404	15,767,843
1863-'64 .....	9,658,976	2,649,118	214,321	663,201	1,382,970	14,568,586
1864-'65 .....	13,873,291	3,036,697	329,443	885,724	1,583,512	19,708,667
1865-'66 .....	11,374,130	1,308,137	1,964,672	413,777	1,733,962	16,794,678
1866-'67 .....	12,503,100	2,335,474	3,050,116	252,291	2,199,949	20,340,930
1867-'68 .....	12,595,885	2,553,211	3,766,732	473,504	1,832,197	21,221,529
1868-'69 .....	11,897,011	2,913,137	3,660,512	249,339	2,039,563	20,759,562
1869-'70 .....	11,121,123	2,613,715	3,277,387	385,219	1,962,750	19,360,194
1870-'71 .....	10,518,795	2,500,747	2,704,043	199,444	1,709,578	17,632,607
1871-'72 .....	8,799,251	2,975,190	5,909,221	274,975	3,392,289	21,350,926
1872-'73 .....	15,663,162	3,456,640	2,876,817	257,501	4,066,694	26,320,814
1873-'74 .....	17,362,767	3,990,954	6,044,143	277,434	3,783,125	31,458,423
1874-'75 .....	13,686,715	4,053,370	4,826,169	309,560	5,055,350	27,931,164
1875-'76 .....	13,463,422	3,832,853	4,025,338	298,873	5,045,837	26,316,867
1876-'77 .....	14,785,836	3,658,201	4,819,427	89,603	4,351,070	27,704,137
1877-'78 .....	12,653,168	4,123,244	4,820,982	149,724	3,111,347	24,858,465
1878-'79 .....	11,616,351	4,098,143	4,306,254	192,205	5,293,767	25,416,720

3. GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTATION OF STAVES AND HEADING, SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLINGS, AND OF HEWN TIMBER.

(a.) Approximate value of Lumber (Boards, Staves, Hewn Timber, &c.) exported from 1802-'03 to 1821-'22. (VALUES.)

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1802-'03 ....	\$2,800,000	1807-'08 ....	\$723,000	1812-'13 ....	\$636,000	1817-'18 ....	\$2,598,000
1803-'04 ....	2,540,000	1808-'09 ....	1,843,600	1813-'14 ....	258,000	1818-'19 ....	2,466,000
1804-'05 ....	2,607,000	1809-'10 ....	2,537,000	1814-'15 ....	1,835,000	1819-'20 ....	3,203,000
1805-'06 ....	2,495,000	1810-'11 ....	3,195,000	1815-'16 ....	4,004,000	1820-'21 ....	1,512,808
1806-'07 ....	2,637,000	1811-'12 ....	1,638,000	1816-'17 ....	3,196,000	1821-'22 ....	1,307,670

114 EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

(b.) Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported from 1821-'22 to 1878-'79.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1821-'22	\$1, 184, 399	1836-'37	\$2, 333, 663	1851-'52	\$2, 674, 577	1865-'66	\$5, 626, 514
1822-'23	1, 186, 118	1837-'38	2, 102, 053	1852-'53	2, 578, 149	1866-'67	6, 909, 497
1823-'24	1, 491, 986	1838-'39	2, 270, 603	1853-'54	5, 122, 854	1867-'68	6, 168, 049
1824-'25	1, 481, 266	1839-'40	1, 801, 049	1854-'55	4, 921, 308	1868-'69	9, 468, 901
1825-'26	1, 843, 985	1840-'41	2, 549, 812	1855-'56	4, 252, 759	1869-'70	9, 150, 667
1826-'27	1, 515, 162	1841-'42	2, 203, 537	1856-'57	6, 956, 206	1870-'71	8, 995, 396
1827-'28	1, 629, 249	1842-'43	1, 026, 179	1857-'58	6, 291, 996	1871-'72	10, 704, 994
1828-'29	1, 553, 828	1843-'44	1, 672, 279	1858-'59	6, 286, 772	1872-'73	13, 586, 628
1829-'30	1, 501, 658	1844-'45	1, 953, 222	1859-'60	5, 544, 649	1873-'74	15, 227, 231
1830-'31	1, 467, 065	1845-'46	2, 319, 443	1860-'61	4, 258, 726	1874-'75	13, 686, 715
1831-'32	1, 522, 053	1846-'47	1, 849, 911	1861-'62	4, 812, 323	1875-'76	13, 463, 422
1832-'33	1, 969, 191	1847-'48	2, 429, 863	1862-'63	7, 062, 386	1876-'77	14, 785, 836
1833-'34	1, 901, 628	1848-'49	1, 776, 749	1863-'64	7, 747, 041	1877-'78	11, 127, 254
1834-'35	2, 635, 056	1849-'50	2, 437, 079	1864-'65	7, 495, 333	1878-'79	9, 564, 299
1835-'36	2, 153, 623	1850-'51	2, 348, 621				

(c.) Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, &c., and of Hewn Timber exported, by countries, from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.

Years.	Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres.	Austria (Trieste).	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central Republic of South America.	Chili.	China.	Cisplatine Republic.
1820-'21				\$6, 018			\$1, 937	
1821-'22				7, 666				
1822-'23		\$726		3, 564			892	
1823-'24				5, 245				
1824-'25	\$14, 523			3, 458	\$2, 521	\$70		
1825-'26	12, 900			5, 800	7, 047	20		
1826-'27	1, 761	107		11, 703	11, 107	4, 562		
1827-'28	9, 941			20, 925	6, 019	4, 479		
1828-'29	10, 535			10, 993	4, 281	2, 131		
1829-'30	13, 109	100		8, 199	4, 625	1, 599		
1830-'31	19, 229			14, 134	7, 486	3, 066	994	
1831-'32	14, 275			8, 139	6, 295	1, 826	391	
1832-'33	14, 718			23, 663	7, 137	1, 516	1, 482	
1833-'34	15, 411	200	\$320	28, 823	1, 789	3, 341	4, 311	
1834-'35	22, 614		552	35, 706	4, 509	1, 802		
1835-'36	23, 083	918	236	30, 612	4, 369	2, 105		
1836-'37	25, 600			14, 352	3, 502	5, 499		\$3, 845
1837-'38	14, 509		1, 553	26, 855	1, 714	6, 618	63	4, 721
1838-'39	29, 463			38, 753	3, 060	10, 416		7, 330
1839-'40	20, 398		541	21, 329	4, 170	2, 805		7, 310
1840-'41	47, 052		1, 150	30, 317	379	8, 744	1, 000	5, 516
1841-'42	36, 245		344	45, 220	1, 334	7, 495	2, 700	42, 367
1842-'43	3, 970		756	15, 217	443	3, 734		5, 534
1843-'44	14, 538	571	1, 040	22, 398	138	7, 535	5, 073	18, 790
1844-'45	45, 502		240	27, 867	807	10, 776	11, 060	5, 725
1845-'46	22, 229		1, 021	37, 227	1, 538	17, 266	10, 457	10, 709
1846-'47	15, 003	110	1, 198	14, 758	1, 136	8, 659	6, 364	2, 688
1847-'48	35, 629		3, 587	77, 803	856	24, 375	6, 145	40, 445
1848-'49	87, 760		1, 006	34, 319	2, 194	19, 423	2, 800	11, 012
1849-'50	162, 803	321	8, 045	54, 999		43, 935	2, 568	18, 210
1850-'51	72, 386		1, 776	28, 778	8, 392	12, 366	6, 201	3, 552
1851-'52	114, 022	70	9, 186	13, 978	22, 790	30, 963	4, 221	19, 111
1852-'53	72, 942		4, 014	40, 445	9, 825	45, 933	1, 408	
1853-'54	84, 126	135	5, 640	53, 077	4, 870	67, 286	1, 643	

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Colombia.	Denmark and Danish colonies.			France and French colonies.				
		Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	Total.	France.			French colonies.	
					Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total, France.	French African ports.	French West Indies.
1820-'21		\$150	\$59,878	\$60,028	\$1,461	\$8,320	\$9,781	.....	\$162,708
1821-'22			47,476	47,476	3,266	5,670	8,936	.....	178,443
1822-'23			34,523	34,523	5,959	14,692	20,651	.....	121,019
1823-'24			57,893	57,893	26,099	26,009	52,108	.....	165,459
1824-'25	\$7,957	2,531	75,079	77,610	25,500	28,430	53,930	\$452	179,119
1825-'26	4,854		97,253	97,253	33,755	35,610	69,365	407	227,649
1826-'27	9,247		77,799	77,799	16,444	51,739	68,183	.....	301,330
1827-'28	4,847	708	187,567	188,275	8,492	88,826	97,318	.....	356,990
1828-'29	4,140		150,391	150,391	29,534	84,435	113,969	.....	361,769
1829-'30	2,330		88,230	88,230	65,636	49,579	115,215	1,457	239,242
1830-'31	2,922		75,552	75,552	48,421	12,207	60,628	.....	156,992
1831-'32	3,323	21	97,794	97,815	23,648	47,424	71,072	.....	142,595
1832-'33	2,538		60,105	60,105	34,564	62,315	96,879	.....	167,428
1833-'34	3,986	1,891	95,825	97,716	59,380	83,058	142,438	.....	176,519
1834-'35	6,565	221	84,317	84,538	36,528	95,629	132,157	.....	168,810
1835-'36	3,399		76,277	76,277	54,653	82,638	137,291	.....	165,554
1836-'37	2,345		101,235	101,235	15,933	96,254	112,187	.....	167,058
1837-'38	3,215		85,810	85,810	3,804	72,028	75,832	.....	184,163
1838-'39			82,457	82,457	12,901	59,385	72,286	.....	187,239
1839-'40			58,962	58,962	9,822	50,102	59,924	.....	192,682
1840-'41			63,364	63,364	28,899	93,966	122,865	.....	146,609
1841-'42			46,323	46,323	58,173	114,204	172,377	2,986	227,990
1842-'43		160	21,686	21,846	33,029	40,885	73,914	1,532	145,675
1843-'44		500	28,205	28,705	41,041	65,958	106,999	.....	257,347
1844-'45		1,499	54,528	56,027	9,919	76,493	86,412	5,508	240,804
1845-'46		103	58,975	59,078	13,638	90,941	104,579	5,146	238,207
1846-'47			41,590	41,590	21,823	112,269	134,092	4,175	135,718
1847-'48		380	38,044	38,424	53,681	183,800	237,481	839	122,575
1848-'49		145	29,505	29,650	66,833	145,789	212,622	.....	40,674
1849-'50		211	23,311	23,522	121,299	216,155	337,454	.....	65,560
1850-'51		821	29,492	30,313	167,500	184,233	351,733	.....	66,489
1851-'52		403	50,995	51,398	183,542	273,809	457,351	.....	134,701
1852-'53		200	30,019	30,219	150,983	162,072	313,055	.....	87,337
1853-'54		191	39,926	40,117	103,045	55,644	158,689	.....	117,000

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*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	France and French colonies.				Great Britain and British colonies.			
	French colonies.			Total France and French colonies.	Great Britain.			
	French Guiana.	Miquelon and French fisheries.	Total French colonies.*		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Channel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, &c.).
1820-'21			\$162, 708	\$172, 489	\$30, 328	\$842	\$29, 100	
1821-'22			178, 443	187, 379	46, 258	645	48, 576	
1822-'23			121, 019	141, 670	21, 398	376	28, 093	
1823-'24			165, 459	217, 567	29, 208	668	66, 314	
1824-'25			179, 571	233, 501	30, 949	1, 133	47, 489	
1825-'26			228, 056	297, 421	27, 228	1, 035	48, 715	
1826-'27			301, 330	369, 513	17, 840	2, 725	10, 265	
1827-'28			356, 990	454, 308	23, 379	1, 195	13, 662	
1828-'29			361, 769	475, 738	14, 525	1, 216	1, 534	
1829-'30			240, 699	355, 914	15, 317	60		
1830-'31			156, 992	217, 620	14, 546		12	
1831-'32			142, 595	213, 667	22, 581		170	\$160
1832-'33			167, 428	264, 307	6, 270	404	36	
1833-'34	\$100		176, 619	319, 057	10, 757	268	40	
1834-'35			168, 810	300, 937	15, 073	1, 037	285	
1835-'36			165, 554	302, 845	20, 137			1, 697
1836-'37			167, 053	279, 240	3, 217	1, 234		
1837-'38			184, 168	260, 000	6, 004	60		
1838-'39	1, 335		188, 574	260, 860	11, 060	41		
1839-'40			192, 682	252, 606	21, 468	42		
1840-'41	378	\$1, 248	148, 232	271, 097	25, 087			
1841-'42	541	1, 275	232, 792	404, 169	15, 551	1, 006	46	
1842-'43	891	4, 139	152, 237	226, 151	30, 707		1, 900	
1843-'44	689	2, 230	260, 275	367, 274	6, 466	599	2, 106	
1844-'45	732		247, 044	333, 486	17, 905	2, 679	1, 705	
1845-'46	371		243, 724	343, 303	154, 862	23, 901	32, 719	
1846-'47	1, 248		142, 116	275, 233	68, 880	6, 968	16, 081	
1847-'48	689	1, 460	125, 563	363, 044	66, 999	18, 410	33, 234	
1848-'49	1, 159	452	43, 031	255, 003	81, 203	16, 518	10, 555	
1849-'50	857	60	68, 062	403, 931	166, 280	20, 746	15, 910	
1850-'51	645	235	67, 369	419, 102	84, 600	16, 752	8, 434	
1851-'52	2, 807		137, 508	594, 859	142, 912	14, 894	4, 235	
1852-'53	1, 526	2, 414	91, 277	404, 332	213, 093	11, 954	2, 934	
1853-'54	1, 214		118, 214	276, 903	332, 165	22, 609	22, 270	

\* The French colony of Bourbon [Reunion] was included with the English colony of Mauritius until 1845-'46. Since then the totals in this column are increased \$975 in 1846-'47; \$750 in 1848-'49; \$1,585 in 1849-'50, for the values separately reported for "Bourbon" in these years.

## EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS. 117

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British colonies.							
	Great Britain.	British colonies.						
	Total British Islands.	Gibraltar.	Malta.*	British African ports.	Cape of Good Hope.	British East Indies.	British West Indies.	British Guiana.
1820-'21	\$60, 270	\$42, 258	-----	-----	-----	\$904	\$97, 970	-----
1821-'22	95, 479	56, 893	-----	-----	\$30	1, 708	66, 135	-----
1822-'23	49, 867	33, 739	-----	-----	-----	580	324, 042	-----
1823-'24	96, 190	56, 647	-----	-----	-----	1, 170	418, 947	-----
1824-'25	79, 621	48, 335	-----	\$650	-----	1, 959	394, 854	-----
1825-'26	76, 978	83, 357	-----	-----	55	889	507, 351	-----
1826-'27	30, 830	75, 365	-----	-----	-----	-----	196, 593	-----
1827-'28	38, 236	101, 705	-----	-----	-----	5, 318	17, 644	-----
1828-'29	17, 275	36, 787	-----	-----	-----	3, 804	1, 065	-----
1829-'30	15, 377	34, 598	-----	-----	-----	699	-----	-----
1830-'31	14, 558	51, 073	-----	240	-----	1, 737	186, 808	-----
1831-'32	22, 911	68, 633	-----	-----	-----	2, 696	268, 350	-----
1832-'33	6, 710	144, 705	\$11, 900	-----	50	6, 594	335, 533	\$678
1833-'34	11, 065	70, 268	12, 911	-----	-----	13, 732	222, 909	1, 927
1834-'35	16, 395	94, 995	2, 067	-----	6, 915	892	204, 434	5, 391
1835-'36	21, 834	47, 213	1, 966	-----	12, 721	6, 167	262, 426	11, 465
1836-'37	4, 451	40, 232	2, 076	1, 700	6, 282	3, 423	343, 435	3, 229
1837-'38	6, 064	42, 162	-----	-----	5, 596	13, 095	310, 117	4, 706
1838-'39	11, 101	78, 336	-----	-----	19, 700	7, 682	265, 852	852
1839-'40	21, 510	31, 189	-----	-----	3, 542	3, 667	185, 359	4, 245
1840-'41	25, 087	55, 356	217	-----	6, 818	10, 710	235, 922	12, 072
1841-'42	16, 603	57, 222	-----	-----	-----	16, 571	230, 968	1, 507
1842-'43	32, 607	11, 650	-----	-----	2, 055	10, 772	187, 089	1, 135
1843-'44	9, 171	36, 665	-----	-----	4, 936	6, 605	301, 444	7, 825
1844-'45	22, 289	28, 155	-----	-----	2, 248	25, 428	404, 888	6, 562
1845-'46	211, 482	38, 785	-----	-----	1, 405	22, 360	465, 570	22, 521
1846-'47	91, 929	20, 324	-----	-----	7, 812	8, 375	316, 671	2, 702
1847-'48	118, 643	26, 489	-----	-----	2, 256	14, 738	469, 102	26, 428
1848-'49	108, 276	30, 834	2, 575	-----	10, 047	8, 565	268, 594	11, 071
1849-'50	202, 936	24, 854	914	-----	18, 663	4, 983	282, 387	7, 770
1850-'51	109, 786	19, 571	-----	-----	13, 759	13, 795	255, 763	7, 981
1851-'52	162, 041	12, 355	799	-----	11, 817	12, 599	308, 393	19, 300
1852-'53	227, 981	18, 085	2, 198	-----	4, 905	7, 741	260, 354	9, 426
1853-'54	377, 044	19, 822	284	-----	15, 677	29, 871	734, 283	10, 254

\* Italy and Malta reported together until 1832-'33.

## 118 EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British colonies.							Germany (Hanse towns, &c.).
	British colonies.						Total Great Britain and British colonies.	
	British American colonies.	Canada.	Mauri- tius.*	Austra- lia.	Other British colonies.	Total British colonies.		
1820-'21 .....	\$308, 503				\$383	\$450, 018	\$510, 288	\$136
1821-'22 .....	102, 332				2, 964	227, 162	322, 641	514
1822-'23 .....	37, 349				8, 303	404, 013	453, 880	113
1823-'24 .....	73, 735				8, 138	558, 637	654, 827	593
1824-'25 .....	59, 883		\$71		5, 287	510, 888	590, 509	432
1825-'26 .....	133, 857		214		2, 846	733, 569	810, 547	103
1826-'27 .....	120, 495				2, 235	394, 638	425, 468	
1827-'28 .....	88, 536					213, 203	251, 439	994
1828-'29 .....	162, 345		400			204, 401	221, 676	1, 106
1829-'30 .....	558, 438					393, 735	409, 112	993
1830-'31 .....	267, 476					507, 334	521, 892	129
1831-'32 .....	204, 149				250	544, 078	566, 989	2, 070
1832-'33 .....	274, 511		652			774, 623	781, 333	
1833-'34 .....	302, 582		264			624, 593	635, 658	441
1834-'35 .....	785, 390					1, 100, 084	1, 116, 479	1, 611
1835-'36 .....	371, 269					713, 237	735, 071	891
1836-'37 .....	385, 385					785, 762	790, 213	1, 466
1837-'38 .....	298, 745			\$280		674, 421	680, 485	4, 825
1838-'39 .....	219, 426		5, 848	1, 756		597, 976	609, 077	294
1839-'40 .....	261, 933		948	1, 300		492, 639	514, 149	579
1840-'41 .....	640, 321			3, 601		962, 716	987, 803	579
1841-'42 .....	310, 271			1, 835		620, 140	636, 743	5, 017
1842-'43 .....	42, 152			327		256, 688	289, 295	917
1843-'44 .....	257, 347			564		615, 149	624, 320	5, 048
1844-'45 .....	80, 300		15	2, 575		548, 160	570, 449	4, 224
1845-'46 .....	149, 209			2, 608		702, 425	913, 907	6, 214
1846-'47 .....	89, 669		671	1, 330		448, 832	540, 761	3, 307
1847-'48 .....	56, 268					596, 611	715, 254	4, 434
1848-'49 .....	15, 911	\$26, 499	3, 178			377, 274	485, 550	4, 777
1849-'50 .....	14, 105	14, 095		1, 794		367, 771	570, 707	10, 649
1850-'51 .....	36, 628	7, 564	4, 215			361, 072	470, 858	22, 081
1851-'52 .....	14, 475	3, 850	1, 685	424	661	385, 273	547, 314	28, 437
1852-'53 .....	85, 946	14, 062	2, 737	140, 725	175	406, 539	634, 520	26, 912
1853-'54 .....	142, 497	44, 029		266, 973		1, 265, 860	1, 642, 904	

\* Bourbon and Mauritius were reported together until 1845-'46.

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Hayti.	Holland and Dutch colonies.					Honduras, Cam- peachy, &c.	
		Holland.	Dutch colonies.			Total Holland and Dutch colonies.		
			Dutch East In- dies.	Dutch West In- dies.	Dutch Guiana.			
1820-'21	\$69,409	\$4,870	\$702	\$31,468		\$32,168	\$37,038	\$15,023
1821-'22	90,057	3,998	675	30,674		31,349	35,348	6,817
1822-'23	82,434	3,314	3,340	22,533		25,873	29,187	15,708
1823-'24	78,521	2,202	139	22,503		22,642	24,844	3,308
1824-'25	49,486	3,770	150	15,671		15,821	19,591	2,194
1825-'26	66,747	7,762		23,309		23,309	31,071	
1826-'27	56,855	7,934	1,811	35,700		37,511	45,445	564
1827-'28	56,028	5,569	363	13,814		14,177	19,746	1,139
1828-'29	35,033	14,813		24,233		24,233	39,046	477
1829-'30	38,146	8,585	375	13,897		14,272	22,857	3,633
1830-'31	41,801	1,969	154	19,285		19,439	21,408	3,097
1831-'32	55,186	2,943	361	9,994		10,355	13,298	429
1832-'33	63,567	3,784	582	13,116	\$1,043	14,741	18,525	1,585
1833-'34	53,220	6,393	609	16,215	542	17,366	23,759	2,465
1834-'35	79,400	17,462	5,120	21,462	1,171	27,753	45,215	5,537
1835-'36	61,119	9,462	270	21,841	1,279	23,390	32,852	5,381
1836-'37	58,258	10,715		23,205	570	23,775	34,490	8,127
1837-'38	29,201	5,967	324	16,936	640	17,900	23,867	4,206
1838-'39	58,182	16,057		22,847	3,368	26,215	42,270	8,854
1839-'40	43,638	15,049	160	16,002	5,192	21,354	36,403	4,787
1840-'41	56,818	10,171	3,262	18,279	695	22,236	32,407	8,432
1841-'42	39,278	25,840		11,866	2,903	14,769	28,609	6,088
1842-'43	24,338	6,356		9,762	111	9,873	16,229	5,519
1843-'44	41,566	11,338	307	17,536	1,883	19,726	31,064	11,142
1844-'45	38,019	12,906	143	19,610	5,476	25,229	38,135	6,121
1845-'46	39,238	14,800	651	11,035	4,724	16,410	31,210	15,289
1846-'47	59,194	17,140		11,332	2,403	13,785	30,875	13,240
1847-'48	68,180	21,655	521	15,595	2,985	19,101	40,756	12,768
1848-'49	18,274	37,260	492	8,856	8,593	17,941	55,201	7,204
1849-'50	36,343	38,661	277	13,856	247	14,480	53,141	9,314
1850-'51	66,645	53,049		12,695	1,908	14,603	67,652	6,752
1851-'52	89,620	57,463		11,611	499	12,110	69,573	10,523
1852-'53	70,798	35,885		8,350	220	9,070	44,955	15,922
1853-'54	98,130	24,899	76	12,117	365	12,558	37,457	8,488

## 120 EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Italy.*	Mexico.	Morocco, &c.	New Grenada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese colonies.			
						Portugal.	Portuguese colonies.		
							Cape de Verde Island.	Fayal and other Azores.	Ma- deira.
1820-'21..	\$906	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$29,355	\$2,017	\$11,919	\$18,799
1821-'22..	1,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,692	1,149	17,147	11,145
1822-'23..	3,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,348	2,084	12,601	13,088
1823-'24..	425	.....	\$280	.....	.....	28,888	3,517	9,034	14,942
1824-'25..	1,161	\$6,519	240	.....	\$51	17,797	7,289	7,741	16,553
1825-'26..	5,797	5,156	.....	.....	170	59,667	3,490	3,676	20,408
1826-'27..	3,984	4,487	125	.....	1,172	28,102	3,498	4,284	13,679
1827-'28..	4,737	8,454	.....	.....	297	22,084	6,642	11,579	12,179
1828-'29..	1,639	5,749	.....	.....	40	15,336	5,959	4,730	14,449
1829-'30..	3,836	4,858	.....	.....	.....	15,875	5,166	1,547	6,687
1830-'31..	15,567	14,078	.....	.....	25	10,777	2,875	2,460	10,838
1831-'32..	15,128	36,135	.....	.....	620	8,185	5,953	3,353	8,573
1832-'33..	21,360	19,261	.....	.....	.....	14,154	4,279	4,829	21,076
1833-'34..	949	13,117	.....	.....	.....	39,688	4,579	3,981	26,124
1834-'35..	8,196	21,842	.....	.....	.....	47,887	7,776	5,984	27,707
1835-'36..	3,289	16,032	.....	.....	.....	19,890	4,723	3,393	19,278
1836-'37..	.....	33,396	.....	.....	.....	65,471	4,508	1,732	48,793
1837-'38..	1,099	3,608	.....	.....	.....	36,686	5,437	1,690	28,002
1838-'39..	7,503	2,569	.....	\$1,191	.....	45,311	9,570	4,223	42,840
1839-'40..	4,852	4,838	.....	400	.....	36,585	4,023	4,234	14,049
1840-'41..	845	12,166	.....	128	.....	68,028	3,601	6,643	30,552
1841-'42..	6,317	6,508	.....	751	.....	31,538	7,862	8,566	11,423
1842-'43..	981	4,323	.....	958	.....	24,647	4,127	4,103	10,515
1843-'44..	4,564	5,778	.....	196	.....	56,152	2,051	7,386	18,791
1844-'45..	6,534	7,521	.....	380	10,647	73,553	8,688	1,144	22,156
1845-'46..	7,910	10,322	.....	.....	.....	61,942	2,761	2,590	33,199
1846-'47..	6,299	1,897	.....	500	95	37,587	862	3,580	26,663
1847-'48..	2,171	11,658	.....	88	6,155	81,298	11,862	3,330	30,359
1848-'49..	8,120	9,260	.....	4,766	2,266	77,421	2,114	9,867	20,294
1849-'50..	6,117	8,416	.....	12,818	9,062	74,459	3,511	10,581	30,232
1850-'51..	4,236	9,378	.....	32,421	528	59,685	2,159	11,395	34,319
1851-'52..	3,815	12,276	.....	40,152	3,549	106,571	7,962	7,904	23,147
1852-'53..	5,176	8,697	.....	43,393	16,150	118,821	3,377	11,341	15,473
1853-'54..	7,979	9,737	.....	62,239	42,548	64,345	3,369	6,450	2,203

\*Before the year 1832-'33 this column included "Italy and Malta"; Sicily is reported in a separate column, under its proper name; Tuscany, Sardinia, &c., are included in this column.

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese colonies.		Russia.	Sicily.*	Spain and Spanish colonies.			
	Portuguese colonies.	Total Portugal and colonies.			Spain.			Spanish colonies. Manila and Philippine Islands.
					Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total.	
1820-'21 .....	\$32, 735	\$62, 090	.....	.....	\$4, 052	\$38, 545	\$42, 597	.....
1821-'22 .....	29, 441	80, 133	.....	.....	14, 907	16, 708	31, 615	.....
1822-'23 .....	27, 773	23, 121	.....	.....	3, 233	35, 678	38, 911	.....
1823-'24 .....	27, 493	56, 381	.....	.....	5, 445	40, 485	45, 930	.....
1824-'25 .....	31, 583	49, 380	\$929	.....	14, 819	13, 298	28, 117	\$110
1825-'26 .....	27, 574	87, 241	.....	.....	5, 443	42, 863	48, 286	.....
1826-'27 .....	21, 461	49, 563	.....	.....	9, 504	14, 962	24, 466	.....
1837-'28 .....	30, 400	52, 484	.....	.....	24, 057	17, 498	41, 555	.....
1828-'29 .....	25, 138	40, 474	.....	.....	21, 498	48, 525	70, 023	.....
1829-'30 .....	13, 400	29, 275	.....	.....	7, 274	9, 158	16, 432	.....
1830-'31 .....	16, 173	26, 950	.....	\$1, 821	15, 247	29, 371	44, 618	.....
1831-'32 .....	17, 879	26, 064	.....	2, 950	33, 844	54, 292	88, 136	507
1832-'33 .....	30, 184	44, 338	.....	1, 600	42, 826	87, 614	130, 440	.....
1833-'34 .....	34, 684	74, 372	.....	4, 060	50, 462	85, 999	136, 461	.....
1834-'35 .....	41, 467	89, 354	.....	9, 594	36, 459	129, 421	165, 580	.....
1835-'36 .....	27, 394	47, 284	.....	18, 448	57, 468	81, 022	138, 490	.....
1836-'37 .....	55, 033	120, 504	.....	14, 132	15, 723	59, 814	75, 537	.....
1837-'38 .....	35, 129	71, 815	.....	10, 463	7, 586	61, 268	68, 854	.....
1838-'39 .....	56, 633	101, 944	134	10, 029	61, 475	187, 597	249, 072	.....
1839-'40 .....	22, 306	58, 891	.....	16, 026	17, 245	66, 880	84, 125	.....
1840-'41 .....	40, 796	108, 824	.....	24, 844	43, 377	90, 227	133, 604	.....
1841-'42 .....	27, 851	59, 389	.....	6, 973	53, 894	126, 236	180, 130	188
1842-'43 .....	18, 745	43, 392	.....	6, 085	.....	21, 438	21, 438	76
1843-'44 .....	28, 228	84, 380	230	12, 227	8, 028	89, 574	97, 602	4, 568
1844-'45 .....	31, 988	105, 541	.....	5, 350	29, 827	68, 234	98, 061	500
1845-'46 .....	38, 550	100, 492	.....	6, 978	50, 323	74, 293	124, 616	190
1846-'47 .....	31, 105	68, 692	1, 080	21, 117	73, 184	88, 874	162, 058	.....
1847-'48 .....	45, 551	133, 849	.....	9, 166	91, 710	93, 814	185, 524	.....
1848-'49 .....	32, 275	110, 696	.....	19, 474	80, 108	101, 967	182, 075	127
1849-'50 .....	44, 324	118, 783	.....	16, 730	138, 753	242, 668	381, 421	.....
1850-'51 .....	37, 873	97, 558	54	16, 573	144, 567	184, 965	329, 532	.....
1851-'52 .....	39, 013	145, 584	.....	28, 932	83, 445	109, 825	193, 270	.....
1852-'53 .....	30, 191	149, 012	.....	21, 531	45, 660	94, 610	140, 270	.....
1853-'54 .....	12, 022	76, 367	.....	11, 822	113, 546	103, 096	216, 642	.....

\* Reported with Italy before 1830-'31.

## 122 EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Spain and Spanish colonies.					Sweden and colonies.		
	Spanish colonies.				Total Spain and Spanish colonies.*	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.	Total Sweden and colonies.
	Teneriffe and other Canaries.	Cuba.	Other Spanish West Indies.	Total Spanish colonies.*				
1820-'21 .....	\$20, 203	\$253, 090	\$22, 337	\$286, 611	\$329, 208	.....	\$44, 559	\$44, 559
1821-'22 .....	13, 509	270, 524	23, 195	343, 988	375, 603	.....	28, 984	28, 984
1822-'23 .....	11, 478	236, 808	40, 049	288, 335	327, 246	.....	20, 045	20, 045
1823-'24 .....	10, 802	241, 984	29, 897	305, 891	341, 821	.....	18, 295	18, 295
1824-'25 .....	18, 262	264, 525	27, 002	309, 899	338, 016	\$570	19, 215	19, 785
1825-'26 .....	13, 870	283, 641	24, 555	322, 066	370, 352	.....	6, 506	6, 506
1826-'27 .....	16, 748	286, 054	33, 821	336, 623	361, 089	.....	38, 585	38, 585
1827-'28 .....	16, 377	315, 970	24, 234	356, 581	398, 136	.....	112, 377	112, 377
1828-'29 .....	12, 747	316, 080	28, 707	357, 534	427, 557	.....	95, 590	95, 590
1829-'30 .....	8, 593	378, 490	33, 006	420, 089	436, 521	.....	64, 129	64, 129
1830-'31 .....	12, 859	389, 423	34, 775	437, 057	481, 675	.....	11, 934	11, 934
1831-'32 .....	8, 808	289, 636	29, 031	327, 982	416, 118	.....	5, 702	5, 702
1832-'33 .....	17, 580	355, 954	53, 610	427, 144	557, 584	.....	5, 851	5, 851
1833-'34 .....	13, 501	336, 043	63, 470	413, 014	549, 475	.....	3, 003	3, 003
1834-'35 .....	15, 503	419, 989	79, 167	514, 659	680, 239	.....	1, 340	1, 340
1835-'36 .....	15, 951	463, 005	89, 585	568, 541	707, 031	.....	4, 916	4, 916
1836-'37 .....	22, 043	509, 467	80, 868	612, 378	687, 915	.....	3, 064	3, 064
1837-'38 .....	26, 352	521, 885	76, 961	625, 198	694, 052	.....	1, 433	1, 433
1838-'39 .....	11, 364	436, 195	80, 251	527, 810	776, 882	.....	1, 820	1, 820
1839-'40 .....	8, 695	399, 857	126, 876	535, 428	619, 553	.....	799	799
1840-'41 .....	7, 271	570, 166	104, 370	681, 807	815, 411	.....	584	584
1841-'42 .....	9, 858	426, 992	115, 315	552, 353	732, 484	.....	1, 344	1, 344
1842-'43 .....	2, 968	236, 243	42, 471	281, 758	303, 196	.....	2, 385	2, 385
1843-'44 .....	8, 008	307, 451	72, 926	392, 953	490, 555	.....	1, 120	1, 120
1844-'45 .....	3, 351	402, 188	83, 091	489, 130	587, 191	.....	859	859
1845-'46 .....	8, 317	368, 051	80, 137	456, 695	581, 311	.....	2, 227	2, 227
1846-'47 .....	10, 333	403, 046	95, 643	509, 022	671, 080	.....	1, 430	1, 430
1847-'48 .....	6, 288	459, 603	92, 637	558, 528	744, 052	.....	2, 001	2, 001
1848-'49 .....	12, 040	295, 642	42, 753	350, 562	532, 637	77	1, 148	1, 225
1849-'50 .....	14, 729	311, 414	84, 319	410, 462	791, 883	.....	588	588
1850-'51 .....	9, 679	410, 498	133, 361	553, 538	883, 070	.....	.....	.....
1851-'52 .....	11, 515	410, 492	84, 216	506, 223	699, 493	187	5, 242	5, 429
1852-'53 .....	4, 274	418, 043	77, 718	510, 035	650, 305	158	1, 729	1, 887
1853-'54 .....	6, 100	1, 988, 883	126, 736	2, 121, 719	2, 338, 361	226	60	286

\*Includes under the head of "Spanish-American colonies" \$10,981 in 1820-'21, \$36,761 in 1821-'22, and \$23,208 in 1823-'24.

# EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS. 123

*Value of Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, and Scantlings, and of Hewn Timber exported, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Texas (Republic of).	Turkey, Levant, &c.	Venezuela.	Country stated indefinitely.						
				Africa.	Asia.	Europe.	Northwest coast North America.	South America.	South seas.	West Indies.
1820-'21				\$2,395	\$55		\$802		\$106	\$35,171
1821-'22				987	660		388		458	13,071
1822-'23				1,613	24				490	19,344
1823-'24				2,449			246		171	30,223
1824-'25				3,811	220			\$18,256	289	40,600
1825-'26		\$12		3,668		\$245	392	12,311	75	23,237
1826-'27		18		6,811		245	484	8,659		27,762
1827-'28				5,194	44	216	1,477	6,656		20,430
1828-'29				4,822	232			6,224		17,924
1829-'30		70		4,055	30		796	172	175	8,871
1830-'31		180		1,404			480			23,617
1831-'32		200		6,028	350		1,689		2,088	24,962
1832-'33		1,520		5,009	1,800		1,013		191	67,889
1833-'34				3,816	1,979		308	315	1,884	68,858
1834-'35		125		3,559			1,050		462	113,800
1835-'36				7,472			982		702	67,386
1836-'37	\$16,347			4,634					1,200	104,874
1837-'38	33,488		\$164	18,585				1,875	252	120,656
1838-'39	48,504		4,395	18,620	102			1,274	2,056	135,653
1839-'40	36,659		3,347	5,290	1,212			1,257	74	80,907
1840-'41	7,404	143	6,216	8,940	1,511			5,784	2,487	37,567
1841-'42	6,145	30	4,920	10,223	196			10,426	3,742	41,927
1842-'43	244		2,231	6,239		365		854	105	42,379
1843-'44	1,649		3,418	20,107	581			12,199	4,246	42,026
1844-'45	4,004	66	4,657	9,350	28			6,854	1,916	50,820
1845-'46	14,130	707	6,776	14,065	155			3,814	9,220	46,261
1846-'47			3,443	15,459	30			3,051	6,989	34,213
1847-'48			3,453	32,748	100			3,095	3,274	47,711
1848-'49		224	1,844	16,075	84			8,369	9,773	38,099
1849-'50		1,645	5,054	12,953	546			9,408	14,514	26,695
1850-'51		249	5,286	24,111				4,099	13,247	66,489
1851-'52		870	7,624	29,051				16,498	37,037	37,117
1852-'53				27,408				2,348	29,972	50,069
1853-'54			6,255	56,690				3,007	49,948	49,595

*Uruguay: \$25,726 in 1852-'53, and \$68,420 in 1853-'54.*

## 124 EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

*General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.*

Years.	Europe.				Africa.	Asia, Austra- lia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portu- guese).	West Indies.
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Conti- nental ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total.				
1820-'21 .....	\$6, 419	\$178, 748	\$5, 156	\$190, 323	\$2, 395	\$3, 598	\$52, 938	\$776, 586
1821-'22 .....	19, 364	225, 442	4, 512	249, 318	987	3, 043	42, 950	748, 561
1822-'23 .....	13, 486	139, 324	3, 427	156, 237	1, 613	4, 836	39, 251	900, 797
1823-'24 .....	31, 969	242, 219	2, 795	277, 083	2, 729	1, 309	38, 345	1, 093, 722
1824-'25 .....	41, 480	187, 481	8, 232	237, 193	5, 153	2, 510	49, 845	1, 065, 551
1825-'26 .....	44, 987	298, 295	7, 875	351, 402	4, 130	1, 103	41, 444	1, 260, 248
1826-'27 .....	30, 057	200, 998	7, 934	239, 234	6, 936	1, 811	38, 209	1, 054, 499
1827-'28 .....	37, 284	426, 349	7, 271	471, 120	5, 194	5, 725	46, 777	1, 105, 054
1828-'29 .....	52, 671	202, 358	15, 919	270, 948	4, 822	4, 436	37, 885	1, 030, 792
1829-'30 .....	76, 916	124, 587	9, 578	211, 081	5, 512	1, 104	21, 993	914, 011
1830-'31 .....	81, 236	117, 984	2, 098	191, 318	1, 644	2, 885	29, 032	940, 187
1831-'32 .....	75, 770	201, 285	5, 034	282, 089	6, 028	4, 305	26, 687	923, 851
1832-'33 .....	113, 770	315, 498	3, 784	433, 052	5, 059	11, 110	47, 764	1, 123, 053
1833-'34 .....	127, 962	290, 078	9, 045	427, 085	3, 816	20, 895	48, 185	1, 034, 062
1834-'35 .....	92, 969	384, 327	19, 846	497, 142	10, 474	6, 012	56, 970	1, 172, 719
1835-'36 .....	136, 742	250, 900	10, 589	398, 231	20, 193	6, 437	43, 345	1, 212, 109
1836-'37 .....	47, 864	266, 222	12, 181	726, 267	12, 616	3, 423	77, 076	1, 391, 459
1837-'38 .....	22, 952	218, 208	12, 759	253, 919	24, 181	13, 482	61, 481	1, 347, 187
1838-'39 .....	91, 908	382, 230	18, 107	492, 245	38, 320	13, 632	67, 997	1, 270, 496
1839-'40 .....	48, 088	206, 266	17, 469	271, 823	8, 832	5, 987	31, 001	1, 105, 082
1840-'41 .....	98, 212	332, 664	15, 501	446, 377	15, 758	16, 483	48, 067	1, 233, 672
1841-'42 .....	125, 357	345, 803	33, 036	504, 196	13, 209	19, 655	37, 709	1, 142, 003
1842-'43 .....	40, 095	131, 227	8, 516	179, 838	9, 826	10, 848	18, 745	712, 028
1843-'44 .....	66, 431	257, 520	18, 720	343, 036	25, 043	17, 134	36, 236	1, 069, 621
1844-'45 .....	51, 696	268, 724	21, 444	341, 864	17, 106	37, 174	35, 339	1, 298, 807
1845-'46 .....	79, 656	338, 443	24, 746	442, 845	20, 616	33, 813	46, 867	1, 303, 701
1846-'47 .....	122, 523	262, 113	24, 055	408, 691	27, 446	15, 440	41, 444	1, 098, 837
1847-'48 .....	156, 728	410, 230	30, 056	597, 014	35, 843	21, 504	51, 839	1, 309, 448
1848-'49 .....	185, 339	464, 287	43, 265	692, 891	26, 122	15, 246	44, 315	893, 545
1849-'50 .....	285, 779	761, 072	59, 360	1, 106, 211	31, 616	8, 374	59, 053	844, 473
1850-'51 .....	333, 175	558, 240	85, 781	977, 196	37, 870	24, 211	57, 552	1, 041, 502
1851-'52 .....	301, 473	774, 801	96, 100	1, 172, 374	40, 868	18, 508	50, 258	1, 192, 379
1852-'53 .....	194, 548	621, 569	207, 894	1, 024, 007	32, 313	11, 883	34, 465	1, 004, 408
1853-'54 .....	256, 861	619, 951	297, 929	1, 174, 741	72, 367	31, 590	18, 122	3, 166, 736

General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions—Continued.

Years.	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American ports.	Uncertain.
	Atlantic ports.	Pacific ports.	Total.			
1820-'21 .....	\$6,018	-----	\$6,018	\$15,023	\$309,305	\$489
1821-'22 .....	7,666	-----	7,666	6,817	102,720	3,422
1822-'23 .....	3,564	-----	3,564	15,708	37,349	8,793
1823-'24 .....	5,245	\$51	5,296	3,308	73,981	8,308
1824-'25 .....	28,459	240	28,699	8,713	59,883	5,576
1825-'26 .....	30,601	1,192	31,793	5,156	134,249	2,921
1826-'27 .....	33,818	4,828	38,646	5,051	120,979	2,235
1827-'28 .....	41,732	4,519	46,251	9,593	90,013	175
1828-'29 .....	29,949	2,131	32,080	6,226	162,345	2,338
1829-'30 .....	28,163	1,624	29,787	8,491	359,234	191
1830-'31 .....	43,771	3,686	47,457	17,175	267,956	1,884
1831-'32 .....	32,032	1,826	33,858	36,564	205,838	462
1832-'33 .....	49,777	1,516	51,293	20,846	275,524	772
1833-'34 .....	52,638	3,341	55,979	15,582	302,890	1,200
1834-'35 .....	77,956	1,802	79,758	27,379	786,440	252
1835-'36 .....	74,207	2,105	76,312	21,413	372,249	2,956
1836-'37 .....	53,443	5,494	58,937	57,870	385,385	74
1837-'38 .....	56,360	6,618	64,853	41,302	298,745	2,487
1838-'39 .....	105,516	10,416	117,206	59,922	219,426	3,742
1839-'40 .....	67,439	2,805	71,501	46,284	261,933	105
1840-'41 .....	99,884	8,744	114,412	28,002	641,569	4,246
1841-'42 .....	137,084	7,495	155,005	18,741	311,546	1,916
1842-'43 .....	33,179	3,734	37,767	10,086	46,291	9,220
1843-'44 .....	68,708	7,535	88,442	18,569	259,586	6,989
1844-'45 .....	95,469	21,423	123,746	17,646	80,300	3,274
1845-'46 .....	103,976	17,266	125,056	39,741	149,209	9,773
1846-'47 .....	47,214	8,754	59,014	15,137	89,669	14,514
1847-'48 .....	188,366	30,530	221,991	24,426	57,728	13,247
1848-'49 .....	160,874	21,689	182,932	16,464	42,862	37,698
1849-'50 .....	257,804	52,937	320,149	17,730	28,260	30,147
1850-'51 .....	161,117	12,894	178,110	16,130	34,427	-----
1851-'52 .....	237,945	34,512	288,955	22,799	18,325	49,948
1852-'53 .....	185,401	62,083	249,832	24,619	102,422	-----
1853-'54 .....	222,400	109,834	335,241	18,225	186,526	-----

II. EXPORTATION OF LUMBER: BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING, ETC.

- General summary of exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, by years, from 1795-'96 to 1878-'79.
  - By quantities (M feet) and years, from 1795-'96 to 1839-'40.
  - By quantities and values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79
- Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling by foreign countries, from 1820-'21 to 1878-'79.
  - By quantities (M feet), annually, from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.
  - By quantities (M feet) and values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67, with general summaries.
  - Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, and Scantling by foreign countries, and by quantities (M feet) and values, annually, from 1867-'68 to 1878-'79, with general summaries.
- Exportation of "Boards, Plank, and Scantling," and of "Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling," by Districts and by quantities and values, from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79.
  - Boards, Plank, and Scantling, by quantities and values, annually, from 1855-'56 to 1864-'65.
  - Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling; by quantities and values, annually, from 1866-'67 to 1878-'79.
- Exportation of "Lumber not otherwise specified," from 1801-'02 to 1878-'79.
  - "Lumber not otherwise specified," by values, annually, from 1801-'02 to 1862-'63.
  - "Other Lumber," by foreign countries; values, annually, from 1821-'22 to 1853-'54.
  - "Other Lumber," by foreign countries; values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1860-'61.
  - "Other Lumber," by foreign countries [condensed headings]; values, annually, from 1861-'62 to 1863-'64
  - "Other Lumber," by foreign countries; values, annually, from 1864-'65 to 1878-'79, with general summary.
  - "Other Lumber," by districts; values, annually, from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79, with general summary.

1. GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING, ETC.,  
BY YEARS, FROM 1795-'96 TO 1878-'79.

(a) By quantities (M feet) and years.—1795-'96 to 1839-'40.

Years.	M feet.	Years.	M feet.	Years.	M feet.	Years.	M feet.
1795-'96 .....	53, 871	1810-'11 .....	85, 340	1825-'26 .....	76, 345	1840-'41 .....	93, 049
1796-'97 .....	43, 221	1811-'12 .....	56, 565	1826-'27 .....	82, 000	1841-'42 .....	162, 639
1797-'98 .....	52, 404	1812-'13 .....	20, 699	1827-'28 .....	86, 981	1842-'43 .....	49, 754
1798-'99 .....	56, 647	1813-'14 .....	11, 646	1828-'29 .....	75, 257	1843-'44 .....	92, 179
1799-1800 .....	68, 825	1814-'15 .....	51, 337	1829-'30 .....	67, 300	1844-'45 .....	96, 673
1800-'01 .....	71, 630	1815-'16 .....	63, 162	1830-'31 .....	65, 045	1845-'46 .....	100, 119
1801-'02 .....	80, 878	1816-'17 .....	86, 576	1831-'32 .....	67, 820	1846-'47 .....	90, 481
1802-'03 .....	79, 225	1817-'18 .....	91, 788	1832-'33 .....	76, 755	1847-'48 .....	100, 590
1803-'04 .....	76, 000	1818-'19 .....	92, 850	1833-'34 .....	69, 996	1848-'49 .....	67, 346
1804-'05 .....	94, 939	1819-'20 .....	89, 420	1834-'35 .....	153, 671	1849-'50 .....	74, 743
1805-'06 .....	89, 948	1820-'21 .....	76, 244	1835-'36 .....	76, 950	1850-'51 .....	100, 604
1806-'07 .....	79, 424	1821-'22 .....	68, 490	1836-'37 .....	88, 721	1851-'52 .....	100, 695
1807-'08 .....	25, 845	1822-'23 .....	64, 620	1837-'38 .....	87, 217	1852-'53 .....	78, 599
1808-'09 .....	64, 725	1823-'24 .....	77, 292	1838-'39 .....	84, 630	1853-'54 .....	197, 154
1809-'10 .....	63, 042	1824-'25 .....	78, 661	1839-'40 .....	83, 075		

(b) By quantities and values annually, 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.

Years.	M feet.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.	Years.	M feet.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
1854-'55 .....	144, 718	\$2, 549, 065	17. 61	1867-'68 .....	131, 873	\$2, 806, 239	21. 27
1855-'56 .....	126, 330	1, 987, 302	15. 73	1868-'69 .....	134, 371	2, 817, 906	20. 97
1856-'57 .....	309, 165	4, 170, 686	13. 49	1869-'70 .....	140, 863	2, 920, 429	20. 73
1857-'58 .....	217, 861	3, 428, 530	15. 78	1870-'71 .....	154, 830	2, 764, 329	17. 85
1858-'59 .....	197, 099	3, 317, 298	16. 83	1871-'72 .....	170, 872	3, 466, 431	20. 28
1859-'60 .....	170, 922	2, 777, 919	16. 25	1872-'73 .....	236, 557	4, 625, 863	19. 56
1860-'61 .....	132, 922	2, 092, 849	15. 74	1873-'74 .....	228, 481	4, 242, 389	18. 57
1861-'62 .....	129, 243	2, 015, 982	15. 59	1874-'75 .....	213, 974	3, 693, 903	17. 26
1862-'63 .....	135, 901	2, 605, 381	19. 17	1875-'76 .....	252, 407	3, 862, 793	15. 30
1863-'64 .....	132, 298	3, 064, 264	23. 16	1876-'77 .....	321, 520	5, 434, 922	16. 90
1864-'65 .....	158, 774	4, 340, 664	27. 34	1877-'78 .....	313, 143	4, 531, 741	11. 28
1865-'66 .....	120, 013	2, 882, 572	24. 02	1878-'79 .....	275, 102	3, 972, 608	14. 44
1866-'67 .....	131, 666	3, 103, 669	23. 57				

[From 1867-'68 to 1872-'73, reported as "boards, clapboards, deals, plank, joists, and scantling."]

## 2.—EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a.) By quantities (M feet) from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.

Years.	Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central Republic of South America.	Chili.	China.	Cisplaine Republic.	Colombia.
1820-'21			490					
1821-'22			622					
1822-'23			217			48		
1823-'24			466					
1824-'25	926		256	210	5			547
1825-'26	836		452	404	1			271
1826-'27	112		944	675	318			390
1827-'28	648		1,517	402	355			278
1828-'29	613		1,431	222	95			252
1829-'30	1,017		864	363	97			135
1830-'31	1,169		1,063	276	184	14		186
1831-'32	1,053		683	415	72	25		215
1832-'33	1,062	150	1,725	271	99			158
1833-'34	974		1,649	51	47	20		136
1834-'35	1,406		2,376	250	60			220
1835-'36	1,381	2	2,120	203	109			307
1836-'37	1,814		840	167	271		220	137
1837-'38	747		2,002	75	360	3	233	148
1838-'39	1,888		2,190	116	423		430	69
1839-'40	1,211		1,129	209	156		455	
1840-'41	3,057	22	1,678	23	455		371	
1841-'42	2,193	1	2,721	83	435	126	2,789	
1842-'43	239		1,123	23	203		403	
1843-'44	922		1,645	12	441	181	1,713	
1844-'45	2,812		1,903	41	518	570	399	
1845-'46	1,729	16	2,393	66	774	420	809	
1846-'47	628		844	68	397	273	135	
1847-'48	2,160	1	4,921	51	1,097	240	2,674	
1848-'49	5,817	6	2,571	164	1,081	76	763	
1849-'50	9,997	461	3,795	80	2,076	92	1,164	
1850-'51	4,482	219	2,214	387	99	220	225	
1851-'52	7,517	237	964	1,114	1,392	165	1,048	
1852-'53	4,273		2,569	355	2,029	50		
1853-'54	4,526		2,901	199	2,879	91		

Austria: Trieste, &amp;c., \$60 in 1822-'23, and \$8 in 1850-'51.

2.—*Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.		France and French Colonies.						
			France.			French Colonies.			
	Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total France.	French African ports.	French West Indies.	French Guiana.	Miquelon and French Fisheries.
1820-'21		3,647					11,555		
1821-'22		3,387	71	156	227		13,961		
1822-'23		2,367		5	5		8,869		
1823-'24		3,119	501	851	1,352		9,654		
1824-'25			12	39	51	57	13,353		
1825-'26		4,285	5	109	114	37	14,910		
1826-'27		4,219	2	151	153		20,594		
1827-'28		5,772	6	69	75		26,048		
1828-'29		4,797		118	118		23,260		
1829-'30		3,336	1	88	89	119	16,745		
1830-'31		3,827		75	75		12,312		
1831-'32		6,826	1	111	112		9,933		
1832-'33		2,461		181	181		9,335		
1833-'34		5,169		565	565		10,505	10	
1834-'35		4,096	29	415	444		88,627		
1835-'36		3,482	10	297	307		9,594		
1836-'37		5,302		502	502		10,891		
1837-'38		4,146		255	255		10,294		
1838-'39		3,894		330	330		9,773	60	
1839-'40		2,779		25	25		13,713		
1840-'41		3,127	50	24	74		8,997	24	1,015
1841-'42		3,486		237	237		14,188	30	44
1842-'43	2	1,324		214	214	104	10,167	62	30
1843-'44	10	1,533	2	121	123		18,494	48	46
1844-'45	7	2,383	39	22	61	344	16,496	59	
1845-'46	5	2,442		132	132		16,115	296	
1846-'47		1,313		87	87	237	8,388	97	
1847-'48	35	1,767	66	144	210	51	6,765	49	122
1848-'49	17	1,090	192	81	273		3,138	105	28
1849-'50	23	270	83	174	257		3,440	63	
1850-'51	26	1,058	266	454	720		3,997	44	20
1851-'52	4	2,834	271	189	460		7,722	132	
1852-'53	10	1,207	153	342	495		3,407	129	239
1853-'54	10	1,037	317	274	591		5,028	59	

2.—*Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	France and French colonies.		Germany (Hanse towns, Prussia, &c.).	Great Britain and British colonies.				
	French Colonies. <sup>1</sup>	Total France and French Colonies.		Great Britain.				British Colonies.
				England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.
1820-'21 .....	11, 555	11, 555	.....	45	.....	.....	245	284
1821-'22 .....	13, 961	14, 188	.....	477	.....	.....	477	146
1822-'23 .....	8, 869	8, 874	.....	16	.....	.....	16	316
1823-'24 .....	9, 654	11, 006	.....	86	3	1	90	88
1824-'25 .....	13, 410	13, 461	.....	183	2	4	189	136
1825-'26 .....	14, 947	15, 061	.....	221	22	2	245	654
1826-'27 .....	20, 594	20, 747	.....	77	1	7	85	1, 137
1827-'28 .....	26, 048	26, 123	2	193	1	.....	194	129
1828-'29 .....	23, 260	23, 378	.....	39	4	.....	43	131
1829-'30 .....	16, 864	16, 953	.....	65	.....	.....	65	77
1830-'31 .....	12, 312	12, 387	.....	216	.....	.....	216	92
1831-'32 .....	9, 933	10, 045	19	40	.....	.....	40	273
1832-'33 .....	9, 335	9, 516	.....	157	6	.....	163	71
1833-'34 .....	10, 515	11, 080	5	242	.....	2	244	70
1834-'35 .....	88, 627	89, 071	7	85	.....	2	87	74
1835-'36 .....	9, 594	9, 901	4	37	.....	.....	37	151
1836-'37 .....	10, 891	11, 393	7	25	95	.....	120	193
1837-'38 .....	10, 294	10, 549	.....	38	3	.....	41	134
1838-'39 .....	9, 833	10, 163	181	146	2	.....	148	218
1839-'40 .....	13, 713	13, 738	5	76	2	.....	78	28
1840-'41 .....	10, 036	10, 110	17	60	.....	.....	60	96
1841-'42 .....	14, 262	14, 499	54	5	.....	3	8	53
1842-'43 .....	10, 363	10, 577	12	1, 098	.....	.....	1, 098	50
1843-'44 .....	18, 588	18, 711	38	398	92	379	869	70
1844-'45 .....	16, 899	16, 960	18	534	214	210	958	116
1845-'46 .....	16, 411	16, 543	128	47	39	.....	86	282
1846-'47 .....	8, 645	8, 732	46	86	2	34	122	324
1847-'48 .....	6, 987	7, 197	172	273	19	36	328	318
1848-'49 .....	3, 287	3, 560	26	238	115	9	362	157
1849-'50 .....	3, 594	3, 851	383	575	20	136	731	191
1850-'51 .....	4, 061	4, 781	613	313	.....	4	317	25
1851-'52 .....	7, 854	8, 314	958	223	.....	.....	223	245
1852-'53 .....	3, 770	4, 265	461	527	11	.....	538	218
1853-'54 .....	5, 087	5, 678	.....	756	15	147	918	378

<sup>1</sup> Bourbon reported \$20 in 1846-'47; \$16 in 1848-'49; and \$91 in 1849-'50. Reported with Mauritius many years.

2.—*Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Cape of Good Hope. <sup>1</sup>	Mauritius and Bourbon. <sup>1</sup>	Mauritius. <sup>1</sup>	British East Indies. <sup>2</sup>	Australia. <sup>2</sup>	British West Indies.	British Guiana. <sup>3</sup>	British American Colonies.
1820-'21				60		3,600		13,846
1821-'22				94		3,512		825
1822-'23				25		12,663		1,106
1823-'24				99		17,448		4,476
1824-'25				123		20,756		1,740
1825-'26	5	19		66		18,611		500
1826-'27				123		6,907		1,338
1827-'28				384		917		1,898
1828-'29		16		216				434
1829-'30				53				816
1830-'31				72		3,639		986
1831-'32				173		9,090		1,347
1832-'33	4	15		214		11,969		3,600
1833-'34				461		6,180		1,054
1834-'35	80			70		7,886	78	3,319
1835-'36	169			435		8,715	137	2,356
1836-'37	180			76		12,638	712	504
1837-'38	46			596	14	11,626	15	2,266
1838-'39	364	326		282		11,758		754
1839-'40		57		81	20	10,426	201	2,747
1840-'41	70			340	137	9,530	357	4,893
1841-'42				664	98	7,898	23	4,439
1842-'43	77			293	18	7,087	7	1,842
1843-'44	120			324	32	20,057	528	3,446
1844-'45	61			1,048	30	24,014	136	4,968
1845-'46	33		94	682	49	26,970	993	4,514
1846-'47	53		28	330	41	32,148	4	3,456
1847-'48	62			763		24,467	1,077	1,796
1848-'49	157		229	546		13,583	10	222
1849-'50	179			254		10,725	147	353
1850-'51	33		102	494		9,250	567	515
1851-'52	266		103	752		11,724	1,506	132
1852-'53	43		175	423	5,368	4,775	483	1,131
1853-'54	538			1,152	8,924	107,482	399	1,645

<sup>1</sup>Malta, \$5 in 1848-'49; \$15 in 1851-'52; \$40 in 1852-'53; and \$10 in 1853-'54. Reported with Italy many years.

<sup>2</sup>British African ports, \$81 in 1824-'25; \$10 in 1830-'31; and \$100 in 1836-'37.

<sup>3</sup>Falkland Islands, \$24 in 1851-'52.

2.—*Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.			Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.			Holland and Dutch Colonies.	
	British Colonies.		Total Great Britain and British Colonies.		Holland.	Dutch East Indies.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch Guiana.	Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.
	Canada, &c. <sup>1</sup>	Total British Colonies.							
1820-'21	229	17,795	17,840	5,094	177	60	2,583	.....	2,820
1821-'22	55	4,806	5,283	7,083	.....	31	2,534	.....	2,565
1822-'23	14	14,165	14,181	6,003	.....	20	1,548	.....	1,568
1823-'24	192	22,125	22,213	6,585	.....	11	2,003	.....	2,014
1824-'25	4	23,028	23,217	3,485	5	15	1,168	.....	1,188
1825-'26	.....	19,859	19,104	4,457	13	.....	1,558	.....	1,571
1826-'27	.....	9,505	9,590	4,461	53	.....	2,209	.....	2,262
1827-'28	.....	3,328	3,552	4,909	5	35	859	.....	899
1828-'29	.....	797	840	2,614	8	.....	1,545	.....	1,553
1829-'30	.....	946	1,011	3,275	24	32	979	.....	1,035
1830-'31	.....	4,800	5,016	3,418	.....	10	1,256	.....	1,266
1831-'32	.....	10,883	10,923	3,786	5	23	611	.....	639
1832-'33	.....	15,873	16,036	4,607	20	26	923	65	1,034
1833-'34	.....	7,765	8,009	3,934	.....	57	1,067	46	1,170
1834-'35	.....	11,507	11,594	4,256	9	.....	1,249	18	1,276
1835-'36	.....	11,963	12,000	3,973	.....	18	1,064	72	1,154
1836-'37	.....	14,403	14,523	3,395	.....	.....	1,352	39	1,391
1837-'38	.....	14,697	14,738	1,930	4	26	999	52	1,081
1838-'39	.....	13,702	13,850	4,023	8	.....	1,593	157	1,808
1839-'40	.....	13,560	13,638	2,711	2	13	935	425	1,375
1840-'41	.....	15,423	15,483	3,680	3	6	1,124	7	1,140
1841-'42	.....	13,175	13,183	2,136	8	.....	792	159	959
1842-'43	.....	9,374	10,472	1,832	.....	.....	650	7	657
1843-'44	.....	34,577	35,446	2,941	.....	16	398	51	465
1844-'45	.....	29,373	30,331	2,665	10	13	899	27	949
1845-'46	.....	33,617	33,703	2,319	15	50	760	31	856
1846-'47	.....	36,384	36,506	3,683	.....	.....	852	87	939
1847-'48	.....	28,483	28,811	4,383	1	31	972	86	1,092
1848-'49	1,004	15,913	16,275	1,396	105	37	693	728	1,563
1849-'50	989	12,838	13,569	2,416	53	18	1,001	.....	1,072
1850-'51	591	11,579	11,894	4,038	221	.....	923	47	1,191
1851-'52	451	15,218	15,441	5,105	179	.....	756	32	967
1852-'53	1,305	13,961	14,499	4,079	497	.....	579	14	1,090
1853-'54	2,208	122,736	123,654	4,659	28	4	679	10	721

<sup>1</sup>The first five years includes "other British Colonies."

# 132 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING.

## 2.—Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Honduras and Cam- peachy.	Italy.			Mexico.	New Grenada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.	
		Italy and Malta.	Sicily.	Total Italy.				Portugal.	Capo de Verde Islands.
1820-'21.....	1, 191	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	161
1821-'22.....	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	119
1822-'23.....	1, 203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
1823-'24.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	353
1824-'25.....	176	3	.....	3	75	.....	3	.....	618
1825-'26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	13	6	264
1826-'27.....	66	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	72	.....	298
1827-'28.....	110	20	.....	20	610	.....	8	.....	624
1828-'29.....	47	5	.....	5	330	.....	2	1	534
1829-'30.....	212	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	.....	3	435
1830-'31.....	177	.....	.....	.....	1, 160	.....	2	25	237
1831-'32.....	6	2	.....	2	2, 251	.....	20	87	423
1832-'33.....	102	.....	.....	.....	1, 264	.....	.....	.....	359
1833-'34.....	151	.....	.....	.....	857	.....	.....	.....	360
1834-'35.....	437	.....	.....	.....	1, 404	.....	.....	11	376
1835-'36.....	221	.....	5	5	1, 060	.....	.....	.....	384
1836-'37.....	177	.....	.....	.....	1, 427	.....	.....	.....	326
1837-'38.....	241	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	.....	15	377
1838-'39.....	326	.....	8	8	147	69	.....	.....	615
1839-'40.....	250	.....	.....	.....	338	26	.....	237	286
1840-'41.....	482	9	.....	9	939	7	.....	158	212
1841-'42.....	296	.....	.....	.....	414	31	.....	131	484
1842-'43.....	331	2	.....	2	361	31	.....	.....	307
1843-'44.....	747	35	.....	35	376	3	.....	20	161
1844-'45.....	312	16	.....	16	505	12	710	2	631
1845-'46.....	811	.....	6	6	511	.....	.....	1	238
1846-'47.....	728	6	.....	6	90	51	.....	40	54
1847-'48.....	1, 053	.....	.....	.....	711	1	695	.....	683
1848-'49.....	384	123	4	127	604	332	110	21	128
1849-'50.....	604	9	.....	9	426	672	378	.....	154
1850-'51.....	351	88	331	419	704	1, 667	20	25	144
1851-'52.....	563	27	275	302	725	2, 306	100	.....	348
1852-'53.....	771	17	258	275	535	1, 896	919	.....	126
1853-'54.....	319	121	2	123	458	2, 288	1, 959	.....	160

NOTE.—Morocco, &c., \$28 in 1823-'24; \$24 in 1824; and \$11 in 1826-'27.

<sup>1</sup>Tuscany.

2.—*Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.			Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
	Fayal and other Azores.	Madeira.	Total Portugal and Possessions.	Spain.			Spanish Colonies.		
				Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total Spain.	Teneriffe and other Canaries.	Manilla and Philippine Islands.	Cuba.
1820-'21	198	568	933	.....	2	2	335	.....	23,311
1821-'22	564	482	1,187	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	24,512
1822-'23	496	257	918	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	21,396
1823-'24	692	403	1,532	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	23,939
1824-'25	.....	121	739	.....	.....	.....	392	10	24,725
1825-'26	70	262	602	2	.....	2	159	.....	22,879
1826-'27	404	397	1,099	21	75	96	318	.....	28,312
1827-'28	1,081	317	2,022	35	.....	35	13	.....	28,828
1828-'29	299	96	930	.....	1	1	166	.....	30,255
1829-'30	152	38	628	.....	46	46	181	.....	31,210
1830-'31	92	8	382	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	29,709
1831-'32	206	116	832	98	11	109	38	43	25,786
1832-'33	331	8	698	4	9	13	49	.....	30,638
1833-'34	260	153	773	.....	18	18	6	.....	29,305
1834-'35	379	433	1,119	149	27	176	122	.....	28,553
1835-'36	209	201	794	42	.....	42	237	.....	32,949
1836-'37	100	387	813	.....	3	3	83	.....	36,492
1837-'38	89	337	818	55	.....	55	117	.....	42,079
1838-'39	194	552	1,361	19	19	38	293	.....	39,977
1839-'40	230	158	911	2	26	28	47	.....	31,440
1840-'41	385	297	1,052	.....	36	36	109	.....	41,701
1841-'42	408	253	1,276	33	.....	33	68	.....	27,397
1842-'43	245	327	879	15	.....	15	96	.....	17,616
1843-'44	507	604	1,292	.....	.....	.....	123	151	25,640
1844-'45	49	330	1,012	.....	.....	.....	5	30	26,446
1845-'46	114	617	970	.....	27	27	83	200	26,941
1846-'47	298	274	666	10	141	151	81	.....	27,223
1847-'48	222	929	1,834	.....	1,286	1,286	277	.....	33,058
1848-'49	832	520	1,501	.....	708	708	146	10	24,962
1849-'50	787	245	1,211	874	609	1,483	390	.....	24,611
1850-'51	731	199	1,074	2,953	542	3,495	94	.....	54,491
1851-'52	441	466	1,255	1,840	642	2,482	264	.....	31,156
1852-'53	616	828	1,570	881	78	959	551	.....	28,700
1853-'54	285	24	469	491	578	1,069	237	.....	133,033

"Europe" indefinitely stated \$25 in 1842-'43; *Russia*, \$57 in 1824-'25; \$2 in 1838-'39; \$4 in 1843-'44; and \$101 in 1846-'47; *Uruguay*, \$1,204 in 1852-'53, and \$3,662 in 1853-'54.

2.—*Exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.			In- West Swedish dies. <sup>1</sup>	Texas, Republic of.	Turkey and the Le- vant.	Venezuela.	Country stated indefinitely.	
	Spanish Colonies.		Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.					Asia.	Africa gener- ally.
	Other Spanish West Indies.	Total Spanish Colonies.							
1820-'21.....	2, 298	26, 265	26, 267	3, 175	.....	.....	.....	5	215
1821-'22.....	2, 034	30, 358	30, 358	2, 111	.....	.....	.....	66	92
1822-'23.....	3, 669	26, 229	26, 229	1, 763	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
1823-'24.....	2, 869	28, 506	28, 506	1, 460	.....	.....	.....	.....	213
1824-'25.....	2, 900	28, 027	28, 027	1, 648	.....	.....	.....	21	265
1825-'26.....	2, 355	25, 393	25, 395	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	269
1826-'27.....	3, 183	31, 813	31, 909	2, 193	.....	.....	.....	.....	522
1827-'28.....	2, 011	30, 852	30, 887	6, 446	.....	.....	.....	3	368
1828-'29.....	2, 539	32, 960	32, 961	3, 520	.....	.....	.....	19	317
1829-'30.....	2, 844	34, 235	34, 281	2, 764	.....	.....	.....	3	292
1830-'31.....	2, 945	32, 843	32, 843	839	.....	10	.....	.....	80
1831-'32.....	2, 197	28, 064	28, 173	489	.....	.....	.....	5	410
1832-'33.....	3, 582	34, 289	34, 302	356	.....	20	.....	5	264
1833-'34.....	4, 252	33, 563	33, 581	211	.....	.....	.....	9	306
1834-'35.....	4, 877	33, 552	33, 728	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	263
1835-'36.....	5, 693	38, 879	38, 921	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
1836-'37.....	5, 770	42, 345	42, 348	106	4, 204	.....	.....	.....	198
1837-'38.....	3, 756	45, 947	46, 002	43	1, 930	.....	.....	4	675
1838-'39.....	4, 617	44, 887	44, 925	39	2, 904	.....	180	6	859
1839-'40.....	8, 646	40, 133	40, 161	4	2, 651	.....	114	13	253
1840-'41.....	6, 175	47, 985	48, 021	30	1, 045	2	223	112	383
1841-'42.....	86, 531	113, 996	114, 029	68	527	.....	250	11	547
1842-'43.....	1, 732	19, 444	19, 489	150	13	.....	111	.....	342
1843-'44.....	4, 916	30, 830	30, 830	68	231	.....	263	36	1, 249
1844-'45.....	3, 980	30, 461	30, 461	40	532	.....	236	2	816
1845-'46.....	4, 422	31, 646	31, 673	109	1, 368	58	399	9	670
1846-'47.....	5, 582	32, 886	33, 037	4	.....	.....	237	2	855
1847-'48.....	4, 502	37, 837	39, 123	159	.....	.....	160	7	1, 518
1848-'49.....	1, 337	26, 455	27, 163	114	.....	.....	100	7	869
1849-'50.....	2, 651	27, 653	29, 136	42	.....	.....	378	29	711
1850-'51.....	4, 207	58, 792	62, 287	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	1, 218
1851-'52.....	3, 319	34, 739	37, 221	265	.....	33	417	.....	1, 202
1852-'53.....	3, 084	32, 335	34, 294	1, 000	.....	.....	326	1	1, 374
1853-'54.....	2, 320	135, 590	136, 659	7	.....	.....	397	.....	1, 481

*Spanish American Colonies*, \$321 in 1820-'21; \$3,502 in 1821-'22; \$1,047 in 1822-'23; and \$1,576 in 1823-'24.  
<sup>1</sup>All *Swedish West Indies*, excepting \$14 in 1848-'49, and \$7 in 1853-'54.

*Countries stated indefinitely.*

Years.	Northwest Coast.	South America generally.	"South Seas."	West Indies.	Years.	South America generally.	"South Seas."	West Indies.
1820-'21.....	63	.....	2	2, 422	1837-'38.....	.....	25	1, 245
1821-'22.....	27	.....	2	897	1838-'39.....	71	120	851
1822-'23.....	.....	.....	35	1, 029	1839-'40.....	82	3	863
1823-'24.....	23	.....	19	1, 210	1840-'41.....	381	94	1, 013
1824-'25.....	.....	1, 830	26	1, 867	1841-'42.....	731	245	1, 329
1825-'26.....	30	1, 063	4	968	1842-'43.....	48	.....	1, 119
1826-'27.....	40	712	.....	1, 417	1843-'44.....	914	203	1, 069
1827-'28.....	50	726	73	1, 231	1844-'45.....	487	77	900
1828-'29.....	.....	603	.....	735	1845-'46.....	300	472	526
1829-'30.....	43	10	8	661	1846-'47.....	220	297	485
1830-'31.....	22	.....	.....	716	1847-'48.....	165	242	695
1831-'32.....	93	.....	103	735	1848-'49.....	630	532	168
1832-'33.....	50	.....	11	2, 577	1849-'50.....	663	591	44
1833-'34.....	13	.....	9	1, 835	1850-'51.....	289	600	161
1834-'35.....	45	.....	73	1, 900	1851-'52.....	1, 005	9, 102	140
1835-'36.....	61	.....	28	789	1852-'53.....	41	1, 340	161
1836-'37.....	.....	.....	41	847	1853-'54.....	184	1, 594	324

## General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.

Years.	Europe.				Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	South America.			West Indies.	Mexico, Central America, &c.	Other North American ports.	Uncertain.
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Continental ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total.				Atlantic ports.	Pacific ports.	Total.				
1820-'21	12	337	177	526	215	127	1,262	490	.....	490	57,685	1,191	14,138	323
1821-'22	71	801	.....	872	92	193	1,475	622	.....	622	60,031	527	907	3,504
1822-'23	60	337	.....	397	125	128	1,035	217	.....	217	59,307	1,203	1,120	1,082
1823-'24	501	1,113	.....	1,614	241	129	1,570	460	.....	460	68,287	142	4,690	1,595
1824-'25	15	264	5	284	427	250	1,131	1,729	8	3,567	69,902	461	1,744	26
1825-'26	7	914	13	934	311	151	755	1,559	14	2,636	69,825	662	530	4
1826-'27	23	1,448	53	1,524	533	384	1,417	1,440	390	3,548	73,494	983	1,378	.....
1827-'28	61	392	7	460	368	327	2,035	2,443	363	3,532	77,017	1,122	1,948	73
1828-'29	5	294	8	307	317	88	1,095	2,296	97	2,996	69,265	599	434	.....
1829-'30	1	279	24	304	411	115	806	2,016	97	2,123	61,814	893	659	8
1830-'31	.....	408	.....	408	90	197	556	2,418	186	2,604	58,652	1,613	1,008	.....
1831-'32	111	522	24	657	410	370	783	1,961	92	2,053	59,453	2,672	1,440	103
1832-'33	4	424	170	598	268	527	747	3,016	99	3,109	66,468	1,637	3,650	11
1833-'34	20	897	5	922	306	165	779	2,820	47	2,867	62,458	1,059	1,067	9
1834-'35	178	614	16	208	343	508	1,310	4,098	60	4,158	141,444	2,091	3,364	73
1835-'36	67	485	6	558	481	122	1,031	4,017	109	4,126	66,351	1,464	2,417	28
1836-'37	.....	818	7	825	478	651	896	3,762	271	4,033	77,393	1,771	4,708	41
1837-'38	55	445	4	504	721	336	920	3,201	360	3,561	76,113	578	4,196	25
1838-'39	27	715	189	931	1,223	553	1,654	5,043	423	5,537	76,525	589	3,658	120
1839-'40	2	394	7	403	253	563	721	3,561	156	3,799	71,517	797	5,398	3
1840-'41	59	374	42	475	453	974	1,003	5,724	455	6,560	75,377	1,444	6,953	94
1841-'42	35	429	63	527	547	693	1,211	8,196	435	9,362	143,825	793	5,010	245
1842-'43	17	1,362	14	1,397	520	356	995	1,983	203	2,234	41,677	720	1,885	.....
1843-'44	37	1,080	48	1,165	1,369	1,514	1,395	5,173	441	6,532	75,116	1,135	3,723	203
1844-'45	55	1,098	35	1,188	1,221	1,093	1,015	5,584	1,228	7,299	77,823	858	5,500	77
1845-'46	6	528	164	698	703	1,416	1,052	6,650	774	7,724	80,604	1,388	5,882	472
1846-'47	74	714	46	834	1,145	1,363	707	2,083	397	2,700	79,678	886	3,456	297
1847-'48	71	2,076	209	2,356	1,631	1,066	2,111	11,128	1,792	13,085	76,768	1,815	1,918	242
1848-'49	319	1,329	364	2,012	1,026	1,135	1,626	10,410	1,191	12,237	46,481	1,156	1,254	532
1849-'50	966	1,705	820	3,491	890	1,229	1,576	16,216	3,454	20,333	45,199	1,110	1,342	591
1850-'51	3,646	1,363	1,079	6,088	1,251	1,674	1,168	9,489	119	9,897	78,125	1,442	1,126	600
1851-'52	2,461	1,299	1,378	5,138	1,468	15,161	1,519	13,922	1,492	16,419	63,021	2,402	583	9,126
1852-'53	1,349	1,176	968	3,493	1,417	11,653	2,121	9,634	2,948	12,673	46,992	1,661	2,670	1,341
1853-'54	941	2,148	38	3,127	2,019	1,689	806	10,576	4,833	15,587	254,569	976	3,853	1,594

(b.) By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67.

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Central American States.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55	6,434	\$123,539	16	\$400	9,308	\$163,838	884	\$13,530
1855-'56	8,902	154,532	114	3,412	5,185	75,256	481	8,824
1856-'57	12,976	185,074	10	173	5,743	87,040	274	4,885
1857-'58	11,292	179,649	9	212	5,673	81,065	161	8,050
1858-'59	15,157	256,689	.....	.....	17,485	317,326	304	4,035
1859-'60	8,191	148,565	24	1,513	9,716	144,899	271	2,925
1860-'61	15,167	270,980	.....	.....	4,766	75,092	326	5,450
1861-'62	15,961	247,940	.....	.....	4,935	71,709	184	4,655
1862-'63	22,154	449,510	255	16,968	1,774	34,977	322	9,346
1863-'64	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	119	6,681	2,675	81,808	146	7,410
1864-'65	15,538	502,302	873	62,572	3,202	102,299	89	3,898
1865-'66	8,740	288,511	100	10,850	1,096	36,704	31	1,448
1866-'67	11,907	312,123	50	1,537	4,307	112,047	.....	.....

Austria, 3 M (\$80) in 1860-'61; Bolivia, 136 M (\$2,594) in 1858-'59; Nicaragua, 154 M (\$3,712) in 1866-'67.

<sup>1</sup>Argentine Republic and Uruguay, 14,330 M (\$322,677) in 1863-'64.

(b.) By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.

Years.	Chili.		China.		Denmark and Danish Colonies.			
					Denmark.		Danish West Indies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	3,532	\$79,566	313	\$6,498	.....	.....	2,221	\$36,154
1855-'56 .....	3,615	72,696	835	15,232	3	\$60	1,833	25,761
1856-'57 .....	9,796	207,119	75	2,495	5	77	7,368	142,263
1857-'58 .....	8,383	184,641	1,972	32,465	22	122	2,097	29,677
1858-'59 .....	4,194	106,242	1,743	40,538	.....	.....	2,263	31,188
1859-'60 .....	3,853	79,706	1,282	22,978	9	153	1,857	27,635
1860-'61 .....	2,030	48,844	1,214	25,524	3	48	2,118	28,533
1861-'62 .....	3,260	72,974	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	2,451	66,011	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	4,517	124,650	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	8,023	215,768	3,199	53,991	.....	.....	1,844	50,006
1865-'66 .....	1,200	29,761	1,398	18,984	.....	.....	1,833	39,519
1866-'67 .....	3,153	55,047	1,949	35,318	.....	.....	1,301	26,036

Years.	Denmark and Danish Colonies.		Ecuador.		France and French Colonies.			
	Total.				France (Atlantic ports).		France (Mediterranean ports).	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	2, 221	\$36, 154	39	\$780	1, 545	\$29, 972	1, 588	\$27, 265
1855-'56 .....	1, 836	25, 821	.....	.....	2, 369	34, 371	1, 087	13, 140
1856-'57 .....	7, 373	142, 340	3	105	1, 785	29, 712	1, 240	14, 970
1857-'58 .....	2, 119	29, 799	120	5, 000	1, 739	29, 394	412	7, 415
1858-'59 .....	2, 263	31, 188	211	4, 500	59	1, 689	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	1, 866	27, 788	205	4, 190	626	10, 191	41	1, 558
1860-'61 .....	2, 121	28, 581	.....	.....	783	10, 599	431	11, 303
1861-'62 .....	1, 334	17, 016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	1, 363	20, 695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	1, 186	22, 106	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	1, 844	50, 006	.....	.....	118	1, 400	124	1, 547
1865-'66 .....	1, 833	36, 519	.....	.....	131	25, 822	.....	.....
1866-'67 .....	1, 301	26, 036	100	2, 800	328	6, 133	169	2, 382

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	France (total).		French Possessions in Africa.		French West Indies.		French Guiana.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	3,133	\$57,237	.....	.....	8,218	\$123,910	618	\$10,856
1855-'56 .....	3,456	47,511	.....	.....	6,495	87,383	203	4,115
1856-'57 .....	3,025	44,682	.....	.....	16,521	217,604	326	5,561
1857-'58 .....	2,151	36,809	188	\$3,295	10,894	146,979	7	96
1858-'59 .....	59	1,689	455	7,706	6,093	82,319	71	698
1859-'60 .....	667	11,749	297	4,268	5,256	73,475	53	1,153
1860-'61 .....	1,114	11,902	211	3,971	4,479	62,076	62	1,186
1861-'62 .....	665	21,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	25	1,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	884	19,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	242	2,947	541	17,727	2,164	57,005	81	2,498
1865-'66 .....	131	25,822	735	17,365	875	27,133	241	7,776
1866-'67 .....	497	8,565	596	16,331	1,684	44,818	43	1,474

<sup>1</sup> China and Japan, 3,223 M (\$84,478) in 1861-'62; 4,438 M (\$116,383) in 1862-'63; and 6,088 M (\$134,595) in 1863-'64.

<sup>2</sup> See Peru.

(b.) By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.				Germany.			
	French Possessions in North America.		Total France and French Colonies. <sup>1</sup>		Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	236	\$4, 767	12, 205	\$196, 770	786	\$13, 442	21	\$412
1855-'56 .....	126	1, 178	10, 280	140, 187	536	14, 194	17	835
1856-'57 .....	107	1, 076	19, 979	269, 623	687	10, 640	742	13, 933
1857-'58 .....	281	2, 806	13, 521	189, 985	968	20, 599	157	6, 083
1858-'59 .....	1, 147	4, 932	7, 825	97, 344	505	5, 361	392	5, 606
1859-'60 .....	185	1, 890	6, 458	92, 535	580	7, 703	92	885
1860-'61 .....	199	2, 332	6, 065	81, 467	936	16, 844	.....	.....
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	2, 947	50, 534	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	2, 074	34, 268	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	2, 210	48, 680	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	466	8, 805	3, 494	36, 982	.....	.....	294	16, 688
1865-'66 .....	216	5, 076	2, 200	83, 172	237	17, 183	76	6, 000
1866-'67 .....	120	3, 006	2, 940	74, 194	17	500	6	300

Years.	Germany.		Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	Total Germany. <sup>2</sup>		England.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	860	\$14, 789	1, 262	\$28, 812	.....	.....	245	\$2, 402
1855-'56 .....	553	14, 029	1, 736	34, 740	181	\$8, 132	161	4, 803
1856-'57 .....	1, 429	24, 573	4, 821	74, 766	120	1, 809	2, 665	33, 101
1857-'58 .....	1, 125	26, 682	1, 754	27, 882	70	1, 150	1, 143	16, 866
1858-'59 .....	897	10, 967	5, 584	89, 417	16	253	1, 414	21, 436
1859-'60 .....	672	8, 588	12, 312	161, 015	2, 063	33, 627	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	936	16, 844	14, 063	152, 507	1, 417	11, 010	3, 306	31, 671
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	125	5, 524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	697	11, 728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	294	16, 688	11, 690	346, 101	49	7, 607	3, 809	96, 394
1865-'66 .....	313	23, 183	5, 971	119, 889	.....	.....	869	17, 452
1866-'67 .....	23	800	5, 999	132, 123	2	32	350	6, 000

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Total British Isles.		Gibraltar.		Malta.		British West Indies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1, 557	\$31, 214	515	\$10, 770	20	\$472	\$15, 944	\$227, 410
1855-'56 .....	2, 078	47, 675	990	12, 988	.....	.....	10, 416	141, 293
1856-'57 .....	7, 606	109, 676	36	616	5	108	22, 668	300, 544
1857-'58 .....	2, 967	45, 898	61	1, 742	.....	.....	15, 051	213, 163
1858-'59 .....	7, 014	111, 106	101	1, 304	40	490	13, 875	193, 165
1859-'60 .....	14, 375	194, 682	273	4, 165	150	1, 500	12, 390	170, 959
1860-'61 .....	18, 779	195, 188	198	5, 871	49	875	11, 018	158, 886
1861-'62 .....	14, 925	137, 236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	21, 166	194, 768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	10, 908	211, 711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	15, 548	450, 102	284	9, 386	103	1, 100	5, 471	139, 862
1865-'66 .....	6, 840	137, 341	330	7, 578	.....	.....	6, 767	203, 083
1866-'67 .....	6, 351	138, 155	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 934	352, 119

<sup>1</sup> Includes the following, reported as "French West Indies and Colonies," viz: 2,282 M (\$29,485) in 1861-'62; 2,049 M (\$33,089) in 1862-'63; and 1,326 (\$28,766) in 1863-'64.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3 M (\$935) reported in 1854-'55 as "Other German ports."

(b.) By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Guiana.		British Honduras.		Canada.		Other British Possessions in North America.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1,199	\$18,036	1,230	\$23,200	2,953	\$24,887	1,461	\$29,792
1855-'56 .....	1,068	14,681	872	16,035	6,164	63,235	1,254	22,396
1856-'57 .....	4,059	53,273	945	16,625	85,645	864,103	2,790	44,023
1857-'58 .....	668	9,754	732	14,953	27,478	331,067	2,147	26,385
1858-'59 .....	1,488	20,471	595	10,798	1,014	13,562	5,118	105,066
1859-'60 .....	682	10,621	757	12,605	991	16,370	1,448	31,321
1860-'61 .....	196	3,090	172	3,688	1,326	38,476	547	8,937
1861-'62 .....								
1862-'63 .....								
1863-'64 .....								
1864-'65 .....	1,536	38,284	455	15,044	3,744	64,079	1,307	23,435
1865-'66 .....	365	10,559	502	14,150	3,613	49,023	1,052	22,966
1866-'67 .....	171	4,165	263	7,563	1,243	47,845	1,129	20,521

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Possessions in Africa.		British East Indies.		Australia.		Total Great Britain and British Colonies. <sup>1</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	414	\$9,616	1,750	\$36,622	12,640	\$335,597	39,633	\$707,824
1855-'56 .....	1,004	15,647	936	17,237	8,111	199,969	32,893	528,760
1856-'57 .....	1,549	34,947	1,848	33,690	8,293	214,892	135,444	1,649,774
1857-'58 .....	389	7,450	1,972	38,411	24,396	565,884	75,932	1,228,322
1858-'59 .....	1,305	31,150	1,884	36,278	17,925	469,435	50,359	887,759
1859-'60 .....	1,992	39,951	2,370	42,605	16,056	376,511	51,489	869,969
1860-'61 .....	1,011	25,755	1,964	35,206	6,374	154,268	41,634	621,303
1861-'62 .....							44,814	669,331
1862-'63 .....							48,178	811,485
1863-'64 .....							41,299	932,306
1864-'65 .....	1,911	49,053	2,105	71,679	14,169	379,048	46,633	1,241,072
1865-'66 .....	1,015	23,612	1,765	35,889	9,315	227,601	31,564	731,802
1866-'67 .....	1,026	34,106	223	6,098	7,884	200,186	32,224	810,758

*Ionian Republic*, in 1857-'58, 71 M (\$1,270), included in totals with Great Britain and British Colonies.<sup>1</sup> Includes the following, reported more generally than as indicated in this table:

	1861-'62.		1862-'63.		1863-'64.	
"Canada and British North American Possessions" .....	7,481	\$69,708	6,037	\$71,996	5,017	\$72,977
"British East Indies and Australia" .....	13,072	318,619	14,421	400,137	16,955	444,008
"British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America" .....	7,790	113,277	5,060	111,964	6,700	153,838
"British Possessions in Africa and the Mediterranean" .....	1,546	30,491	1,494	32,620	1,719	49,772

(b.) By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.

Years.	Hayti.		Holland and Dutch Colonies.					
			Holland.		Dutch West Indies.		Dutch Guiana.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	3,237	\$60,647	658	\$16,029	724	\$12,059	765	\$11,562
1855-'56 .....	3,486	58,069	887	18,578	854	25,195	474	7,308
1856-'57 .....	3,978	64,721	613	9,815	2,939	39,302	2,167	30,159
1857-'58 .....	4,431	64,133	490	7,703	1,048	15,833	1,521	23,704
1858-'59 .....	2,997	52,308	582	7,338	1,369	20,596	240	2,743
1859-'60 .....	3,130	52,619	223	3,000	415	6,839	762	10,906
1860-'61 .....	2,863	51,776	.....	.....	970	15,782	378	5,330
1861-'62 .....	<sup>(1)</sup>	<sup>(1)</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	<sup>(1)</sup>	<sup>(1)</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	<sup>(1)</sup>	<sup>(1)</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	7,651	247,721	141	4,560	609	14,221	1,540	40,507
1865-'66 .....	6,303	166,431	200	20,236	546	11,791	656	14,209
1866-'67 .....	4,835	108,133	.....	.....	1,204	24,886	646	17,761

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				Italy.			
	Dutch East Indies.		Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.		Sardinia.		Two Sicilies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	.....	.....	2,147	\$39,650	280	\$5,765	.....	.....
1855-'56 .....	85	\$1,966	2,300	53,047	2	46	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	.....	.....	35,719	79,276	270	5,100	243	3,088
1857-'58 .....	15	638	3,074	47,878	31	518	359	5,896
1858-'59 .....	105	2,555	2,296	33,232	.....	.....	1,227	14,446
1859-'60 .....	12	251	1,412	20,996	.....	.....	903	19,436
1860-'61 .....	39	525	1,387	21,637	.....	.....	486	8,574
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	1,006	13,792	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	955	17,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	1,426	14,383	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	45	1,516	2,335	7,804	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	99	2,409	1,501	28,645	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 434	<sup>2</sup> 11,486
1866-'67 .....	250	8,236	2,100	50,883	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 80	<sup>2</sup> 1,364

Years.	Total Italy.		Japan.		Mexico.		New Grenada.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	280	\$5,765	.....	.....	1,440	\$22,588	1,310	\$23,239
1855-'56 .....	2	46	.....	.....	1,332	16,549	2,096	39,577
1856-'57 .....	513	8,188	.....	.....	2,617	38,669	1,658	32,139
1857-'58 .....	1,118	17,942	.....	.....	2,013	29,781	1,106	22,870
1858-'59 .....	1,227	14,446	.....	.....	1,879	35,096	1,155	22,579
1859-'60 .....	903	10,436	.....	.....	1,932	35,755	798	17,328
1860-'61 .....	486	8,574	80	\$1,971	919	16,134	1,136	23,101
1861-'62 .....	387	6,297	<sup>(3)</sup>	<sup>(3)</sup>	1,255	22,200	<sup>(4)</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup>
1862-'63 .....	56	1,660	<sup>(3)</sup>	<sup>(3)</sup>	3,917	101,157	<sup>(4)</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup>
1863-'64 .....	88	2,226	<sup>(3)</sup>	<sup>(3)</sup>	7,116	215,111	<sup>(4)</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup>
1864-'65 .....	11	225	26	1,693	6,480	229,435	1,046	43,984
1865-'66 .....	506	14,206	.....	.....	2,591	62,952	675	18,098
1866-'67 .....	406	10,724	125	3,443	2,625	60,702	<sup>5</sup> 1,424	<sup>5</sup> 43,330

*Austrian Italy*, 728 M (\$11,528) in 1857-'58; *Tuscany*, 215 M (\$3,675) in 1854-'55; *Liberia*, 270 M (\$9,438) in 1864-'65; 80 M (\$1,600) in 1865-'66; and 30 M (\$778) in 1866-'67.

<sup>1</sup> See note to *San Domingo*.

<sup>2</sup> *Sicily*.

<sup>3</sup> See note to *China*.

<sup>4</sup> See note to *Venezuela*.

<sup>5</sup> *United States of Colombia*.

(b.) *By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67.—Continued.*

Years.	Peru.		Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.					
			Portugal.		Azores.		Cape de Verde Islands.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1, 387	\$29, 849	135	\$3, 620	476	\$11, 147	217	\$4, 284
1855-'56 .....	2, 428	45, 786	525	9, 655	898	12, 111	221	3, 944
1856-'57 .....	1, 876	38, 147	331	4, 806	1, 216	16, 761	73	1, 192
1857-'58 .....	1, 020	22, 195	185	1, 854	990	14, 822	187	3, 114
1858-'59 .....	2, 487	52, 652	263	16, 766	2, 223	30, 537	182	3, 781
1859-'60 .....	2, 451	73, 070	305	16, 108	1, 352	20, 288	315	3, 910
1860-'61 .....	759	14, 498	47	944	761	10, 826	52	555
1861-'62 .....	4, 872	100, 225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	1, 463	141, 288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	4, 086	84, 441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	6, 659	135, 241	10	580	1, 165	32, 827	24	623
1865-'66 .....	8, 042	128, 338	108	5, 723	1, 009	25, 700	51	1, 144
1866-'67 .....	3, 899	85, 308	1	19	897	21, 973	286	9, 415

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.				San Domingo. <sup>2</sup>		Sandwich Islands.	
	Madeira.		Total.					
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	604	\$11, 961	1, 432	\$31, 012	1, 420	\$25, 035	2, 253	\$35, 450
1855-'56 .....	82	1, 663	1, 726	27, 373	1, 027	11, 230	1, 760	30, 515
1856-'57 .....	437	6, 339	2, 057	29, 098	2, 450	21, 011	1, 014	22, 541
1857-'58 .....	38	800	1, 400	20, 590	818	14, 186	2, 073	39, 412
1858-'59 .....	134	2, 342	2, 802	53, 426	294	5, 690	838	18, 478
1859-'60 .....	281	3, 915	2, 253	44, 221	1, 373	23, 670	337	8, 761
1860-'61 .....	409	5, 102	1, 269	17, 427	1, 204	19, 612	189	5, 038
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	2, 200	32, 319	.....	.....	1, 190	10, 429
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	1, 379	43, 936	.....	.....	857	19, 360
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	1, 240	23, 694	.....	.....	2, 866	30, 692
1864-'65 .....	475	13, 174	1, 674	47, 204	421	11, 838	4, 070	48, 909
1865-'66 .....	307	6, 563	1, 475	38, 133	473	13, 673	6, 140	90, 880
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	1, 284	31, 407	445	11, 685	4, 643	59, 157

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						Canary Islands.	
	Spain (Atlantic ports).		Spain (Mediterra- nean ports).		Total Spain.			
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	85	\$2, 229	1, 860	\$36, 134	1, 945	\$38, 363	497	\$10, 522
1855-'56 .....	1, 411	21, 505	1, 253	19, 139	2, 664	40, 644	467	7, 109
1856-'57 .....	1, 171	19, 547	2, 152	29, 472	3, 323	49, 019	2, 635	36, 724
1857-'58 .....	1, 419	21, 363	1, 847	25, 316	3, 266	46, 679	832	13, 094
1858-'59 .....	708	11, 482	1, 028	15, 276	1, 736	26, 758	2, 424	37, 663
1859-'60 .....	1, 756	28, 242	1, 631	25, 259	3, 387	53, 501	812	13, 263
1860-'61 .....	1, 038	26, 738	938	15, 943	1, 976	42, 681	515	8, 644
1861-'62 .....					548	8, 229		
1862-'63 .....					291	5, 883		
1863-'64 .....					2, 423	46, 874		
1864-'65 .....					105	2, 409	230	6, 194
1865-'66 .....	446	20, 973	983	34, 576	1, 429	55, 549	1, 221	27, 142
1866-'67 .....	1, 418	41, 088	2, 445	69, 579	3, 863	110, 667	375	9, 478

*Russia*, on Baltic and White Seas, 60 M (\$2,150) in 1858-'59.*Russia*, Asiatic, 12 M (\$400) in 1858-'59.*Russian-America*, 6 M (\$360) in 1857-'58; 20 M (\$700) in 1866-'67.<sup>1</sup> *Peru and Ecuador.*<sup>2</sup> The returns for 1861-'62, 1862-'63, and 1863-'64, are for Hayti and San Domingo.

(b.) By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
	Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Spanish West Indies.		Philippine Islands.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55	36,801	\$556,601	3,886	\$59,955				
1855-'56	31,934	425,286	4,383	65,404				
1856-'57	68,463	876,142	4,443	117,504				
1857-'58	64,744	874,734	6,327	89,530			18	\$498
1858-'59	62,863	873,644	5,739	81,601				
1859-'60	55,063	783,069	5,274	76,218			22	760
1860-'61	32,971	491,365	3,619	53,265			51	1,000
1861-'62					25,059	\$354,330		
1862-'63					25,559	450,532		
1863-'64					32,904	735,337		
1864-'65	31,203	845,033	6,156	142,323			63	503
1865-'66	31,832	760,523	3,152	83,093				
1866-'67	31,336	710,626	4,920	110,916				

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		Sweden and Norway.		Turkey and Turkish Possessions.			
	Total Spain and colonies.		Swedish West Indies. <sup>1</sup>		Turkey in Europe, &c.		Turkey in Asia.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55	43,129	\$665,440	40	\$35,780				
1855-'56	39,448	538,443	42	674			48	\$694
1856-'57	78,804	1,030,389	38	630	3	\$100	37	742
1857-'58	75,187	1,024,535	87	1,440			9	156
1858-'59	72,762	1,018,966	73	1,166			92	1,450
1859-'60	64,558	926,811	56	841	55	916	147	2,730
1860-'61	39,132	596,955	18	660			21	350
1861-'62	25,607	362,559	10	148	256	22,000		
1862-'63	25,850	456,415	10	180				
1863-'64	35,327	782,211						
1864-'65	43,951	996,462					78	2,776
1865-'66	37,634	926,307	20	802			20	433
1866-'67	40,494	841,687			229	2930	133	1,923

Years.	Turkey and Turkish Possessions.		Uruguay.		Venezuela. <sup>3</sup>		Country uncertain.	
	Total Turkey and Turkish Possessions.						Africa.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55			9, 152	\$180, 550	476	\$9, 900	1, 220	\$24, 157
1855-'56	48	\$694	4, 453	74, 461	340	6, 698	1, 113	19, 888
1856-'57	40	842	5, 822	101, 935	621	12, 408	1, 322	22, 472
1857-'58	9	156	3, 574	66, 725	265	5, 719	1, 362	61, 749
1858-'59	92	1, 450	5, 885	103, 232	490	9, 478	992	15, 505
1859-'60	202	3, 646	4, 617	76, 918	168	3, 320	2, 381	36, 496
1860-'61	71	2, 350	6, 684	110, 265	217	4, 480	1, 185	22, 691
1861-'62	5	70	6, 948	107, 546	41, 440	431, 749	1, 679	32, 575
1862-'63	146	2, 362	7, 874	162, 596	42, 241	442, 558	735	14, 598
1863-'64	2	120	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	41, 798	459, 049	157	5, 528
1864-'65	78	2, 776	6, 628	152, 877	319	10, 453	8	194
1865-'66	20	433	3, 598	66, 524	284	11, 475	50	2, 110
1866-'67	162	2, 853	9, 823	233, 438	160	6, 844	182	4, 308

<sup>1</sup> To Sweden and Norway, 5 M (\$75) in 1854-'55, and 1 M (\$68) in 1858-'59. The remainder in these columns are to Swedish West Indies.

<sup>2</sup> Egypt.

<sup>3</sup> The returns for 1861-'62, 1862-'63, and 1863-'64 include New Grenada.

<sup>4</sup> New Grenada and Venezuela, 1,440 M (\$31,749) in 1861-'62; 2,241 M (\$42,558) in 1862-'63; 1,798 M (\$59,049) in 1863-'64.

<sup>5</sup> See note to Argentine Republic.

(b.) *By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.*

Years.	Country uncertain.			
	Asia and Pacific islands.		Whale fisheries.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	46	\$961	89	\$1,886
1855-'56 .....			33	2,107
1856-'57 .....	21	468	7,513	24,528
1857-'58 .....			12	333
1858-'59 .....	172	4,521	7	171
1859-'60 .....	271	6,806	23	267
1860-'61 .....	481	11,758		
1861-'62 .....	1,061	8,510		
1862-'63 .....	379	7,144		
1863-'64 .....	1,211	25,785		
1864-'65 .....	152	3,881		
1865-'66 .....	2,141	26,994		
1866-'67 .....	901	13,917		

Years.	General total.		General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
			Europe (Mediterranean).		Europe (Atlantic ports).		Europe (northern ports).	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	144,718	\$2,544,065	3,963	\$73,311	3,787	\$77,805	1,589	\$31,293
1855-'56 .....	126,330	1,987,302	2,390	33,019	7,373	126,194	1,557	37,079
1856-'57 .....	309,165	4,170,636	3,950	53,580	10,929	164,357	2,057	34,638
1857-'58 .....	217,861	3,428,530	3,957	52,399	6,371	103,251	1,646	34,719
1858-'59 .....	197,099	3,317,298	2,387	31,662	8,145	142,347	1,540	20,523
1859-'60 .....	170,922	2,777,919	2,927	42,399	17,335	253,388	928	13,254
1860-'61 .....	132,332	2,072,949	1,878	39,125	20,845	219,340	939	16,892
1861-'62 .....	129,243	2,015,982	392	6,367	17,125	169,555		
1862-'63 .....	135,901	2,605,381	202	4,022	22,545	238,704	370	22,492
1863-'64 .....	132,298	3,064,264	90	2,346	12,148	235,405	816	18,409
1864-'65 .....	158,774	4,340,664	316	5,649	15,960	461,468	1,308	83,820
1865-'66 .....	120,013	2,882,572	1,509	49,215	7,855	197,437	613	54,269
1866-'67 .....	131,666	3,103,669	3,182	85,538	8,098	185,445	73	2,337

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	Total Europe.		Africa.		Asia and Pacific ports.		Atlantic islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	5,376	\$109,098	1,634	\$33,773	17,002	\$435,128	1,794	\$37,914
1855-'56 .....	10,930	163,273	2,117	35,535	11,727	264,919	1,668	24,827
1856-'57 .....	12,986	198,995	2,871	57,449	11,251	274,086	4,361	61,016
1857-'58 .....	8,017	134,970	1,939	72,494	30,446	667,308	2,047	31,830
1858-'59 .....	9,685	162,870	2,758	54,361	22,679	572,205	4,963	74,323
1859-'60 .....	18,263	266,642	4,670	80,715	20,359	238,672	2,760	41,376
1860-'61 .....	21,784	236,232	2,407	52,417	10,312	223,532	1,767	25,127
1861-'62 .....	17,790	190,601	3,219	63,066	18,626	412,036		
1862-'63 .....	20,940	262,375	2,229	47,218	20,105	543,024		
1863-'64 .....	13,848	273,728	1,876	55,300	27,120	635,080		
1864-'65 .....	17,373	547,697	2,730	76,412	23,829	561,220	1,894	52,818
1865-'66 .....	8,468	251,726	1,880	44,687	18,869	402,757	2,588	60,549
1866-'67 .....	8,171	187,782	1,834	55,223	15,974	326,355	1,658	40,866

(b.) *By Quantities and Values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1866-'67—Continued.*

Years.	General summary by coasts and grand divisions.							
	West Indies.		South America (Atlantic ports).		South America (Pacific ports).		Total South America.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	73,253	\$1,114,039	28,497	\$529,958	4,958	\$110,195	33,455	\$640,153
1855-'56 .....	60,944	847,603	22,247	369,320	6,043	118,482	28,290	487,802
1856-'57 .....	130,975	1,809,880	31,205	477,430	11,675	245,371	42,880	722,801
1857-'58 .....	107,018	1,373,379	22,585	365,878	9,523	211,836	32,108	577,714
1858-'59 .....	95,805	1,284,452	41,731	739,467	7,028	165,388	48,759	904,855
1859-'60 .....	85,576	1,227,231	24,255	402,805	6,509	153,966	30,764	559,771
1860-'61 .....	59,635	887,285	28,228	488,194	2,789	63,342	31,017	551,536
1861-'62 .....	41,616	493,700	29,284	458,944	8,132	173,199	37,416	632,143
1862-'63 .....	34,218	607,303	34,043	689,641	6,537	150,452	40,580	840,093
1863-'64 .....	33,144	945,107	18,803	466,534	5,980	165,938	24,783	632,473
1864-'65 .....	57,059	1,548,517	28,350	852,697	14,682	351,009	43,032	1,293,706
1865-'66 .....	52,462	1,320,257	14,999	439,687	9,242	158,099	24,241	597,786
1866-'67 .....	60,305	1,407,040	28,835	713,421	7,152	143,155	35,987	856,576

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.			
	Mexico, Central America, &c.		Other countries in North America.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	3,534	\$59,318	4,650	\$59,446
1855-'56 .....	2,685	41,408	7,544	86,809
1856-'57 .....	3,836	60,179	88,542	909,202
1857-'58 .....	2,906	82,784	29,906	360,258
1858-'59 .....	1,778	49,929	7,279	133,560
1859-'60 .....	2,960	51,285	2,629	49,581
1860-'61 .....	1,457	25,272	2,072	49,745
1861-'62 .....	1,439	26,855	15,819	191,214
1862-'63 .....	4,239	111,503	11,388	189,843
1863-'64 .....	7,262	222,521	14,140	273,689
1864-'65 .....	7,024	248,378	5,517	96,319
1865-'66 .....	3,124	78,550	4,883	77,065
1866-'67 .....	3,042	71,977	2,512	68,442

(c.) *Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Planks, and Scantling, by countries, from 1867-'68 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Central American States.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	13,828	\$372,694	674	\$45,720	2,430	\$55,398	533	\$12,070
1868-'69 .....	18,149	411,879	218	10,555	2,395	57,610	293	7,954
1869-'70 .....	7,043	191,795	38	798	5,454	128,277	313	5,679
1870-'71 .....	2,737	63,827	63	2,020	4,020	89,586	937	17,974
1871-'72 .....	5,730	142,102	382	7,660	7,826	177,421	1,108	29,177
1872-'73 .....	12,683	301,190	352	4,870	9,112	212,262	2,144	48,430
1873-'74 .....	9,622	219,016	1,692	33,167	9,402	210,076	2,238	49,040
1874-'75 .....	7,447	158,012	111	2,280	15,097	283,787	1,523	30,935
1875-'76 .....	5,068	88,115	1,331	17,908	12,162	212,597	2,134	38,343
1876-'77 .....	4,733	70,300	5,425	83,283	15,440	238,920	1,036	17,702
1877-'78 .....	5,965	90,993	7,148	108,321	11,603	174,507	1,971	33,139
1878-'79 .....	11,925	177,960	4,572	59,836	14,911	224,269	1,594	27,555

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(c.) *Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Chili.		China.		Denmark and Danish Colonies.			
					Denmark and Danish West Indies.		Danish West Indies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	5, 223	\$75, 333	4, 536	\$68, 818	42	\$1, 695	2, 340	\$61, 961
1868-'69 .....	6, 098	108, 810	3, 774	46, 000	1, 755	34, 918	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	10, 312	195, 331	3, 521	45, 769	965	18, 198	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	4, 171	67, 396	4, 376	80, 136	.....	.....	1, 165	22, 457
1871-'72 .....	7, 637	136, 694	3, 614	43, 523	.....	.....	1, 619	29, 549
1872-'73 .....	12, 611	252, 824	331	11, 796	.....	.....	1, 595	32, 890
1873-'74 .....	10, 284	49, 940	5, 456	63, 328	.....	.....	1, 145	22, 713
1874-'75 .....	7, 859	127, 399	143	3, 983	.....	.....	1, 355	23, 968
1875-'76 .....	4, 917	82, 026	18	1, 546	38	542	950	14, 622
1876-'77 .....	9, 077	133, 066	5	200	312	3, 867	1, 056	16, 396
1877-'78 .....	11, 883	165, 411	394	5, 704	272	4, 627	1, 054	16, 420
1878-'79 .....	2, 820	39, 882	506	6, 470	187	3, 337	2, 878	43, 073

Years.	Denmark and Danish Colonies.		France and French Colonies.					
			France.		French Colonies.			
					French Possessions in America.		French West Indies and French Guiana.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	2, 382	\$63, 656	202	\$2, 508	48	\$680	596	\$3, 258
1868-'69 .....	1, 755	34, 918	341	12, 880	2, 326	43, 781	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	965	18, 198	1, 497	54, 369	3, 913	78, 184	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	1, 165	22, 457	253	4, 944	3, 118	60, 741	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	1, 619	29, 549	409	11, 536	4, 326	88, 021	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	1, 595	32, 890	369	7, 444	.....	.....	5, 706	118, 315
1873-'74 .....	1, 145	22, 713	949	17, 287	.....	.....	6, 112	132, 786
1874-'75 .....	1, 355	23, 968	1, 288	20, 839	.....	.....	2, 838	49, 559
1875-'76 .....	988	15, 164	3, 760	53, 732	.....	.....	3, 605	64, 132
1876-'77 .....	1, 368	20, 263	6, 883	101, 768	.....	.....	5, 154	83, 123
1877-'78 .....	1, 326	21, 047	11, 486	162, 191	.....	.....	5, 244	83, 847
1878-'79 .....	3, 065	46, 410	13, 297	193, 980	.....	.....	6, 605	97, 717

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	French Colonies.							
	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands.		French Possessions in Africa.		All other French Possessions.		Total French colonies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	798	\$19, 683	.....	.....	2, 442	\$52, 952
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 161	\$26, 803	3, 487	70, 584
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 514	27, 819	5, 427	105, 003
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 944	32, 807	5, 062	93, 548
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 161	21, 617	5, 487	109, 638
1872-'73 .....	66	\$1, 580	34	747	1, 378	29, 648	7, 184	160, 290
1873-'74 .....	64	1, 439	149	2, 951	1, 533	25, 450	7, 858	162, 626
1874-'75 .....	89	1, 840	45	1, 283	1, 708	29, 054	4, 680	81, 736
1875-'76 .....	106	1, 908	226	5, 465	3, 573	56, 753	7, 510	128, 260
1876-'77 .....	113	1, 588	562	9, 796	3, 443	43, 650	9, 172	138, 157
1877-'78 .....	127	1, 933	995	17, 678	1, 634	21, 588	8, 000	125, 046
1878-'79 .....	151	3, 029	744	13, 288	1, 913	25, 167	22, 711	333, 181

Austria, 357 M (worth \$7,638) in 1869-'70; 204 M (worth \$2,932) in 1878-'79.

(c.)—*Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.		Germany.					
	Total France and French Colonies.		Bremen.		Hamburg.		Prussia and other German States.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	2, 644	\$55, 460	4	\$275	24	\$1, 200	27	\$700
1868-'69 .....	3, 828	83, 464	107	2, 460	30	540	8	172
1869-'70 .....	6, 924	159, 372	32	680	36	640	15	400
1870-'71 .....	5, 315	98, 492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	5, 896	121, 174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	7, 553	157, 734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	8, 807	179, 913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	5, 968	102, 575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	11, 270	181, 992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	16, 055	239, 925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	19, 486	287, 237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	22, 710	333, 181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	Germany not other-wise specified.		Total Germany.		Great Britain.			
					England.		Scotland.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	55	\$2, 175	4, 187	\$77, 981	79	\$1, 819
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	145	3, 172	2, 658	46, 622	2, 658	46, 622
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	83	1, 684	3, 642	69, 473	538	9, 336
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 650	98, 435	750	11, 707
1871-'72 .....	286	\$5, 803	286	5, 803	10, 553	174, 755	827	12, 730
1872-'73 .....	1, 378	29, 648	1, 378	29, 648	15, 283	258, 542	1, 016	16, 497
1873-'74 .....	994	22, 002	994	22, 002	27, 392	445, 214	4, 391	74, 150
1874-'75 .....	1, 430	22, 455	1, 430	22, 455	37, 274	497, 339	1, 466	22, 001
1875-'76 .....	912	14, 034	912	14, 034	56, 328	690, 739	10, 359	132, 012
1876-'77 .....	4, 690	71, 945	4, 690	71, 945	66, 750	1, 035, 275	12, 317	257, 752
1877-'78 .....	4, 734	72, 538	4, 734	72, 538	51, 386	677, 477	10, 833	155, 901
1878-'79 .....	3, 805	54, 422	3, 805	54, 422	14, 883	213, 644	3, 458	52, 823

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Great Britain.				British Colonies.			
	Ireland.		Total Great Britain.		Gibraltar.		Canada.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	1, 303	\$24, 836	5, 568	\$104, 636	.....	.....	2, 557	\$54, 616
1868-'69 .....	2, 135	45, 143	7, 451	138, 387	.....	.....	3, 179	48, 018
1869-'70 .....	994	19, 756	5, 174	98, 565	22	\$750	2, 835	56, 180
1870-'71 .....	585	10, 543	6, 985	120, 685	41	993	2, 703	65, 379
1871-'72 .....	1, 746	32, 495	13, 126	219, 980	32	487	3, 947	127, 419
1872-'73 .....	888	14, 103	17, 187	289, 142	58	973	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	2, 062	34, 059	33, 845	553, 423	181	3, 389	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	3, 471	47, 461	42, 191	596, 801	704	15, 957	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	4, 412	60, 199	71, 099	882, 950	180	2, 550	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	15, 883	535, 566	94, 950	1, 828, 593	900	13, 893	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	8, 448	101, 626	70, 667	935, 004	320	5, 134	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	9, 636	139, 528	27, 977	405, 995	152	2, 280	.....	.....

## 146 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

(c.)—*Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Other British Possessions in North America.		Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, &c.		Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.		Newfoundland, Labrador. <sup>1</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	3,844	\$45,578						
1868-'69 .....	52	1,812						
1869-'70 .....	2,353	31,235						
1870-'71 .....	537	24,876						
1871-'72 .....	545	21,363						
1872-'73 .....			6,694	\$189,350	1,510	\$31,898	8	\$186
1873-'74 .....			5,721	137,306	2,484	58,168	6	156
1874-'75 .....			10,277	171,145	1,805	47,103	2	52
1875-'76 .....			12,454	173,466	1,785	41,297	136	2,099
1876-'77 .....			24,391	456,606	2,198	47,719	4	126
1877-'78 .....			12,013	198,844	2,370	51,281	39	718
1878-'79 .....			11,794	166,463	666	17,200	28	338

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Columbia.		British West Indies and British Honduras. <sup>2</sup>		British Guiana.		British East Indies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....			6,645	\$142,153	55	\$1,333		
1868-'69 .....			8,469	179,615			1,542	\$41,511
1869-'70 .....			10,039	209,657			382	8,475
1870-'71 .....			10,574	210,490			712	15,585
1871-'72 .....			10,002	158,713			1,395	30,987
1872-'73 .....	6	\$82	10,875	210,376	2,002	42,242	879	22,800
1873-'74 .....	94	2,994	15,854	300,845	1,580	32,439	265	32,439
1874-'75 .....	210	5,179	13,243	228,961	1,390	26,751	1,287	25,437
1875-'76 .....	57	905	15,477	243,037	1,582	25,352	842	13,689
1876-'77 .....	3	57	12,734	184,722	2,368	37,987	310	5,211
1877-'78 .....	112	2,075	16,227	210,429	2,905	43,210	112	1,725
1878-'79 .....	33	329	21,645	299,186	4,096	61,330	59	1,056

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Hong Kong.		British Possessions in Africa.		British Possessions in Australasia. <sup>3</sup>		Total British Colonies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	2,094	\$51,173	612	\$18,351	3,512	\$120,928	19,399	\$434,132
1868-'69 .....			773	23,200	9,158	299,373	23,173	593,529
1869-'70 .....			564	15,501	8,233	209,949	24,430	504,220
1870-'71 .....			798	23,949	4,735	100,717	20,100	441,989
1871-'72 .....			1,416	39,400	5,738	151,017	23,075	529,386
1872-'73 .....	1,314	22,041	1,134	31,954	5,385	185,843	29,865	735,745
1873-'74 .....	1,235	16,040	2,545	73,502	13,275	266,264	43,940	733,542
1874-'75 .....	1,350	22,905	2,122	64,621	6,348	141,483	38,941	<sup>4</sup> 749,683
1875-'76 .....	1,108	19,882	2,946	74,196	7,202	120,812	43,769	717,285
1876-'77 .....	399	6,860	2,465	48,437	11,499	196,029	57,271	997,647
1877-'78 .....	257	4,594	3,676	72,144	15,872	272,166	54,903	862,320
1878-'79 .....	88	760	5,158	103,542	17,991	293,885	61,710	946,369

<sup>1</sup> Prince Edward Island was included with Nova Scotia, &c., in 1873, and in this column in 1874-'75.<sup>2</sup> Honduras included in 1872-'73, 1873-'74, and 1874-'75, only.<sup>3</sup> In 1868-'69, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, and 1871-'72 this heading specified "Australia, New Zealand, &c."<sup>4</sup> Includes 3,000 feet (\$89) for "all other British Possessions" not included in the preceding columns.

EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC. 147

(c.)—*Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti and San Domingo.		Hayti.		Italy.	
	British Colonies.							
	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	M feet.	Value.						
1867-'68 .....	24, 967	\$538, 768	2, 625	\$64, 627	2, 564	\$62, 867	183	\$4, 006
1868-'69 .....	30, 624	731, 916	1, 507	36, 093	.....	.....	105	1, 817
1869-'70 .....	29, 604	602, 785	2, 320	50, 861	.....	.....	305	6, 633
1870-'71 .....	27, 085	562, 674	5, 013	101, 597	.....	.....	63	1, 189
1871-'72 .....	36, 201	749, 366	.....	.....	3, 596	76, 621	57	979
1872-'73 .....	67, 052	1, 024, 887	.....	.....	4, 779	114, 919	70	1, 120
1873-'74 .....	77, 785	1, 286, 964	.....	.....	7, 263	158, 619	365	5, 674
1874-'75 .....	81, 132	1, 346, 484	.....	.....	8, 133	158, 512	487	10, 056
1875-'76 .....	114, 868	1, 600, 235	.....	.....	9, 465	185, 171	685	9, 620
1876-'77 .....	152, 221	1, 826, 240	.....	.....	8, 661	154, 338	597	8, 868
1877-'78 .....	125, 570	1, 797, 324	.....	.....	6, 741	123, 996	2, 678	33, 436
1878-'79 .....	89, 687	1, 352, 364	.....	.....	5, 894	97, 092	1, 238	14, 142

Years.	Japan.		Liberia.		Mexico.		Netherlands and Dutch Colonies.	
							Netherlands.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	77	\$4, 767	30	\$750	2, 923	\$66, 169	184	\$11, 222
1868-'69 .....	4	78	49	1, 234	1, 973	54, 134	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	5	188	74	1, 910	3, 020	66, 824	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	255	4, 560	264	5, 646	10, 687	69, 402	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	26	573	50	1, 377	3, 415	90, 744	22	600
1872-'73 .....	4	210	81	2, 293	3, 046	74, 999	90	1, 884
1873-'74 .....	215	443	162	4, 191	5, 881	109, 536	1, 062	19, 073
1874-'75 .....	433	3, 664	300	5, 947	6, 407	123, 033	756	11, 674
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	223	4, 810	5, 766	110, 341	1, 589	22, 778
1876-'77 .....	18	524	129	2, 731	3, 214	57, 741	1, 436	19, 228
1877-'78 .....	39	1, 000	51	1, 115	8, 183	133, 477	6, 310	87, 086
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	137	2, 196	6, 192	117, 034	3, 805	45, 303

Years.	Netherlands and Dutch Colonies.						Peru.	
	Dutch Colonies.							
	Dutch West Indies.		Dutch East Indies.		Total Netherlands and Dutch Colonies.			
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	353	\$6, 955	215	\$5, 131	752	\$23, 308	5, 543	\$86, 723
1868-'69 .....	275	6, 157	18	777	293	6, 934	11, 841	203, 884
1869-'70 .....	1, 117	23, 904	7	215	1, 124	24, 119	9, 564	207, 905
1870-'71 .....	869	18, 239	.....	.....	869	18, 239	19, 420	291, 013
1871-'72 .....	530	11, 700	.....	.....	552	17, 700	23, 190	507, 073
1872-'73 .....	1, 856	39, 869	.....	.....	1, 946	41, 753	25, 259	413, 814
1873-'74 .....	1, 530	31, 235	.....	.....	2, 592	50, 308	15, 212	223, 780
1874-'75 .....	903	16, 299	.....	.....	1, 659	27, 973	5, 412	100, 478
1875-'76 .....	600	10, 108	.....	.....	2, 189	32, 886	10, 506	153, 793
1876-'77 .....	1, 114	17, 123	699	10, 000	2, 550	36, 351	12, 591	194, 370
1877-'78 .....	1, 335	21, 385	10	220	7, 645	108, 471	11, 410	149, 268
1878-'79 .....	1, 169	17, 778	3, 194	57, 000	14, 511	77, 157	12, 016	142, 503

<sup>1</sup>Includes 148 M (\$2,379) for Dutch Guiana.

## 148 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

(c.)—*Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.							
	Portugal.		Portuguese Colonies.					
			Azores, Madera, and Cape Verd Islands.		All other Portuguese Possessions.		Total Portuguese Colonies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....			2, 250	\$47, 694			2, 250	\$47, 694
1868-'69 .....	238	\$8, 601			1, 722	\$36, 411	1, 722	36, 411
1869-'70 .....					1, 930	39, 779	1, 930	39, 779
1870-'71 .....					1, 531	33, 507	1, 531	33, 507
1871-'72 .....	156	10, 752			1, 036	22, 671	1, 086	22, 671
1872-'73 .....			1, 565	33, 395			1, 565	33, 395
1873-'74 .....	170	3, 057	1, 399	28, 537			1, 399	28, 537
1874-'75 .....	624	9, 414	1, 566	31, 498			1, 566	31, 496
1875-'76 .....	2, 293	43, 034	3, 386	65, 560			3, 386	65, 560
1876-'77 .....	1, 041	15, 319	2, 639	48, 900	143	3, 113	3, 782	52, 013
1877-'78 .....	1, 840	26, 034	2, 035	37, 607			2, 035	37, 607
1878-'79 .....	1, 142	14, 546	2, 712	42, 962	347	6, 842	3, 059	49, 804

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.		San Domingo.		Sandwich Islands.		Spain and Spanish Colonies.	
	Total.						Spain.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	2, 250	\$47, 694	61	\$1, 760	3, 709	\$3, 510	1, 268	\$30, 016
1868-'69 .....	1, 960	45, 012	.....	.....	3, 598	44, 128	874	24, 710
1869-'70 .....	1, 930	39, 779	.....	.....	4, 350	49, 308	424	9, 295
1870-'71 .....	1, 531	33, 507	.....	.....	5, 440	55, 194	702	14, 307
1871-'72 .....	1, 242	11, 994	.....	.....	4, 811	51, 563	1, 670	36, 466
1872-'73 .....	1, 565	1, 565	3, 596	76, 621	2, 447	26, 454	932	18, 094
1873-'74 .....	1, 569	4, 621	588	13, 327	3, 546	34, 331	1, 914	37, 965
1874-'75 .....	2, 190	11, 604	100	2, 502	2, 869	29, 121	5, 312	93, 745
1875-'76 .....	5, 679	108, 594	522	11, 535	5, 821	59, 346	12, 749	213, 048
1876-'77 .....	4, 823	67, 332	507	10, 697	7, 215	75, 990	12, 855	192, 185
1877-'78 .....	3, 875	63, 641	736	12, 557	11, 081	111, 211	12, 645	182, 323
1878-'79 .....	4, 201	64, 350	594	9, 674	14, 561	142, 558	9, 014	126, 275

	M ft.	Value.
<i>Russian America</i> , 1867-'68 .....	562	\$16, 426
<i>Asiatic Russia</i> , 1875-'76 .....	168	4, 394
1876-'77 .....	59	1, 393
1877-'78 .....	126	2, 760

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
	Spanish Colonies.							
	Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Spanish Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands.		All other Spanish Possessions.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	33, 916	\$684, 630	4, 744	\$102, 060	1, 224	\$30, 309		
1868-'69 .....	20, 569	389, 366	4, 338	93, 360			397	\$10, 104
1869-'70 .....	25, 260	488, 606	6, 473	131, 500			1, 856	42, 272
1870-'71 .....	35, 715	661, 581	7, 534	150, 475			759	18, 364
1871-'72 .....	27, 055	515, 960	2, 119	191, 351			1, 418	30, 222
1872-'73 .....	53, 666	824, 928	6, 322	133, 582	1, 690	33, 688		
1873-'74 .....	27, 624	496, 702	4, 609	93, 277	813	16, 195		
1874-'75 .....	30, 987	514, 858	8, 354	151, 830	853	15, 167		
1875-'76 .....	31, 302	468, 901	5, 666	94, 654	945	16, 331		
1876-'77 .....	33, 089	488, 190	8, 012	120, 975	719	7, 370	55	1, 300
1877-'78 .....	35, 310	474, 189	6, 122	94, 182	624	10, 510	101	1, 822
1878-'79 .....	30, 384	412, 271	7, 528	108, 332	790	11, 557		

# EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC. 149

(c.)—*Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Sweden and Nor- way.		Turkey and Turkish Posses- sions.	
	Spanish Colonies.		Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
	Total Spanish Colo- nies.							
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	39, 884	\$816, 999	41, 152	\$847, 015	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868-'69 .....	25, 304	492, 830	26, 178	517, 540	.....	.....	15	\$353
1869-'70 .....	33, 589	662, 378	34, 013	671, 673	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	47, 008	820, 420	44, 710	834, 727	.....	.....	10	350
1871-'72 .....	37, 582	686, 633	38, 512	722, 099	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	61, 678	992, 198	62, 610	1, 010, 292	132	\$1, 933	12	600
1873-'74 .....	33, 046	606, 174	34, 960	647, 139	425	8, 560	40	158
1874-'75 .....	40, 164	681, 855	45, 476	775, 600	145	1, 904	1	30
1875-'76 .....	37, 813	579, 886	50, 562	792, 934	306	6, 590	11	1, 101
1876-'77 .....	41, 575	617, 835	54, 430	810, 020	417	4, 879	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	40, 157	580, 703	52, 802	763, 026	260	3, 537	2	35
1878-'79 .....	38, 702	532, 160	47, 716	658, 435	229	3, 149	15	300

Years.	United States of Colombia.		Uruguay.		Venezuela.		All other countries and ports in South America.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.		
1867-'68 .....	1,220	\$33,669	11,906	\$263,432	145	\$5,175	26	\$679
1868-'69 .....	1,416	38,199	18,634	377,912	1,307	27,130	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	1,904	46,221	17,450	364,128	153	4,220	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	1,763	41,217	14,475	283,635	87	2,893	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	1,649	46,249	17,717	364,965	90	2,910	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	1,869	56,580	36,640	741,926	142	5,292	82	2,501
1873-'74 .....	3,249	79,716	24,416	464,349	213	8,445	550	4,728
1874-'75 .....	2,460	54,624	13,853	240,283	569	15,173	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	1,874	41,876	3,133	50,953	949	20,000	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	2,121	48,562	10,456	177,199	2,867	52,595	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	2,090	41,430	11,024	157,834	1,581	26,771	40	797
1878-'79 .....	2,398	44,030	12,916	181,208	1,156	22,948	511	5,121

Years.	All other countries and ports in Africa not elsewhere specified.		All other countries and ports.		General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.			
					Europe.			
					Mediterranean ports.		Atlantic ports	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	127	\$4,521	20	\$541	638	\$13,941	6,583	\$127,225
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	256	3,701	120	2,170	7,689	146,988
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	39	807	662	14,271	5,196	99,315
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	368	6,604	73	1,539	7,026	121,678
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	129	2,752	57	979	13,314	230,579
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	341	5,203	70	1,121	17,245	290,115
1873-'74 .....	136	3,385	50	1,491	365	5,832	34,196	559,869
1874-'75 .....	28	595	658	14,664	527	10,086	43,719	592,172
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	780	16,889	696	10,721	73,572	928,514
1876-'77 .....	150	2,250	976	17,238	597	8,868	96,891	1,857,805
1877-'78 .....	367	4,785	322	6,187	2,678	33,436	72,827	966,172
1878-'79 .....	52	1,064	951	15,008	1,457	17,374	29,271	422,321

# 150 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

(c.)—*Exportation of Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Joists, Plank, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	Europe.				Africa.		Asia, Australasia, &c.	
	Continental ports on the Baltic and North Seas.		Total.*					
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	958	\$60, 901	8, 179	\$202, 067	5, 032	\$159, 712	10, 629	\$133, 399
1868-'69 .....	363	13, 727	8, 387	200, 475	822	24, 434	18, 094	431, 860
1869-'70 .....	122	2, 482	7, 901	179, 732	638	17, 411	16, 498	113, 906
1870-'71 .....	63	2, 020	8, 116	234, 488	1, 062	29, 595	15, 518	256, 192
1871-'72 .....	690	14, 063	16, 140	292, 623	1, 466	40, 777	15, 584	277, 663
1872-'73 .....	1, 978	39, 054	20, 595	355, 828	1, 249	34, 994	10, 360	269, 144
1873-'74 .....	4, 173	82, 786	41, 597	703, 739	2, 856	80, 644	23, 992	417, 425
1874-'75 .....	2, 442	38, 313	53, 288	755, 155	2, 467	71, 851	12, 430	226, 593
1875-'76 .....	4, 176	61, 852	94, 952	1, 267, 887	4, 340	100, 802	15, 159	219, 669
1876-'77 .....	12, 280	183, 202	109, 768	2, 049, 875	3, 725	70, 584	20, 204	296, 207
1877-'78 .....	18, 724	276, 109	118, 360	1, 620, 231	5, 715	106, 267	28, 010	401, 133
1878-'79 .....	12, 598	166, 047	65, 637	925, 697	6, 881	131, 645	36, 399	501, 729

\* France and Spain are included in the total for Europe, but are not embraced in the summary of Mediterranean and Atlantic ports.

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies.*		South America.			
					Atlantic ports.		Pacific ports.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	3, 474	\$78, 003	52, 219	\$1, 065, 644	29, 584	\$731, 701	10, 792	\$162, 735
1868-'69 .....			36, 913	749, 509	41, 901	912, 730	17, 939	312, 694
1869-'70 .....			46, 174	922, 726	32, 004	734, 641	19, 876	403, 236
1870-'71 .....			60, 870	1, 164, 837	23, 082	481, 158	23, 591	358, 409
1871-'72 .....			54, 987	1, 100, 515	33, 012	733, 648	40, 827	643, 767
1872-'73 .....	1, 565	33, 395	85, 387	1, 488, 206	60, 446	1, 317, 250	37, 870	666, 638
1873-'74 .....	1, 399	28, 537	64, 228	1, 238, 679	46, 902	981, 599	25, 496	272, 828
1874-'75 .....	1, 566	31, 495	66, 373	1, 158, 749	39, 426	751, 881	13, 271	227, 877
1875-'76 .....	3, 386	65, 560	58, 122	906, 991	34, 233	624, 064	15, 423	235, 819
1876-'77 .....	2, 782	52, 013	61, 666	921, 226	37, 905	625, 463	21, 668	327, 436
1877-'78 .....	2, 035	37, 607	72, 769	1, 036, 305	35, 168	534, 745	23, 293	314, 679
1878-'79 .....	3, 059	49, 804	76, 697	1, 085, 123	47, 402	711, 745	14, 836	182, 385

\* Including British Honduras and Dutch and French Guiana.

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	South America.		Mexico and Central America.		Other North American ports and islands.		Uncertain.	
	Total.							
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1867-'68 .....	40, 376	\$894, 436	3, 462	\$78, 239	6, 449	\$100, 874	127	\$4, 521
1868-'69 .....	59, 840	1, 225, 424	2, 266	62, 088	3, 231	49, 830	5, 862	120, 800
1869-'70 .....	51, 880	1, 137, 877	3, 333	72, 503	5, 188	87, 415	9, 252	188, 580
1870-'71 .....	46, 673	839, 567	11, 624	87, 376	3, 240	90, 255	7, 720	175, 931
1871-'72 .....	73, 839	1, 377, 415	4, 523	119, 921	4, 492	148, 782	8, 120	153, 425
1872-'73 .....	98, 316	1, 983, 888	5, 190	123, 429	9, 864	221, 516	4, 500	101, 522
1873-'74 .....	72, 398	1, 254, 427	7, 403	158, 576	9, 808	198, 624	3, 082	41, 093
1874-'75 .....	52, 697	979, 758	7, 930	153, 968	14, 223	223, 479	3, 253	59, 469
1875-'76 .....	49, 656	859, 883	7, 900	148, 684	14, 538	219, 673	4, 353	73, 642
1876-'77 .....	59, 653	952, 899	4, 250	75, 443	26, 709	506, 096	4, 374	62, 188
1877-'77 .....	*58, 501	850, 221	10, 154	166, 616	15, 661	254, 851	1, 938	27, 810
1878-'79 .....	†62, 749	889, 251	7, 786	144, 589	12, 672	187, 359	2, 864	40, 170

<sup>1</sup> Including 40 M (worth \$797) not specified as to country.

<sup>2</sup> Including 511 M (worth \$5,121) not specified as to country.

EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC. 151

EXPORTATION OF "BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING," AND OF "BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, PLANK, JOISTS, AND SCANTLING," BY DISTRICTS.

Quantities and values.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Maine.							
	Passamaquoddy [Eastport].		Machias.		Frenchman's Bay [Ellsworth].		Penobscot.*	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	3, 485	\$36, 241	3, 681	\$43, 443	.....	.....	1, 093	\$27, 821
1856-'57 .....	2, 294	26, 195	7, 491	61, 761	.....	.....	1, 507	19, 968
1857-'58 .....	2, 106	22, 650	10, 666	128, 850	255	\$3, 024	951	10, 973
1858-'59 .....	2, 065	20, 445	7, 906	97, 308	555	6, 354	1, 417	20, 159
1859-'60 .....	3, 861	36, 178	8, 235	101, 704	609	7, 991	1, 048	13, 424
1860-'61 .....	12, 014	105, 466	6, 216	77, 585	564	6, 766	1, 565	19, 912
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	3, 866	40, 290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	1, 405	32, 106	7, 279	173, 709	181	3, 623	1, 085	26, 878

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	1, 539	21, 525	11, 490	228, 532	730	14, 208	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	3, 421	34, 896	8, 999	166, 723	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868-'69 .....	160	3, 255	6, 964	133, 062	45	810	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	5, 514	102, 718	718	12, 847	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	17	1, 450	7, 118	129, 499	224	3, 700	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	29	2, 284	8, 884	169, 195	120	2, 311	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	2, 103	37, 038	6, 335	125, 297	396	6, 094	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	559	10, 140	5, 026	99, 012	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	3, 051	39, 167	7, 387	124, 896	36	410	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	8, 019	93, 832	6, 353	98, 950	237	3, 688	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	7, 019	78, 838	6, 131	93, 609	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	2, 986	34, 106	2, 114	29, 188	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	3, 362	38, 064	5, 141	66, 514	7	42	.....	.....

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Maine.							
	Castine.†		Bangor.		Belfast.		Wiscasset.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	571	\$11, 990	8, 122	\$106, 418	2, 165	\$27, 673	2	\$32
1856-'57 .....	829	15, 338	11, 203	145, 307	2, 303	28, 870	3	25
1857-'58 .....	464	9, 272	12, 574	160, 868	2, 142	37, 188	222	2, 387
1858-'59 .....	.....	.....	12, 131	154, 845	3, 190	39, 430	865	10, 386
1859-'60 .....	.....	.....	9, 269	113, 923	1, 449	20, 148	1, 026	12, 371
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	13, 060	157, 363	2, 216	28, 658	409	4, 901
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	25, 483	505, 978	7, 570	161, 689	.....	.....

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	11, 684	232, 823	2, 606	60, 781	330	4, 950
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	10, 288	192, 692	1, 043	20, 589	192	2, 910
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	10, 396	192, 104	967	18, 549	26	430
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	7, 019	130, 842	297	5, 960	115	1, 895
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	4, 633	82, 744	496	7, 965	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	4, 213	75, 732	287	5, 420	1	15
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	8, 707	165, 456	135	2, 531	330	5, 196
1873-'74 .....	335	6, 264	13, 127	201, 224	140	2, 782	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	5	115	21, 316	279, 009	.....	.....	3, 835	43, 997
1875-'76 .....	213	3, 188	18, 889	206, 107	2	28	5, 304	63, 277
1876-'77 .....	1, 049	10, 697	14, 386	154, 130	118	1, 979	6, 486	69, 950
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	10, 353	109, 028	280	4, 069	4, 412	45, 633
1878-'79 .....	260	3, 757	5, 148	58, 479	122	1, 427	1, 831	16, 160

\*Changed to "Castine" in 1866.

†Formerly "Penobscot."

152 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Maine.							
	Bath.		Portland and Fal-mouth.		Other ports of Maine besides Portland.		Total Maine.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	1,713	\$21,331	8,913	\$118,906	.....	.....	29,869	\$394,981
1856-'57 .....	935	11,489	12,040	160,573	.....	.....	38,615	469,526
1857-'58 .....	9,675	19,787	16,762	230,937	.....	.....	55,882	625,936
1858-'59 .....	1,740	21,040	18,738	251,405	.....	.....	48,610	621,372
1859-'60 .....	940	10,440	16,720	226,304	.....	.....	44,601	542,483
1860-'61 .....	546	6,290	15,874	209,562	.....	.....	52,464	616,776
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	24,979	304,321	28,773	\$314,689	53,752	619,010
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	18,912	240,586	29,586	341,988	48,498	289,084
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	13,957	260,981	28,580	444,212	46,403	745,483
1864-'65 .....	948	21,451	20,646	509,916	.....	.....	64,597	1,435,350

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	452	9,395	6,730	139,723	.....	.....	35,561	711,937
1867-'68 .....	3	60	7,257	136,988	.....	.....	31,203	554,858
1868-'69 .....	286	6,201	7,360	131,842	.....	.....	26,204	486,253
1869-'70 .....	107	1,684	3,248	60,757	.....	.....	17,018	316,703
1870-'71 .....	452	8,345	1,136	12,370	.....	.....	14,016	246,073
1871-'72 .....	676	13,507	4,366	72,521	.....	.....	18,580	340,985
1872-'73 .....	1,134	21,571	7,476	123,131	.....	.....	26,626	486,234
1873-'74 .....	499	10,196	7,384	117,965	.....	.....	29,970	447,583
1874-'75 .....	272	4,954	11,419	192,030	.....	.....	47,321	684,578
1875-'76 .....	4,315	52,643	12,189	173,625	.....	.....	55,521	695,338
1876-'77 .....	5,017	56,676	12,972	166,495	.....	.....	53,278	633,624
1877-'78 .....	2,697	23,990	13,034	159,161	.....	.....	35,876	405,175
1878-'79 .....	511	5,240	7,469	110,567	.....	.....	23,851	301,253

Saco, 10 M (\$100) in 1856-'57; 65 M (\$653) in 1857-'58; 3 M (\$29) in 1858-'59, and 1,449 M (\$20,148) in 1859-'60. Kennebunk, 124 M (\$1,526) in 1855-'56. Waldoborough, 65 M (\$1,060) in 1874-'75; 100 M (\$1,250) in 1876-'77; 25 M (\$410) in 1877-'78.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	New Hampshire.		Massachusetts.					
	Portsmouth.		Newburyport.		Gloucester.		Salem and Beverly.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	.....	.....	86	\$1,353	103	\$1,704	817	\$14,637
1856-'57 .....	.....	.....	96	1,944	179	3,121	344	6,751
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	294	4,175	206	4,416	440	47,829
1858-'59 .....	25	\$400	219	3,925	115	1,603	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	.....	.....	235	3,274	40	616	758	7,702
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	149	2,549	79	1,489	270	5,437
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	448	11,538	.....	.....	78	2,394

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	81	1,703	413	10,272	33	815	60	1,924
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	251	6,098	.....	.....	119	3,562
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	209	4,853	3	48	115	1,706
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	191	4,982	2	20	19	389
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	153	3,546	.....	.....	9	188
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	277	5,684	.....	.....	27	686
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	104	2,015	.....	.....	30	815
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	40	1,011	.....	.....	153	3,362
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	383	8,320	.....	.....	18	444
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	331	5,366	.....	.....	28	650
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	372	7,357	1	20	3	70
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	96	1,538	8	200	2	20
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	370	10	140

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	Boston and Charles-town.		New Bedford.		Other ports of Mas-sachusetts besides Boston.		Total Massachu- setts.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	11,766	\$226,964	13	\$270	.....	.....	12,785	\$244,928
1856-'57 .....	13,743	264,433	55	1,052	.....	.....	14,417	277,301
1857-'58 .....	21,772	368,597	138	3,456	.....	.....	22,850	428,473
1858-'59 .....	20,390	390,170	81	1,782	.....	.....	21,046	401,500
1859-'60 .....	22,461	432,630	308	4,520	.....	.....	23,802	448,742
1860-'61 .....	16,424	312,082	62	851	.....	.....	16,984	322,408
1861-'62 .....	20,109	350,032	.....	.....	1,101	\$22,879	21,210	372,911
1862-'63 .....	26,805	551,865	.....	.....	805	15,132	27,110	566,997
1863-'64 .....	25,374	631,096	.....	.....	683	12,447	26,057	643,543
1864-'65 .....	21,398	954,872	136	851	.....	.....	27,060	969,615

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	49,659	465,431	102	4,332	.....	.....	50,267	482,774
1867-'68 .....	15,877	468,443	49	2,060	.....	.....	16,296	480,153
1868-'69 .....	13,322	423,589	164	5,247	.....	.....	13,813	435,443
1869-'70 .....	6,203	194,757	57	2,540	.....	.....	6,472	202,688
1870-'71 .....	6,288	167,454	113	1,976	.....	.....	6,563	173,164
1871-'72 .....	5,946	180,438	87	1,549	.....	.....	6,337	188,357
1872-'73 .....	8,153	289,603	4	282	.....	.....	8,291	292,715
1873-'74 .....	6,708	196,168	273	8,408	.....	.....	7,174	208,949
1874-'75 .....	8,704	264,737	144	2,597	.....	.....	9,249	276,098
1875-'76 .....	9,765	247,180	104	2,040	.....	.....	10,228	255,236
1876-'77 .....	9,211	223,645	372	7,357	.....	.....	9,939	238,449
1877-'78 .....	9,464	222,918	312	6,186	.....	.....	9,882	230,860
1878-'79 .....	10,529	213,000	534	9,682	.....	.....	11,100	223,192

Marblehead, 241 M (\$4,280), in 1858-'59; Edgartown, 144 M (\$2,558), in 1855-'56; Barnstable, 20 M (\$498), in 1878-'79.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Rhode Island.							
	Providence.		Newport.		Bristol and Warren.		Total Rhode Island.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	419	\$6,506	199	\$4,040	157	\$2,688	775	\$13,234
1856-'57 .....	459	7,240	.....	.....	17	330	475	7,570
1857-'58 .....	53	2,390	70	921	34	595	157	2,985
1858-'59 .....	150	3,199	.....	.....	85	1,111	235	4,310
1859-'60 .....	3	48	235	3,829	.....	.....	3	48
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	995	53	995
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	2,817
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	2,158
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	15	450	48	2,256	.....	.....

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	3	48	125	2,884	.....	.....	128	2,932
1868-'79 .....	.....	.....	30	741	4	98	34	839
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	4	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	280
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	200	4,004	.....	.....	200	4,004
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2	50
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	5	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100
1877-'78 .....	161	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	3,500
1878-'79 .....	26	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	378

154 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Connecticut.							
	New London.		New Haven.		Fairfield, Middle-town. <sup>1</sup>		Total, Connect-icut. <sup>2</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	443	\$11, 076	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	\$11, 076
1856-'57 .....	7, 513	24, 528	33	\$851	.....	.....	7, 546	25, 379
1857-'58 .....	88	2, 033	44	1, 008	.....	.....	132	3, 046
1858-'59 .....	73	2, 281	111	1, 900	81	\$1, 200	265	5, 441
1859-'60 .....	175	4, 562	141	1, 939	.....	.....	171	6, 501
1860-'61 .....	30	670	13	222	.....	.....	13	892
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	4, 148
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1, 929
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	7, 704
1864-'65 .....	107	3, 772	150	5, 518	40	1, 400	297	10, 690

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	81	2, 480	.....	.....	81	2, 480
1867-'68 .....	13	471	23	600	1	25	37	1, 096
1868-'69 .....	46	1, 449	13	117	.....	.....	59	1, 566
1869-'70 .....	42	1, 115	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1, 115
1870-'71 .....	37	1, 137	30	650	.....	.....	67	1, 787
1871-'72 .....	53	1, 468	5	140	.....	.....	58	1, 608
1872-'73 .....	12	384	35	1, 550	.....	.....	47	1, 934
1873-'74 .....	7	345	40	1, 011	84	3, 360	47	4, 716
1874-'75 .....	27	705	11	250	.....	.....	38	955
1875-'76 .....	14	252	39	1, 776	.....	.....	53	2, 028
1876-'77 .....	13	323	35	680	.....	.....	48	1, 003
1877-'78 .....	95	1, 488	81	1, 705	.....	.....	176	3, 193
1878-'79 .....	76	1, 197	195	3, 665	.....	.....	271	4, 862

<sup>1</sup>The entries for 1864-'5 and 1873-'4 are for *Middletown*.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 10 M (\$200) from *Stonington* in 1856-'7.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	New York [sea-board].		Pennsylvania.		Delaware.		Maryland.	
	New York.		Philadelphia.		Delaware [Wil-mington].		Baltimore.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	27, 469	\$554, 911	1, 569	\$27, 741	.....	.....	2, 193	\$38, 483
1856-'57 .....	30, 091	646, 524	1, 547	27, 706	12	\$312	2, 455	41, 136
1857-'58 .....	31, 048	751, 334	3, 012	46, 901	.....	.....	2, 883	49, 753
1858-'59 .....	34, 419	808, 798	2, 903	46, 228	.....	.....	3, 466	57, 649
1859-'60 .....	26, 198	592, 834	2, 535	40, 122	.....	.....	4, 849	67, 589
1860-'61 .....	26, 949	564, 865	3, 457	59, 533	100	3, 500	3, 591	56, 932
1861-'62 .....	32, 828	722, 226	2, 120	31, 240	.....	.....	4, 124	65, 600
1862-'63 .....	38, 149	1, 019, 181	2, 268	47, 874	75	1, 676	3, 415	72, 032
1863-'64 .....	25, 626	894, 658	3, 184	107, 688	.....	.....	5, 294	156, 584
1864-'65 .....	24, 116	1, 061, 246	2, 440	87, 453	.....	.....	5, 641	181, 223

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	3, 058	139, 206	2, 853	77, 307	.....	.....	4, 186	120, 753
1867-'68 .....	9, 751	328, 098	2, 700	67, 808	60	1, 263	5, 020	143, 496
1868-'69 .....	11, 446	381, 930	1, 390	36, 384	.....	.....	3, 324	91, 127
1869-'70 .....	17, 772	564, 108	4, 116	89, 062	.....	.....	3, 626	94, 653
1870-'71 .....	11, 042	342, 492	4, 422	93, 199	.....	.....	3, 313	70, 983
1871-'72 .....	1, 757	35, 857	2, 351	62, 249	.....	.....	3, 403	88, 944
1872-'73 .....	15, 431	593, 993	1, 346	38, 603	93	2, 415	3, 387	95, 557
1873-'74 .....	11, 665	439, 854	3, 544	103, 596	.....	.....	2, 325	63, 714
1874-'75 .....	16, 906	474, 706	11, 419	192, 030	.....	.....	3, 270	68, 298
1875-'76 .....	13, 836	350, 196	2, 993	57, 030	.....	.....	2, 418	43, 790
1876-'77 .....	44, 027	1, 373, 332	5, 932	110, 975	.....	.....	2, 965	69, 559
1877-'78 .....	32, 001	662, 301	8, 205	132, 405	.....	.....	4, 815	90, 853
1878-'79 .....	34, 040	627, 833	5, 938	103, 011	5	170	6, 390	101, 261

NEW JERSEY, from various ports; in 1857-'8, 7 M (\$140). In 1863-'4, 311 M (\$8,382). In 1866-'7, 124 M (\$3,300). In 1877-'78, 2 M (\$41) for *Perth Amboy*.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Virginia.						North Carolina.	
	Richmond.		Norfolk and Ports- mouth.		Total Virginia.		Albemarle. <sup>1</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56			22	\$399	22	\$399		
1856-'57	1, 449	\$4, 414	75	931	1, 533	5, 720	21	\$250
1857-'58	6	142	66	1, 061	72	1, 203	4	50
1858-'59			200	2, 465	200	2, 465	16	263
1859-'60			45	10, 280	45	10, 280		
1860-'61	50	850			50	850	7	95
1861-'62							4	50
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65								

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67								
1867-'68			100	2, 500	100	2, 500	1	9
1868-'69			35	504	200	10, 183		
1869-'70			43	1, 475	43	1, 475		
1870-'71			10	260	10	260	2	50
1871-'72	3	60	99	2, 327	102	2, 387		
1872-'73								
1873-'74			31	474	31	474		
1874-'75	1	18			1	18		
1875-'76			184	3, 484	184	3, 484		
1876-'77	101	2, 862	28	482	129	564		
1877-'78	32	520	343	5, 580	375	6, 100		
1878-'79			36	360	36	360		

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Georgetown, 146 M (\$2,547) in 1855-'56, 165 M (\$2,850) in 1856-'57, 15 M (\$180) in 1866-'67; Alexandria, Va., 9 M (\$375) in 1856-'57, 55 M (\$1,300) in 1864-'65, 165 M (\$9,679) in 1868-'69.

<sup>1</sup>Includes Camden, Edenton, and Plymouth districts before 1867-'68.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	North Carolina.							
	Pamlico. <sup>1</sup>		Beaufort.		Wilmington.		Total North Caro- lina.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56	1, 382	\$18, 354	209	\$2, 905	7, 918	\$111, 441	9, 509	\$132, 700
1856-'57	831	10, 728	243	3, 083	14, 109	190, 900	15, 204	204, 961
1857-'58	565	10, 328	207	2, 544	16, 556	247, 150	17, 332	260, 072
1858-'59	364	5, 247	158	1, 896	12, 568	184, 150	13, 106	191, 556
1859-'60	262	3, 995	204	2, 500	8, 230	132, 890	8, 696	139, 385
1860-'61	742	11, 585	281	4, 152	6, 558	113, 352	7, 587	129, 184
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65								

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67	63	1, 260	91	2, 270	7, 106	188, 274	7, 260	191, 804
1867-'68	144	2, 624	5	104	5, 695	153, 472	5, 845	156, 209
1868-'69	66	1, 320			3, 546	75, 003	3, 612	76, 323
1869-'70	320	5, 365	35	708	7, 320	151, 653	7, 675	157, 726
1870-'71	210	2, 695			8, 307	159, 096	8, 519	161, 841
1871-'72	155	1, 804			6, 408	133, 983	6, 563	135, 787
1872-'73	129	1, 753			7, 258	164, 848	7, 387	166, 601
1873-'74	317	4, 242			5, 608	119, 132	5, 925	123, 374
1874-'75	218	2, 788			6, 809	129, 944	7, 027	132, 732
1875-'76	128	1, 982			5, 996	104, 279	6, 124	106, 261
1876-'77	92	992			4, 163	153, 933	9, 255	154, 925
1877-'78	222	2, 470			8, 665	136, 147	8, 887	138, 617
1878-'79	125	1, 849			9, 002	145, 071	9, 127	146, 920

<sup>1</sup>Includes Washington, Ocracoke, and Newbern districts before 1867-'68.

## 156 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	South Carolina.							
	Georgetown.		Charleston.		Beaufort.		Total South Carolina.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	1,590	\$24,555	2,476	\$43,353	-----	-----	4,066	\$67,908
1856-'57 .....	2,004	129,881	5,819	93,367	-----	-----	7,823	223,248
1857-'58 .....	2,892	34,604	5,789	92,615	-----	-----	8,681	127,219
1858-'59 .....	503	70,386	4,559	68,996	-----	-----	5,062	139,382
1859-'60 .....	984	14,373	5,749	87,950	-----	-----	6,733	102,323
1860-'61 .....	-----	-----	1,709	24,707	-----	-----	1,709	24,707
1861-'62 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-'63 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863-'64 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	303	\$3,636	303	3,636
1864-'65 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	3,106	89,219	4,695	109,310	-----	-----	7,801	198,529
1867-'68 .....	1,978	40,126	1,627	32,129	-----	-----	3,605	72,255
1868-'69 .....	3,083	61,818	2,365	52,353	-----	-----	5,448	114,171
1869-'70 .....	2,265	45,981	3,059	65,116	-----	-----	5,324	111,097
1870-'71 .....	4,148	83,753	2,099	43,398	-----	-----	6,247	127,151
1871-'72 .....	2,663	55,157	179	5,870	187	2,800	3,009	63,907
1872-'73 .....	3,137	64,367	1,684	38,599	544	10,195	4,365	113,161
1873-'74 .....	2,343	60,709	695	14,224	418	7,878	3,456	82,811
1874-'75 .....	903	17,595	767	13,770	272	3,918	1,942	35,283
1875-'76 .....	937	17,470	497	8,700	550	9,206	1,984	35,376
1876-'77 .....	1,398	21,090	1,201	15,304	1,468	20,510	4,067	56,904
1877-'78 .....	1,491	21,720	561	7,142	2,547	36,178	4,599	75,041
1878-'79 .....	2,205	31,720	493	5,825	118	1,548	2,816	39,093

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Georgia.							
	Savannah.		Brunswick.		Saint Mary's.		Total Georgia.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	3,388	\$62,586	3,106	\$49,724	2,623	\$36,125	9,117	\$148,435
1856-'57 .....	8,365	129,435	9,017	1,121,041	4,680	66,570	22,062	1,317,046
1857-'58 .....	7,792	111,638	4,016	58,444	2,893	38,729	14,701	208,811
1858-'59 .....	6,301	98,088	9,873	148,399	2,966	39,859	19,140	286,346
1859-'60 .....	3,382	52,615	9,485	131,484	-----	-----	12,867	184,099
1860-'61 .....	461	8,211	2,800	44,444	-----	-----	3,261	52,655
1861-'62 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-'63 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863-'64 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1864-'65 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	6,828	188,194	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,828	188,194
1867-'68 .....	2,008	46,236	-----	-----	4,726	103,687	6,734	149,923
1868-'69 .....	2,438	54,537	-----	-----	14,097	306,436	16,535	360,973
1869-'70 .....	3,514	76,842	2,156	52,469	11,549	239,476	17,219	368,787
1870-'71 .....	7,379	148,821	6,110	121,860	13,488	254,227	26,977	524,908
1871-'72 .....	9,965	192,947	13,518	271,583	11,854	222,110	35,337	686,640
1872-'73 .....	15,555	309,526	23,544	444,374	9,326	172,087	48,425	925,987
1873-'74 .....	10,519	205,110	24,962	469,000	12,594	232,093	48,075	906,203
1874-'75 .....	9,113	165,223	16,895	268,130	6,257	106,078	32,265	539,421
1875-'76 .....	13,872	228,891	18,445	279,054	9,648	142,420	41,965	650,365
1876-'77 .....	14,922	228,008	21,988	315,070	12,037	178,288	48,947	721,366
1877-'78 .....	18,300	266,062	21,714	308,089	10,551	144,323	50,565	718,474
1878-'79 .....	14,859	211,257	18,788	270,563	7,732	99,599	41,379	581,419

(a). Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Florida.							
	Fernandina.		Saint John's.		Key West.		Saint Mark's.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	3, 062	\$53, 639	8, 436	\$109, 858	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	4, 141	55, 777	62, 096	810, 498	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857-'58 .....	5, 063	67, 072	8, 438	126, 270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858-'59 .....	816	12, 065	9, 719	145, 886	111	\$1, 419	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	.....	.....	9, 711	146, 165	344	10, 038	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	7, 241	108, 607	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	510	.....	.....

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	4, 617	105, 510	4, 805	113, 632	1, 177	28, 646	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	4, 947	98, 206	2, 971	61, 610	.....	.....	532	10, 048
1868-'69 .....	1, 899	40, 301	1, 643	35, 583	45	675	141	2, 115
1869-'70 .....	4, 852	97, 730	3, 266	66, 310	243	4, 500	396	7, 988
1870-'71 .....	5, 203	104, 750	3, 036	57, 345	37	935	234	4, 678
1871-'72 .....	8, 563	171, 176	1, 719	35, 286	.....	.....	140	2, 800
1872-'73 .....	15, 677	313, 540	4, 259	81, 311	108	3, 100	80	1, 440
1873-'74 .....	8, 693	173, 170	5, 319	100, 672	289	4, 006	497	8, 010
1874-'75 .....	8, 267	82, 585	3, 907	68, 408	253	3, 020	151	1, 700
1875-'76 .....	7, 588	126, 655	3, 737	59, 534	6	102	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	8, 178	121, 492	3, 846	61, 481	216	3, 075	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	6, 493	95, 067	5, 906	90, 840	3	71	102	1, 020
1878-'79 .....	6, 901	95, 424	4, 234	63, 698	294	2, 140	185	2, 310

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Florida.						Alabama.	
	Apalachicola.		Pensacola.		Total Florida.		Mobile.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	360	\$501	4, 885	\$53, 773	17, 693	\$217, 771	5, 161	\$58, 878
1856-'57 .....	23	230	8, 247	105, 211	74, 507	971, 716	9, 201	106, 087
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	10, 948	131, 695	24, 449	325, 037	9, 210	108, 987
1858-'59 .....	.....	.....	14, 092	194, 294	24, 738	353, 664	8, 310	96, 675
1859-'60 .....	.....	.....	12, 135	174, 315	22, 190	330, 518	6, 114	78, 128
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	2, 501	44, 412	9, 742	152, 017	1, 711	24, 803
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	13, 075	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1103	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	510	.....	.....

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	12, 242	267, 613	22, 841	517, 933	3, 009	69, 736
1867-'68 .....	138	2, 532	10, 859	186, 844	19, 447	359, 240	2, 542	41, 940
1868-'69 .....	18	378	17, 092	290, 197	20, 838	369, 249	2, 385	42, 986
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	14, 870	264, 103	23, 627	440, 631	2, 050	29, 246
1870-'71 .....	190	3, 700	15, 355	260, 293	24, 055	431, 701	1, 499	21, 769
1871-'72 .....	374	6, 781	15, 404	247, 547	26, 200	463, 590	2, 877	44, 678
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	23, 017	393, 417	43, 141	792, 808	4, 670	70, 431
1873-'74 .....	2, 015	39, 061	26, 841	451, 258	43, 654	776, 177	3, 689	53, 623
1874-'75 .....	1, 653	32, 781	18, 833	284, 589	33, 063	473, 083	5, 751	85, 067
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	29, 327	391, 252	40, 658	577, 543	6, 510	101, 451
1876-'77 .....	140	1, 400	39, 480	528, 040	51, 861	715, 488	4, 614	64, 043
1877-'78 .....	1, 011	13, 813	49, 053	614, 603	62, 568	815, 414	8, 845	117, 531
1878-'79 .....	1, 226	15, 213	34, 227	420, 874	47, 067	599, 659	9, 519	128, 348

<sup>1</sup> Reported as from "Key West, and ports of Florida."

# 158 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Mississippi.		Louisiana. <sup>1</sup>		Texas.			
	Pearl River [Shieldsborough].		New Orleans.		Galveston.		Saluria [Indianola].	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56			4, 640	\$7, 841				
1856-'57			1, 742	42, 274				
1857-'58			618	34, 425	7	\$140		
1858-'59			281	5, 345	160	3, 049		
1859-'60			614	11, 559	20	500		
1860-'61			170	3, 467				
1861-'62								
1862-'63			2, 315	84, 201				
1863-'64			2, 673	118, 530				
1864-'65			2, 431	122, 330				

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67					24	481	40	\$794
1867-'68	278	\$3, 720	2, 930	58, 605	90	2, 450		
1868-'69	510	2, 088	1, 109	20, 496	59	744		
1869-'70			693	17, 732	18	446	3	106
1870-'71			1, 433	31, 192			17, 769	165, 671
1871-'72			1, 754	35, 857	79	1, 077		
1872-'73	18, 893	153, 589	1, 937	35, 941	64	1, 092		
1873-'74	13, 293	191, 503	1, 807	31, 054	630	10, 443		
1874-'75	17, 859	251, 708	8, 075	47, 574				
1875-'76	20, 007	269, 921	2, 152	30, 955	1, 034	20, 293		18
1876-'77	17, 871	243, 608	2, 711	40, 801	1, 072	21, 915	1	81
1877-'78	19, 186	249, 531	3, 301	46, 967	241	3, 544	7	388
1878-'79	13, 245	163, 256	1, 972	26, 388	188	2, 975	3	153

<sup>1</sup> The district of *Teché*, in 1874-'75, also exported 126 M feet, valued at \$1,911; in 1875-'76, 16 M (\$192) in 1876-'77, 41 M (\$450); and in 1878-'79, 488 M (\$5,923).

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Texas.						California.	
	Corpus Christi.		Brazos de Santiago [Brownsville].		Total Texas. <sup>1</sup>		San Francisco [Except as noted]. <sup>2</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56							75	\$1, 515
1856-'57								
1857-'58					7	\$140	996	26, 901
1858-'59					160	3, 049	3, 072	76, 153
1859-'60					20	500	6, 070	12, 100
1860-'61							2, 311	51, 588
1861-'62							7, 686	132, 594
1862-'63							8, 493	170, 907
1863-'64			15	\$770	15	770	8, 370	187, 538
1864-'65							7, 825	169, 405

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67					64	1, 275	6, 900	138, 247
1867-'68			144	6, 519	234	8, 969	6, 821	150, 673
1868-'69	62	\$2, 669	290	11, 011	411	14, 424	9, 243	175, 416
1869-'70	77	3, 125	171	7, 772	269	11, 449	13, 702	264, 011
1870-'71	8, 117	6, 667	345	16, 778	26, 231	189, 116	15, 498	251, 194
1871-'72	152	9, 135	234	11, 741	465	21, 953	19, 802	357, 741
1872-'73	53	2, 317	445	21, 226	562	24, 635	12, 879	287, 312
1873-'74	210	9, 668	476	17, 829	1, 316	37, 940	13, 355	268, 213
1874-'75	145	5, 822	580	26, 644	725	32, 466	8, 176	164, 995
1875-'76	178	6, 379	709	30, 452	1, 921	57, 142	11, 727	226, 851
1876-'77	85	3, 111	161	6, 424	1, 319	31, 531	11, 392	215, 831
1877-'78	202	10, 783	732	27, 495	1, 187	42, 410	12, 036	239, 543
1878-'79	261	15, 043	532	16, 973	1, 001	35, 600	16, 847	337, 794

<sup>1</sup> Includes, for *Paso del Norte*, 4 M (\$397) in 1874-'75; 1 M (\$58) in 1875-'76; 5 M (\$200) in 1877-'78.  
<sup>2</sup> Port of San Francisco, excepting 5 M (\$130) in 1857-'58; 20 M (\$450) in 1858-'59; and 7 M (\$175) in 1860-'61, for *Monterey*. In 1877-'78, 20 M (\$401); and in 1878-'79, 17 M (\$462) for San Diego.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Oregon.				Washington.		Alaska.	
	Oregon and Wash- ington Territory [various ports]. <sup>1</sup>		Willamette.		Puget Sound. <sup>2</sup>		Alaska.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56	2, 286	\$35, 448						
1856-'57	813	13, 500						
1857-'58	7, 483	131, 460						
1858-'59	7, 561	155, 395						
1859-'60								
1860-'61								
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65	20, 126	214, 778						

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1865-'66	10, 914	111, 196						
1866-'67	13, 688	135, 166						
1867-'68	14, 392	147, 607						
1868-'69	18, 705	200, 888					10	\$300
1869-'70	401	14, 234						
1870-'71	2, 166	21, 544	153	\$1, 531				
1871-'72	598	6, 785						
1872-'73	865	8, 286	132	1, 339				
1873-'74			2, 314	25, 043				
1874-'75	450	5, 053	635	8, 149			1	60
1875-'76							2	58
1876-'77	1, 013	14, 076	296	3, 545			3	57
1877-'78	343	5, 580	1, 514	17, 093	34, 532	\$330, 800	2	75
1878-'79	990	10, 209	35	1, 069	36, 236	343, 491		

<sup>1</sup> These columns include "Oregon and Washington Territory" until they are separately reported.  
<sup>2</sup> Included in "Oregon and Washington Territory" in earlier years. Before 1865-'66, most of the export was from Puget Sound.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Minnesota [Pembina].		Lake Superior ports [Mackinaw, &c.].		Huron [Port Huron].			
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56								
1856-'57								
1857-'58								
1858-'59			3	\$60				
1859-'60								
1860-'61			10	600				
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65			10	150				

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67					1, 567	\$18, 732		
1867-'68								
1868-'69					2, 599	30, 605		
1869-'70	30	\$1, 180			1, 993	26, 633		
1870-'71	510	24, 230			1, 273	14, 750		
1871-'72	469	34, 264			767	16, 822		
1872-'73	3, 611	81, 939	285	2, 965	1, 036	26, 451		
1873-'74	1, 971	32, 319	554	6, 477	2, 153	43, 920		
1874-'75	4, 649	57, 906	963	8, 399	3, 946	63, 965		
1875-'76	4, 615	56, 287	364	3, 036	4, 233	49, 713		
1876-'77	4, 564	51, 927	285	2, 424	6, 296	105, 660		
1877-'78	2, 240	25, 533	271	2, 603	5, 493	83, 982		
1878-'79	3, 571	43, 251	299	4, 377	4, 216	57, 259		

Duluth, Minn., 11 M (\$115) in 1877-'78, included in Lake Superior ports.  
Duluth, Minn., 15 M (\$183) in 1878-'79, included in Lake Superior ports.  
Superior, Mich., 260 M (\$2,488) in 1877-'78, included in Lake Superior ports.  
Superior, Mich., 284 M (\$4,194) in 1878-'79, included in Lake Superior ports.

## 160 EXPORTATION OF BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, DEALS, JOISTS, ETC.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Northern frontier.							
	Detroit.		Miami [Toledo].		Sandusky.		Cuyahoga. •	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56	4,018	\$34,486	105	\$1,050				
1856-'57	85,300	857,980						
1857-'58	27,258	327,810			4	\$47		
1858-'59	728	8,952			303	5,933	165	\$3,716
1859-'60	960	15,975			13	170		
1860-'61	1,305	13,050			11	110	191	3,818
1861-'62	7,106	63,036						
1862-'63	5,382	53,820						
1863-'64	1,854	34,373					5	88
1864-'65	3,743	63,912			234	12,361		

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67	280	21,388	400	18,830				
1867-'68			614	24,356	155	6,975	30	1,000
1868-'69			105	3,659	5	90		
1869-'70			252	13,855	24	378	2	16
1870-'71			417	22,527	2	32	2	67
1871-'72			819	40,669	101	3,540		
1872-'73			1,213	56,536	155	7,700		
1873-'74			709	36,988				
1874-'75			225	12,321	20	210		
1875-'76	490	5,008			10	185		
1876-'77	1,540	29,295	447	20,700	31	374		
1877-'78	2,160	22,201	724	17,570	15	165	40	566
1878-'79	2,415	25,825	223	7,800	144	9,086		

Chicago, Ill., 100 M (\$2,500) in 1877-'78.

Erie, Pa., 115 M (\$3,450) in 1855-'56.

Michigan (Grand Haven), 2,590 M (\$53,530) in 1875-'76; 2,038 M (\$45,500) in 1877-'78; 1,647 M (\$42,215) in 1878-'79.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Northern frontier.							
	Niagara.		Buffalo Creek.		Genesee [Rochester].		Oswego.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56	3	\$66	131	\$2,887	53	\$3,762	502	\$6,659
1856-'57	52	1,631	102	1,831	12	122	103	1,575
1857-'58	31	476	26	548	92	1,238	51	760
1858-'59			34	739	33	740		
1859-'60			21	185	2	40		
1860-'61					10	316		
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65							120	2,100

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67							40	800
1867-'68								
1868-'69								
1869-'70					1	25		
1870-'71			6,110	121,860	3	160		
1871-'72			11	220	1	23		
1872-'73			44	1,575	3	160		
1873-'74					6	332		
1874-'75					2	120		
1875-'76			65	650	9	555		
1876-'77					5	286		
1877-'78					8	429		
1878-'79			132	912	11	588		

Cape Vincent, 56 M (\$74), in 1856-'57; 16 M (\$188) in 1857-'58.

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	Northern frontier.							
	Oswegatchie [Og- densburgh].		Lake ports of New York.		Champlain [Platts- burgh].		Vermont [Burling- ton].	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....					947	\$6, 631		
1856-'57 .....	20	\$390						
1857-'58 .....								
1858-'59 .....								
1859-'60 .....								
1860-'61 .....								
1861-'62 .....			126	\$240				
1862-'63 .....			53	965				
1863-'64 .....			52	624			18	\$553
1864-'65 .....								

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....					8	120	102	3, 023
1867-'68 .....	188	4, 050					3	30
1868-'69 .....	110	4, 949					9	109
1869-'70 .....	7	369					11	59
1870-'71 .....	147	9, 169						
1871-'72 .....	218	13, 137			4	109		
1872-'73 .....	111	6, 924			10	200		
1873-'74 .....	218	15, 464			8	240	102	1, 566
1874-'75 .....	440	28, 201			2	23		
1875-'76 .....	70	4, 407					3	18
1876-'77 .....	9	729			67	800	29	266
1877-'78 .....							3	22
1878-'79 .....							45	305

(a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	General summary.							
	New England coast.		Middle Atlantic coast. <sup>1</sup>		Southern Atlantic coast.		Gulf coast.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	43, 872	\$664, 219	31, 399	\$624, 081	35, 090	\$512, 540	15, 046	\$120, 993
1856-'57 .....	61, 053	779, 776	35, 803	724, 248	111, 326	2, 611, 530	19, 211	253, 802
1857-'58 .....	79, 021	1, 030, 435	37, 032	849, 231	54, 215	789, 444	20, 783	275, 255
1858-'59 .....	70, 181	1, 033, 023	40, 988	915, 140	47, 843	775, 235	22, 954	300, 782
1859-'60 .....	68, 577	997, 774	33, 627	710, 825	38, 097	571, 972	19, 227	274, 540
1860-'61 .....	69, 514	941, 071	34, 147	685, 680	19, 798	215, 450	4, 382	72, 682
1861-'62 .....	75, 353	998, 886	39, 072	819, 066	4	50		
1862-'63 .....	75, 709	858, 161	43, 907	1, 140, 763			2, 315	84, 201
1863-'64 .....	72, 913	1, 398, 888	34, 415	1, 167, 302	303	3, 636	2, 688	119, 300
1864-'65 .....	91, 954	2, 415, 655	32, 197	1, 334, 922			16	510

(b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	85, 990	1, 198, 894	37, 236	340, 746	31, 311	797, 669	17, 492	367, 270
1867-'68 .....	47, 664	1, 039, 079	17, 631	543, 165	24, 102	538, 203	17, 513	262, 658
1868-'69 .....	49, 110	924, 101	16, 360	510, 916	29, 137	627, 351	21, 711	373, 359
1869-'70 .....	23, 532	520, 506	25, 557	748, 083	38, 336	801, 650	18, 521	335, 018
1870-'71 .....	29, 706	421, 024	18, 787	509, 061	49, 982	975, 995	44, 979	508, 683
1871-'72 .....	24, 975	530, 950	7, 613	189, 437	55, 191	1, 092, 796	21, 014	359, 616
1872-'73 .....	34, 968	781, 163	20, 257	730, 568	80, 113	1, 520, 600	72, 267	682, 583
1873-'74 .....	37, 391	661, 252	17, 565	607, 638	71, 472	1, 386, 230	49, 747	816, 455
1874-'75 .....	56, 610	961, 681	31, 596	735, 052	52, 508	858, 429	48, 299	738, 995
1875-'76 .....	65, 802	952, 602	19, 431	454, 500	57, 662	918, 657	63, 617	912, 605
1876-'77 .....	63, 290	872, 176	53, 053	1, 554, 430	74, 293	1, 116, 168	66, 351	912, 488
1877-'78 .....	46, 095	642, 728	45, 398	891, 660	76, 450	1, 118, 039	95, 082	1, 271, 653
1878-'79 .....	35, 248	528, 685	46, 409	832, 635	64, 751	928, 693	61, 863	797, 920

<sup>1</sup> From New England to Chesapeake Bay, inclusive.

## (a.) Boards, Plank, and Scantling.

Years.	General summary.			
	Pacific coast.		Northern frontier.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	2,361	\$36,963	5,759	\$25,541
1856-'57 .....	813	13,500	85,645	864,103
1857-'58 .....	8,479	154,361	27,643	334,783
1858-'59 .....	10,633	231,548	1,101	16,424
1859-'60 .....	6,070	12,100	1,187	20,188
1860-'61 .....	2,311	51,588	1,336	14,076
1861-'62 .....	7,686	132,594	7,232	63,276
1862-'63 .....	8,493	170,907	5,435	54,785
1863-'64 .....	8,370	187,538	1,929	35,788
1864-'65 .....	27,951	384,183	4,097	78,373

## (b.) Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

1866-'67 .....	17,814	249,443	2,397	62,893
1867-'68 .....	20,509	285,839	990	36,411
1868-'69 .....	23,635	323,023	2,828	39,412
1869-'70 .....	32,427	464,899	2,320	41,335
1870-'71 .....	35,586	439,940	8,464	192,744
1871-'72 .....	49,401	600,030	2,390	108,851
1872-'73 .....	42,479	607,388	6,468	184,450
1873-'74 .....	49,809	636,748	5,721	137,306
1874-'75 .....	24,589	328,727	10,247	171,145
1875-'76 .....	33,387	453,038	12,449	173,389
1876-'77 .....	39,666	496,213	13,273	212,461
1877-'78 .....	36,391	353,550	13,092	201,071
1878-'79 .....	53,478	688,396	11,056	149,403

4.—EXPORTATION OF LUMBER NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.<sup>1</sup>

## (a.) General Summary of Values, 1801-'02 to 1862-'63.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1801-'02 .....	\$102,751	1817-'18 .....	.....	1833-'34 .....	\$192,098	1849-'50 .....	\$107,827
1802-'03 .....	67,102	1818-'19 .....	.....	1834-'35 .....	247,032	1850-'51 .....	205,190
1803-'04 .....	55,924	1819-'20 .....	.....	1835-'36 .....	195,188	1851-'52 .....	123,522
1804-'05 .....	53,380	1820-'21 .....	\$90,521	1836-'37 .....	251,083	1852-'53 .....	123,743
1805-'06 .....	68,531	1821-'22 .....	92,733	1837-'38 .....	267,134	1853-'54 .....	165,178
1806-'07 .....	90,469	1822-'23 .....	128,525	1838-'39 .....	327,687	1854-'55 .....	677,659
1807-'08 .....	21,740	1823-'24 .....	206,949	1839-'40 .....	270,933	1855-'56 .....	803,684
1808-'09 .....	55,081	1824-'25 .....	168,952	1840-'41 .....	266,175	1856-'57 .....	638,406
1809-'10 .....	86,505	1825-'26 .....	167,709	1841-'42 .....	253,931	1857-'58 .....	1,249,425
1810-'11 .....	125,330	1826-'27 .....	144,548	1842-'43 .....	211,111	1858-'59 .....	1,001,216
1811-'12 .....	115,003	1827-'28 .....	182,303	1843-'44 .....	326,945	1859-'60 .....	705,119
1812-'13 .....	6,979	1828-'29 .....	126,575	1844-'45 .....	369,505	1860-'61 .....	441,979
1813-'14 .....	2,673	1829-'30 .....	148,257	1845-'46 .....	324,979	1861-'62 .....	1,162,773
1814-'15 .....	77,647	1830-'31 .....	214,105	1846-'47 .....	342,781	1862-'63 .....	1,121,387
1815-'16 .....	311,212	1831-'32 .....	188,608	1847-'48 .....	283,433		
1816-'17 .....	165,751	1832-'33 .....	249,036	1848-'49 .....	60,344		

<sup>1</sup> The items preceding this, and included in the term "otherwise specified," are "staves and heading," "shingles," "boards, plank, &c.," and "hewn timber."

(b.) *Exportation of other<sup>1</sup> Lumber by Countries (Values), 1821-'22 to 1853-'54.*

Years.	Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres.	Austria (Trieste, &c.).	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central Republic of S. A.	Chili.	China.	Cisplatine Republic.	Colombia.	Denmark and Danish Colonies.			France and French Colonies.		
										Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	Total.	France.		
													Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total Franco.
1821-'22				\$1,231						\$7,265	\$7,265		\$145	\$145	
1822-'23				163						4,935	4,935				
1823-'24				232						6,342	6,342	\$172	632	804	
1824-'25	\$1,030			60					\$270	3,951	3,951	90	951	1,041	
1825-'26	1,238			321	\$330				479	10,931	10,931		787	787	
1826-'27				1,071	773		\$284		807	7,018	7,018		977	977	
1827-'28	402			1,441	89	\$489			2,837	7,902	7,902	45	3,250	3,295	
1828-'29	2,352			95	254				283	2,980	2,980	262	7,948	8,210	
1829-'30	710			423	553					8,020	8,020	2,248	7,728	9,976	
1830-'31	1,294			1,042	30		102		70	6,943	6,943	729	3,008	3,737	
1831-'32	499			178	1,875				389	7,372	7,372	1,792		1,792	
1832-'33	3,585		\$1,121	1,324	410	1,402			235	5,222	5,222	180	7,353	7,533	
1833-'34	5,609	\$21	78	751	441	503			179	\$375	15,683	16,058	266	3,348	3,614
1834-'35	8,756		268	3,335		991	85		787	15,947	15,947				
1835-'36	3,443	120	429	1,818	73				333	12,452	12,452				
1836-'37	2,505			1,405		960			2,118	14,817	14,817	20	3,265	3,285	
1837-'38	700		246	820		400			18	41	12,547	12,588	532	13,310	13,842
1838-'39	803		200	349	131					15,808	15,808	264	28,346	28,610	
1839-'40		230	264	892	167	546				3,529	3,529	300	9,763	10,063	
1840-'41	196			316	522	155		\$60		3,020	3,020		10,380	10,380	
1841-'42		300	1,620					1,584		2,269	2,269	2,104	3,653	5,757	
1842-'43	853	25	170	150		250				2,120	2,120		4,547	4,547	
1843-'44		684	2,548	80	173			280		2,921	2,921	50	5,547	5,597	
1844-'45	26	1,690		1,092	244			70		41	2,077	2,118	1,261	12,328	13,589
1845-'46	1,158		885	1,214							1,385	1,385	298	7,684	7,982
1846-'47	146		280			599					1,993	1,993	40	22,040	22,080
1847-'48	270		742	96	117		3,000	2,680			777	777	993	27,099	28,092
1848-'49	1,254			1,384		4,057	1,000				9	9	925	7,807	8,732
1849-'50	5,714	1,334	2,624	129		2,114				166	344	410	2,645	18,213	20,858
1850-'51	7,497	1,828	3,990	25	177	612	467						2,862	23,796	26,658
1851-'52	3,126	2,440	292	178		24	1,038	75					3,600	12,709	16,309
1852-'53	1,202	634	759	150	250	62					299	299	4,549	13,930	18,479
1853-'54	975		772	988		19,298				711		711	2,344	34,680	37,024

<sup>1</sup>The items to be understood in this term are "Staves and Heading," "Shingles," "Boards, Plank, and Scantling," and "Hewn Timber."

(b.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.				Germany (Hanse towns and other German ports).	Great Britain and British Colonies.						
	French Colonies.			Total France and French Colonies.		Great Britain.				British Colonies.		
	French West Indies.	French Guiana.	Miquelon, St. Pierre, etc. (fisheries).			England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Cape of Good Hope.	Mauritius and Bourbon. <sup>1</sup>
1821-'22	\$25,538			\$25,683	\$50	\$5,978			\$5,978			
1822-'23	23,914			23,914	50	2,492			2,492	\$22		
1823-'24	25,960			26,764	687	25,377	\$152	\$147	25,676	660		\$140
1824-'25	29,474			34,853	560	37,129	1,970	799	39,898	116		
1825-'26	28,436			29,223	2,613	20,351	5,159	954	26,464	65		
1826-'27	24,241			25,218	315	4,736	300	112	5,148	27		
1827-'28	26,210			29,505	1,073	3,274		87	3,361	250		
1828-'29	22,826			31,036	808	1,621	68	281	1,970	157		
1829-'30	11,919			21,895	2,593	1,411	54		1,465			
1830-'31	17,322			21,059	1,716	4,605	12		4,617	250		
1831-'32	22,608			24,400	476	2,405	178		2,583			
1832-'33	21,668			29,201	4,209	2,909	62		2,971	5	\$128	
1833-'34	15,597			19,211		6,037			6,037			
1834-'35	13,582			13,582	2,903	1,714			1,714	43		
1835-'36	8,826			8,826	605	17,163			17,163	821		
1836-'37	11,606			14,891	4,795	9,065			9,065			
1837-'38	8,816			22,658	300	3,639			3,639	94	500	
1838-'39	11,340			39,950	4,015	13,108	461		13,569	310	61	
1839-'40	9,798			19,861	2,059	8,664			8,664			100
1840-'41	3,395	\$624	\$32	14,341	3,511	6,546			6,546	14		
1841-'42	4,489		231	10,477	5,264	4,666			4,666			
1842-'43	3,377			7,924		6,808		25	6,833	310		
1843-'44	4,721	85	49	10,452	1,344	6,539			6,539			
1844-'45	4,479			18,068	709	9,977			9,977	200		
1845-'46	28,195			35,177	1,098	22,506			22,506			125
1846-'47	159	128		322,633	1,698	6,888	1,948		8,836	29		
1847-'48	165		144	28,401	4,032	122,036	50	8,871	130,957			
1848-'49	241			8,973	1,928	16,044	962	172	17,178			
1849-'50	48		107	21,013	14,999	12,076	2,632		14,708	97	92	
1850-'51				26,658	27,542	19,723	2,125		21,848	98	58	
1851-'52		761		17,070	13,258	28,858	100		28,958	61		
1852-'53	4,681		130	23,290	7,548	7,351			7,351			
1853-'54				37,024		26,223		925	27,148			

<sup>1</sup> The French colony of *Bourbon* (Réunion) was reported with *Mauritius* for many years.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$4,338 for *French African ports*, not included in preceding columns.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$266 for *Bourbon*, not included in the preceding columns.

(b.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							Total Great Britain and British Colonies.	Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				
	British Colonies.						Holland.			Dutch East Indies.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch Guiana.	Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.	
	British East Indies.	Australia.	British American Colonies.	Canada.	British West Indies.	British Guiana.								Total British Colonies. <sup>1</sup>
1821-'22	\$650	.....	\$1,891	.....	\$5,004	.....	\$7,595	\$13,573	\$1,893	.....	\$50	\$4,870	.....	\$4,920
1822-'23	.....	.....	6,138	.....	13,861	.....	20,021	22,513	1,793	\$2,373	122	7,041	.....	9,536
1823-'24	118	.....	36,330	.....	27,876	.....	65,181	90,857	1,712	4,239	98	8,286	.....	12,623
1824-'25	485	.....	7,516	.....	18,530	.....	26,752	66,650	.....	507	.....	5,294	.....	5,801
1825-'26	149	.....	4,943	.....	16,829	.....	21,986	48,450	1,806	2,694	.....	7,297	.....	9,991
1826-'27	450	.....	4,473	.....	7,819	.....	12,769	17,917	1,099	435	216	6,214	.....	6,865
1827-'28	.....	.....	1,223	.....	668	.....	2,141	5,502	339	3,087	137	4,406	.....	7,630
1828-'29	.....	.....	5,110	.....	.....	.....	5,267	7,237	162	3,826	.....	3,283	.....	7,109
1829-'30	.....	.....	17,480	.....	.....	.....	17,480	18,945	690	3,636	.....	3,484	.....	7,129
1830-'31	467	.....	23,874	.....	3,217	.....	27,808	32,425	1,660	2,783	100	6,204	.....	9,087
1831-'32	297	.....	5,675	.....	10,524	.....	16,496	19,079	2,579	.....	.....	4,510	.....	4,510
1832-'33	.....	.....	8,367	.....	10,968	.....	19,468	22,439	2,904	1,479	.....	673	\$2,001	4,153
1833-'34	.....	.....	7,997	.....	6,288	\$31	14,316	20,353	2,153	.....	200	1,269	541	2,010
1834-'35	.....	.....	16,561	.....	13,908	93	30,605	32,319	2,198	245	.....	2,156	258	2,659
1835-'36	.....	.....	9,803	.....	12,105	38	22,767	39,930	762	2,330	.....	3,034	2,100	7,464
1836-'37	.....	.....	15,099	.....	16,339	834	32,272	41,337	948	1,880	.....	2,009	744	4,633
1837-'38	2,500	.....	7,998	.....	23,653	100	34,845	38,484	2,350	3,768	.....	1,048	1,172	5,988
1838-'39	.....	.....	5,002	.....	30,712	.....	36,085	49,654	4,789	3,669	.....	200	874	4,743
1839-'40	.....	.....	11,274	.....	26,462	.....	37,836	46,500	1,536	1,388	.....	.....	.....	1,388
1840-'41	.....	.....	8,764	.....	25,325	.....	34,103	40,549	721	173	.....	401	3,211	3,785
1841-'42	227	.....	972	.....	20,604	.....	21,803	26,469	750	693	.....	1,025	.....	1,718
1842-'43	.....	.....	2,294	.....	15,856	.....	18,460	25,293	262	.....	.....	900	.....	900
1843-'44	.....	.....	25,671	.....	10,898	319	36,888	43,427	648	.....	.....	1,213	.....	1,213
1844-'45	.....	.....	10,528	.....	6,363	340	17,431	27,408	805	875	.....	2,095	.....	2,970
1845-'46	.....	.....	10,753	.....	5,268	.....	16,146	38,652	38	1,085	.....	.....	1,292	2,377
1846-'47	.....	.....	10,701	.....	1,907	70	12,707	21,543	17	903	.....	257	2,509	3,669
1847-'48	172	.....	1,677	.....	5,833	47	7,729	138,686	192	612	.....	393	70	1,075
1848-'49	600	.....	4,853	\$1,192	619	40	7,304	24,482	148	2,894	.....	5	.....	2,899
1849-'50	.....	.....	2,038	972	380	.....	3,641	18,349	259	6,558	.....	372	.....	6,930
1850-'51	480	.....	1,177	2,812	500	.....	5,125	26,973	.....	19,414	.....	.....	.....	19,414
1851-'52	763	.....	1,786	302	127	.....	3,437	32,395	384	6,081	.....	.....	.....	6,081
1852-'53	1,342	\$5,149	6,934	582	730	.....	14,737	22,088	915	685	.....	665	.....	1,350
1853-'54	80	2,514	7,282	4,235	3,586	3,600	21,297	48,445	.....	4,577	.....	314	.....	4,891

<sup>1</sup> *Malta* reported with *Italy* before 1849-'50. In that year \$32, and in the second year after \$388 are given separately for *Malta*, and are included in the total of *British Colonies*.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$73 for *Newfoundland*, not given in the preceding columns.

(b.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Italy and Malta: Sardinia.	Mexico.	New Grenada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.					Russia.	Sandwich Islands.	Sicily.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
					Portugal.	Cape de Verde Isl-ands.	Fayal and other Azores.	Madeira.	Total Portugal and Portuguese Posses-sions.				Spain.		
													Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Spain.
1821-'22..							\$82	\$30	\$112						
1822-'23..							16	237	253						
1823-'24..	\$225					\$940	342	139	1,421	\$11				\$40	\$40
1824-'25..	222	\$396					304		304						
1825-'26..	50	365					422	415	837						
1826-'27..		3,283				7	102	91	200				\$35	3	38
1827-'28..		3,308				31		512	543				192		192
1828-'29..		3,021				127		24	151				2,101		2,101
1829-'30..	280	2,421				79	25	5	109				2,005	55	2,060
1830-'31..	96	4,354				50	781		831						
1831-'32..		12,945		\$115	\$4,751		75	15	4,841				12		12
1832-'33..		19,188												200	200
1833-'34..	145	10,711			139	49	21		209						
1834-'35..		17,860			97			1,273	1,370						
1835-'36..		7,040													
1836-'37..		4,279			511	415	192		1,118		\$180				
1837-'38..						56	700		756						
1838-'39..		1,940						1,260	1,260	150					
1839-'40..	120	482			41	843	21	289	1,194	367					
1840-'41..		2,507			391				391						
1841-'42..		2,749	\$52												
1842-'43..		2,336			18	726			744						
1843-'44..	1,900	3,747			35				35						
1844-'45..		9,166						202	202					252	252
1845-'46..		668			118				118						
1846-'47..	351	390								650					
1847-'48..	161					285			285	2,358			1,235		1,235
1848-'49..		69			72	55			127				278		278
1849-'50..		31	466		362		31		393				50	1,500	1,550
1850-'51..	221	1,304	44,004		150		72		222						
1851-'52..	116	145	3,443				93		93	250			116	5,818	5,934
1852-'53..	1,063		6,959		930	150	321		471	1,485			4,370		4,370
1853-'54..	988	338				17			947		\$370			911	911

(b.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						Sweden and Colonies.		Texas (Republic of).	Turkey and the Levant.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Countries stated indefinitely.		
	Spanish Colonies.					Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.					Africa.	South America.	West Indies.
	Teneriffe and the Canaries.	Cuba.	Other Spanish West Indies.	Spanish - American Colonies.	Total Spanish Colonies.										
1821-'22		\$25,385	\$1,736	\$3,927	\$31,048	\$31,048		\$1,656					\$64		\$5,008
1822-'23	\$31	55,415	2,634	1,658	59,728	59,728		728							4,913
1823-'24	26	52,989	2,398	2,438	57,771	57,811	\$50	1,383					42		6,270
1824-'25		44,954	1,002		45,936	45,936		1,254					29	\$1,668	5,808
1825-'26		49,307	2,376		51,683	51,683	41	356					3,036	1,332	4,561
1826-'27	686	69,485	2,208		72,379	72,417		1,732					225	2,318	3,005
1827-'28		99,071	2,249		101,320	101,512		9,801						287	9,643
1828-'29		56,941	2,335		59,276	61,377		5,023							3,066
1829-'30	40	62,018	8,387		70,445	72,505	130	11,203						270	245
1830-'31	2,046	111,834	6,270		120,150	120,150		2,454							10,756
1831-'32	520	98,431			98,951	98,963		3,076		\$159			75		5,771
1832-'33	314	99,403	8,102		107,819	108,019		3,058		40,000					1,221
1833-'34	2	98,699	8,194		106,895	106,895	12	552					140	150	2,601
1834-'35		117,110	9,083		126,193	126,193							964		138
1835-'36	2,285	93,565	7,960		103,810	103,810	75	80		86			59	120	1,885
1836-'37		129,724	12,342		142,066	142,066		2,067	\$9,920				150		2,687
1837-'38	838	147,584	15,758		164,180	164,180		1,195	15,882				399		2,010
1838-'39		154,428	20,572		175,000	175,000		2,753	12,267			\$25	881		2,801
1839-'40		125,634	60,254		185,388	185,388			1,724			120	440	15	4,136
1840-'41		168,279	24,913		193,192	193,192			801			223	1,558		70
1841-'42		176,225	23,192		199,417	199,417	92		229				568		173
1842-'43		151,050	18,369		169,419	169,419			514				150		
1843-'44		234,088	20,695		254,783	254,783			279			1,297	780		8
1844-'45		249,604	51,111		300,715	300,967			442			580	1,383	750	
1845-'46		179,547	57,388		236,935	236,935			3,088			555	515		116
1846-'47	275	267,517	15,836		283,628	283,628		200				465	519		
1847-'48		86,934	9,864		96,798	98,033							398		
1848-'49		13,778	238		14,016	14,294		280				501			
1849-'50	729	29,168	190		30,087	31,637				200		64		233	
1850-'51		37,816	1,429		39,245	39,245				60					
1851-'52	100	35,099	1,302		36,501	42,435						13	859		
1852-'53		42,946	6,089		49,035	53,405					\$139		6	406	
1853-'54		21,976	972		22,948	23,859					1,225		25		

(c.) *Exportation of other Lumber<sup>1</sup> by Countries (Values), 1854-'55 to 1860-'61.*

Years.	Argentine Re- public.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central Re- public.	Chili.	China.	Danish West Indies.	Ecuador.
1854-'55 .....	\$25,090	\$2,715	\$3,825	.....	\$22,334	\$17,039	\$1,437	.....
1855-'56 .....	7,585	9,834	3,080	.....	11,732	24,293	723	\$2,000
1856-'57 .....	2,561	6,270	3,670	\$277	14,406	1,185	1,555	.....
1857-'58 .....	17,107	75	9,477	.....	17,634	25,622	<sup>2</sup> 4,564	.....
1858-'59 .....	22,031	1,981	22,930	147	21,002	17,998	7,641	.....
1859-'60 .....	1,463	713	16,581	1,287	2,252	5,254	3,269	.....
1860-'61 .....	12,832	1,188	2,317	1,800	6,121	6,314	1,534	.....

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	France.			French Colonies.				
	Atlantic ports.	Mediterranean ports.	Total France.	French African ports.	French West Indies.	French Guiana.	French North American ports.	Total French Colonies.
1854-'55 .....	\$175,453	\$71,370	\$246,823	.....	\$165	\$600	\$164	\$929
1855-'56 .....	98,557	18,199	116,756	.....	238	36	173	447
1856-'57 .....	116,829	25,410	142,239	.....	174	76	848	1,098
1857-'58 .....	54,760	19,723	74,483	.....	12,979	879	1,608	15,466
1858-'59 .....	30,490	.....	30,490	\$300	5,482	.....	2,448	8,230
1859-'60 .....	41,552	1,819	43,371	56	9,764	.....	5,246	15,066
1860-'61 .....	11,783	12,113	23,896	250	887	72	5,393	6,602

Years.	Total France and Colo- nies.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.		
		Bremen.	Hamburg.	Other German ports.	Total.	Great Britain.		
						England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1854-'55 .....	\$247,752	\$15,639	\$910	.....	\$16,549	\$41,874	.....	\$8,878
1855-'56 .....	117,203	18,252	1,464	.....	19,716	76,986	\$140	665
1856-'57 .....	143,337	8,812	706	.....	9,518	93,723	3,007	6,965
1857-'58 .....	87,949	2,330	11,555	\$3,580	17,465	50,260	878	12,410
1858-'59 .....	38,720	9,232	1,728	.....	10,960	186,528	6,389	25,725
1859-'60 .....	58,437	1,000	7,642	.....	8,642	93,524	1,007	101,770
1860-'61 .....	30,498	7,787	1,056	756	9,599	79,751	.....	31,004

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Total Great Bri- tain.	British Colonies.						
		Gibraltar.	Malta.	British African ports.	British East Indies.	British Aus- tralia.	Canada.	Other ports of North Amer- ica.
1854-'55 .....	\$50,752	\$4,311	.....	\$238	\$5,760	\$55,519	\$6,663	\$1,991
1855-'56 .....	77,791	397	.....	3,578	12,531	21,660	14,816	9,065
1856-'57 .....	108,697	.....	.....	3,088	14,265	37,934	2,187	929
1857-'58 .....	63,548	870	.....	140	9,818	48,470	72,429	5,449
1858-'59 .....	218,642	.....	.....	749	12,393	30,615	20,158	23,799
1859-'60 .....	196,301	366	50	.....	8,530	8,494	11,980	19,024
1860-'61 .....	110,755	1,470	.....	950	27,155	5,906	12,138	5,437

<sup>1</sup> Except "Staves and Headings," "Shingles," "Boards, Plank, and Scantling," and "Hewn Timber."<sup>2</sup> Includes \$93 for *Denmark*.

(c.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.					Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.	
	British Colonies.				Total Great Britain and Colonies.		Holland.	Dutch East Indies.
	British West Indies.	British Honduras.	British Guiana.	Total Colonies.				
1854-'55 .....	\$1, 773	\$745	.....	\$77, 000	\$127, 752	\$663	\$4, 236	.....
1855-'56 .....	4, 027	166	\$600	66, 840	144, 631	3, 085	24, 104	\$1, 270
1856-'57 .....	2, 284	1, 004	53	61, 746	170, 441	1, 208	70, 590	.....
1857-'58 .....	16, 744	2, 097	836	156, 853	230, 401	1, 331	14, 570	.....
1858-'59 .....	17, 648	3, 899	741	110, 002	328, 644	5, 821	2, 938	387
1859-'60 .....	25, 390	750	.....	74, 584	270, 885	3, 491	3, 020	.....
1860-'61 .....	6, 449	499	.....	60, 004	170, 759	1, 980	616	.....

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.			Italy.				Mexico.
	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch Guiana.	Total.	Sardinia.	Two Sicilies.	Austrian Italy.	Total.	
1854-'55 .....	\$887	\$600	\$5,723	\$473	.....	.....	\$473	\$1,196
1855-'56 .....	196	4,135	29,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,390
1856-'57 .....	.....	51	70,641	233	\$6,039	.....	6,272	5,890
1857-'58 .....	1,891	153	16,614	1,577	20,922	\$25,042	47,541	3,549
1858-'59 .....	198	.....	3,521	.....	480	.....	480	5,581
1859-'60 .....	776	.....	3,796	1,375	30,650	.....	32,025	1,665
1860-'61 .....	109	2,585	3,310	.....	23,024	.....	23,024	572

Years.	New Granada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.				
			Portugal.	Azores.	Cape de Verde Isl-ands.	Madeira.	Total.
1854-'55 .....	\$3,855	\$5,330	\$348	.....	\$128	\$47	\$523
1855-'56 .....	6,050	1,972	41	\$46	46	360	493
1856-'57 .....	2,256	.....	90	1,182	153	.....	1,425
1857-'58 .....	3,014	9,242	17,915	682	653	1,731	20,481
1858-'59 .....	2,465	2,000	3,814	437	60	.....	4,311
1859-'60 .....	2,155	42	400	1,900	154	421	2,875
1860-'61 .....	3,189	3,870	346	.....	185	747	1,279

Years.	Russia.	Russian America.	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
					Spain.		
					Atlantic ports.	Mediterranean ports.	Total.
1854-'55 .....	.....	\$12	\$126	\$13,081	\$9,599	\$17,435	\$27,034
1855-'56 .....	.....	.....	.....	4,830	11,144	16,711	27,855
1856-'57 .....	\$2,450	35	.....	3,574	.....	8,661	8,661
1857-'58 .....	.....	140	.....	15,052	11,290	5,894	17,184
1858-'59 .....	2,820	.....	.....	13,070	2,398	8,483	10,881
1859-'60 .....	1,250	.....	1,034	.....	18,309	10,170	28,479
1860-'61 .....	650	.....	786	.....	6,345	5,828	12,173

(c.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						Sweden and Norway.
	Spanish Colonies.					Total.	
	Canary Isl- ands.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Total.		
1854-'55 .....	\$1, 681	\$134, 080	\$1, 415	\$400	\$137, 576	\$191, 644	.....
1855-'56 .....	1, 140	351, 285	12, 361	.....	364, 786	420, 496	.....
1856-'57 .....	13, 042	138, 464	6, 432	.....	157, 938	175, 260	.....
1857-'58 .....	2, 274	611, 502	65, 745	.....	679, 521	713, 889	.....
1858-'59 .....	11, 149	360, 128	90, 339	.....	461, 616	483, 378	\$170
1859-'60 .....	389	219, 609	18, 982	100	239, 080	296, 038	.....
1860-'61 .....	266	129, 417	9, 111	.....	138, 794	163, 140	.....

Years.	Turkish Possessions.		Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other ports in Africa.	Other Isl- ands in the Pacific.	Whale fish- eries.
	Turkey in Asia.	Egypt.					
1854-'55 .....	.....	.....	\$10, 225	.....	\$4, 193	.....	\$3, 156
1855-'56 .....	.....	.....	2, 259	.....	1, 799	.....	16, 763
1856-'57 .....	.....	.....	797	.....	12, 120	\$11, 919	.....
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	1, 468	.....	11, 013	11, 729	252
1858-'59 .....	\$100	\$2, 000	4, 764	\$321	9, 039	190	12
1859-'60 .....	3, 479	.....	12, 264	1, 543	3, 158	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	.....	300	818	951	7, 322	.....	.....

Years.	General summary by coasts and grand divisions.				African ports.	Atlantic Islands, Spanish and Portu- guese.	Asia, Austral- asia, &c.	West In- dies.
	Europe.							
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Continental ports on Baltic and North seas.	Total.				
1854-'55 .....	\$89, 278	\$240, 463	\$23, 500	\$353, 240	\$4, 431	\$1, 856	\$71, 799	\$140, 546
1855-'56 .....	34, 910	187, 930	53, 654	276, 494	5, 377	1, 592	64, 584	371, 915
1856-'57 .....	40, 343	225, 614	88, 828	354, 785	15, 208	14, 377	48, 877	150, 117
1857-'58 .....	73, 158	147, 883	32, 203	253, 244	11, 153	5, 340	110, 691	714, 663
1858-'59 .....	11, 063	255, 344	18, 869	285, 276	10, 088	11, 646	74, 651	487, 257
1859-'60 .....	47, 543	256, 928	13, 625	318, 096	3, 214	2, 864	22, 378	282, 315
1860-'61 .....	41, 265	130, 699	12, 053	184, 017	8, 522	1, 199	39, 375	150, 273

Years.	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American ports.	Whale fish- eries.	Total.
	Atlantic ports.	Pacific ports.	Total.				
1854-'55 .....	\$44, 195	\$27, 664	\$71, 859	\$1, 941	\$8, 830	\$3, 156	\$677, 659
1855-'56 .....	23, 745	15, 704	39, 449	3, 456	24, 054	16, 763	803, 684
1856-'57 .....	9, 466	14, 406	23, 872	7, 171	3, 999	.....	638, 406
1857-'58 .....	32, 934	26, 876	59, 810	5, 646	79, 626	252	1, 240, 435
1858-'59 .....	53, 252	23, 002	76, 254	9, 627	46, 405	12	1, 001, 216
1859-'60 .....	34, 006	2, 294	36, 300	3, 702	36, 250	.....	705, 119
1860-'61 .....	22, 764	9, 990	32, 754	2, 871	22, 968	.....	441, 979

(d.) *Exportation of other Lumber<sup>1</sup> by Countries, 1861-'62 to 1863-'64.*

[Condensed headings: Values.]

Countries.	1861-'62.	1862-'63.	1863-'64.
Argentine Republic .....	\$17, 274	\$6, 211	\$137, 581
Belgium.....	6, 374	16, 451	140
Brazil .....	12, 179	3, 765	18, 793
Central America.....	100	1, 897	1, 116
Chili .....	102	1, 544	21, 901
China and Japan .....	1, 527	2, 076	25, 700
Denmark and Danish Colonies.....	3, 622	108	817
France .....	14, 001	22, 261	26, 714
French Colonies .....	5, 612	6, 208	1, 975
Germany .....	900	12, 223	2, 212
Great Britain.....	323, 148	95, 937	319, 906
British Possessions in Africa and Mediterranean.....	7, 672	3, 735	15, 325
British East Indies and Australia .....	26, 023	7, 797	58, 863
British West Indies and Central and South America.....	39, 420	18, 038	19, 481
Canada and other British North America.....	3, 826	14, 782	11, 513
Hayti and San Domingo .....	7, 349	2, 256	7, 701
Holland and Dutch Colonies.....	901	30, 067	32, 698
Italy .....	12, 246	6, 335	10, 882
Liberia and other ports of Africa.....	2, 528	637	1, 400
Mexico .....	1, 208	10, 975	23, 230
New Grenada and Venezuela .....	3, 999	20, 301	17, 477
Peru and Ecuador .....	400	8, 964	3, 702
Portugal and Colonies .....	863	15, 623	8, 077
Sandwich Islands .....			100
Spain and Canary Islands .....	5, 030	730	3, 590
Spanish West Indies .....	652, 266	766, 917	58, 080
Sweden, Norway, and Swedish West Indies.....	788		
Uruguay .....	13, 400	43, 049	
Other Islands in Pacific .....		2, 500	743
Total.....	1, 162, 753	1, 121, 387	829, 786

<sup>1</sup> Besides "Boards, Plank, and Scantling" and "Timber, Hewn and other." In 1863-'64, "Laths and Pickets," and "Box Shooks" are also specified before "other lumber."

(e.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, 1864-'65 to 1878-'79 (Values).*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Danish West Indies.	France and French Colonies.				
								France (Atlantic).	France (Mediterranean).	Total France.	French Possessions in North America.	French West Indies.
1864-'65	\$209, 886	\$51, 994	\$48, 017	\$2, 463	\$41, 458	\$15, 694	\$13, 028	\$61, 585	\$4, 277	\$65, 862	\$894	\$1, 800
1865-'66	160, 999	29, 968	61, 733	9, 960	9, 134	5, 581	6, 567	43, 090	2, 340	45, 430	1, 466	8, 330
1866-'67	326, 046	28, 543	40, 512	.....	9, 525	33, 276	22, 396	41, 108	900	42, 008	446	1, 507
1867-'68	367, 333	29, 699	43, 888	.....	38, 918	42, 397	4, 767	32, 601	.....	32, 601	300	2, 918
1868-'69	137, 225	108, 567	57, 026	.....	48, 903	28, 977	14, 578	.....	.....	29, 696	10, 221	.....
1869-'70	46, 688	19, 800	5, 999	.....	5, 226	680	85	.....	.....	5, 666	270	.....
1870-'71	8, 230	49, 168	15, 303	453	1, 215	.....	351	.....	.....	220	228	.....
1871-'72	9, 482	.....	15, 301	2, 170	.....	1, 984	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 648	.....
1872-'73	24, 111	.....	696	2, 330	10, 550	1, 356	.....	.....	.....	523	.....	574
1873-'74	1, 880	16, 270	.....	412	769	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	365
1874-'75	11, 420	.....	.....	280	1, 595	1, 581	.....	.....	.....	7, 253	.....	.....
1875-'76	38, 424	2, 022	.....	22	951	461	.....	.....	.....	2, 791	.....	.....
1876-'77	8, 018	7, 015	65	4, 932	7, 540	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 594	.....	.....
1877-'78	18, 167	35, 682	3, 600	4, 767	466	.....	228	.....	.....	41, 568	.....	212
1878-'79	23, 183	13, 669	11, 110	5, 698	1, 895	.....	2, 071	.....	.....	12, 532	.....	3, 301

(c.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c—Continued.*

Years.	France and French Colonies.		Germany.			Great Britain and British Colonies.						
	All other French Possessions.	Total France and Colonies.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total Germany.	Great Britain.				Gibraltar.	Canada.	Other British North America.
						England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.			
1864-'65	\$1,870	\$70,426	\$72,082	\$15,845	\$87,927	\$487,336	\$55,796	\$12,634	\$555,766	\$1,766	\$28,412	\$21,350
1865-'66	2583	55,809	100,431	7,950	108,381	200,288	1,180	10,094	211,562	4,603	26,625	17,907
1866-'67	340	44,301	75,880	16,526	92,406	189,534	6,040	5,161	200,735	2,149	2,008	1,728
1867-'68	.....	35,819	70,020	2,372	72,392	73,019	5,629	841	79,489	611	16,676	9,109
1868-'69	897	40,814	21,289	770	22,559	16,872	.....	225	17,097	1,444	20,123	811
1869-'70	547	6,483	75,015	.....	75,015	13,698	.....	.....	13,698	692	14,288	367
1870-'71	63	511	.....	.....	41,050	19,580	40	.....	16,620	1,050	41,484	12
1871-'72	100	2,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	63,795	180
1872-'73	1,294	2,391	.....	.....	100	142	.....	.....	142	110	.....	.....
1873-'74	.....	460	.....	.....	28,755	5,265	.....	100	5,365	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75	.....	7,253	.....	.....	14,022	11,763	2,439	56,700	70,902	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76	.....	2,791	.....	.....	5,484	55,010	4,090	.....	59,700	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77	.....	7,594	.....	.....	11,624	434,522	41,128	60,000	535,650	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78	229	42,009	.....	.....	7,075	158,267	37,987	1,776	198,030	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79	.....	3,301	.....	.....	87,992	192,174	31,096	73	223,343	467	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	Quebec, Ontario, &c.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.	British Columbia.	British West Indies and British Honduras.	British West Indies.	British Honduras.	British Guiana.	British Possessions in Africa.	British East Indies.	Australasia.
1864-'65	.....	.....	\$535	.....	\$52,984	\$9,426	\$7,004	\$41,704	\$12,211	\$120,287
1865-'66	.....	.....	564	.....	41,049	5,211	8,737	7,843	42,746	184,362
1866-'67	.....	.....	30	.....	44,161	9,254	2,618	21,245	3,336	134,188
1867-'68	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,642	9,893	790	1,863	.....	111,749
1868-'69	.....	.....	.....	\$82,781	.....	.....	.....	14,914	.....	101,270
1869-'70	.....	.....	.....	13,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,635
1870-'71	.....	.....	.....	3,167	.....	.....	.....	5,270	.....	695
1871-'72	.....	.....	.....	3,323	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	4,701
1872-'73	\$99,197	\$567	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,662
1873-'74	55,052	6,551	.....	2,279	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	7,998
1874-'75	21,200	11,447	50	9,259	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	39,547
1875-'76	25,521	20	.....	16,262	.....	.....	200	19,476	20,342	73,551
1876-'77	14,658	.....	1,095	26,905	.....	.....	4,434	14,234	5,009	121,259
1877-'78	150	454	451	14,348	.....	.....	1,379	7,368	5,251	13,342
1878-'79	1,020	147	686	221,606	.....	.....	1,891	11,354	.....	22,849

*Austria*, \$4,100 in 1864-'65. *Denmark*, \$1,147 in 1867-'68. *Malta*, \$788 in 1866-'67. *Greenland*, \$146 in 1866-'67. *Newfoundland and Colonies*, \$46 in 1878-'79.

<sup>1</sup>*French Possessions in Africa.*

<sup>2</sup>Of this \$283 was for *French Guiana*, the rest for *French Possessions in Africa*.

<sup>3</sup>Includes \$500 for Prussia.

<sup>4</sup>*North Germany.*

<sup>5</sup>Not included under the heading of "Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling," or "Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-Sticks, Broom-Handles, and Bed-Slats," or "Shingles," or "Box-Shooks," or "other Shooks, Staves, and Heading," or "Hogsheads and Barrels, empty."

(e.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti.	Hayti and San Domingo.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				Italy. <sup>1</sup>	Japan.	Liberia.
	Total British Colonies.	Total Great Britain and Colonies.			Holland.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch East Indies.	Total Holland and Colonies.			
1864-'65 ..	\$295,679	\$851,445	\$37,376	.....	\$3,907	\$17,579	.....	\$21,486	\$8,795	.....	\$6,163
1865-'66 ..	339,647	551,209	27,036	.....	8,790	2,811	\$5,250	16,851	7,910	.....	3,523
1866-'67 ..	220,717	421,452	13,749	.....	200	3,149	.....	3,349	.....	\$18	3,366
1867-'68 ..	193,333	272,822	11,146	.....	47,849	3,375	5,000	56,224	.....	59	15,934
1868-'69 ..	221,343	238,440	.....	\$3,252	4,608	240	.....	4,848	100	466	.....
1869-'70 ..	46,854	60,552	.....	3,390	346	633	.....	979	.....	.....	332
1870-'71 ..	51,678	68,298	.....	1,219	1,622	399	850	2,871	200	380	.....
1871-'72 ..	72,655	72,655	7,232	.....	.....	74	.....	74	12,575	.....	136
1872-'73 ..	109,137	109,279	22	.....	.....	3,907	.....	3,907	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74 ..	71,920	77,285	30	.....	480	116	96	480	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 ..	82,143	153,045	.....	.....	.....	1,727	.....	1,727	582	.....	.....
1875-'76 ..	155,372	220,556	.....	.....	5,908	1,329	.....	7,237	.....	130	.....
1876-'77 ..	187,594	723,244	4,094	.....	545	1,543	.....	2,088	.....	.....	541
1877-'78 ..	43,532	241,562	8,466	.....	24,211	720	.....	24,931	308	40	189
1878-'79 ..	60,066	283,409	4,646	.....	1,189	2,028	.....	3,217	690	400	2,241

Years.	Mexico.	Peru.	Portugal and Possessions.		San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
			Portugal.	Portuguese Possessions.			Spain (Atlantic).	Spain (Mediterranean).	Total Spain.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Canary Islands, &c.
1864-'65 ..	\$180,169	\$21,157	\$344	\$260	\$546	\$2,912	.....	.....	\$8,816	\$140,821	\$27,849	\$3,654
1865-'66 ..	29,353	66,035	41,838	.....	2,768	4,369	\$5,683	.....	5,683	96,036	24,204	14,018
1866-'67 ..	11,444	54,538	321	1,566	117	642	6,183	\$10,986	17,169	120,727	10,733	8,555
1867-'68 ..	20,465	48,477	.....	1,099	556	500	.....	400	400	112,024	11,690	12,117
1868-'69 ..	18,042	69,756	525	.....	.....	2,466	.....	.....	28,522	47,992	15,636	20,693
1869-'70 ..	6,873	90,528	86	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	564	38,290	5,551	458
1870-'71 ..	1,175	61,389	420	.....	.....	672	.....	.....	.....	7,663	1,012	150
1871-'72 ..	1,229	225,261	4,000	.....	193	2,331	.....	.....	1,790	28,140	3,535	255
1872-'73 ..	1,679	40,240	.....	.....	.....	821	.....	.....	228	31,256	2,010	.....
1873-'74 ..	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,650	588	618
1874-'75 ..	4,586	1,983	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	30	6,262	2,357	.....
1875-'76 ..	4,372	3,784	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	21,201	.....	.....
1876-'77 ..	4,326	7,550	.....	1,562	2,215	8,550	.....	.....	.....	18,049	1,921	4,700
1877-'78 ..	8,628	3,943	950	309	2,064	14,665	.....	.....	22,218	48,502	8,968	4,182
1878-'79 ..	10,632	7,780	1,975	2,682	5,850	17,380	.....	.....	2,035	90,465	34,523	5,176

*Sweden and Norway*, \$280 in 1877-'78; \$1,524 in 1878-'79. *Russia* on the Baltic and White Seas, \$280 in 1878-'79.

<sup>1</sup> *Sicily*, \$— in 1865-'66, and \$1,500 in 1867-'68, not included in this column.

(e.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Span- ish Colo- nies.	Turkey and Pos- sessions.	United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other countries in Africa.	Other islands and ports.	General total.
	Total.							
1864-'65 .....	\$181,140	.....	..... <sup>(1)</sup> ..	\$166,755	\$13,235	.....	\$885	\$2,067,957
1865-'66 .....	139,941	\$950	..... <sup>(1)</sup> ..	33,235	9,064	\$4,061	10,667	1,439,346
1866-'67 .....	157,184	.....	\$44,028	46,836	9,117	5,131	.....	1,378,713
1867-'68 .....	136,231	5,147	70,936	107,240	493	7,845	.....	1,397,268
1868-'69 .....	112,843	.....	50,091	84,425	1,510	.....	4,296	1,058,221
1869-'70 .....	44,863	.....	9,425	55,956	2,069	.....	150	369,010
1870-'71 .....	8,825	300	4,450	16,789	49,168	.....	.....	242,474
1871-'72 .....	33,720	50	5,770	22,532	460	.....	.....	427,240
1872-'73 .....	33,494	15	14,381	4,014	183	.....	.....	249,872
1873-'74 .....	34,856	.....	2,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	476,816
1874-'75 .....	10,629	1,720	4,057	5,637	15,513	15	.....	235,984
1875-'76 .....	21,201	.....	814	.....	16,762	2,049	.....	321,790
1876-'77 .....	24,670	.....	7,455	9,458	3,809	.....	.....	846,410
1877-'78 .....	83,870	.....	10,254	1,190	6,861	.....	.....	520,454
1878-'79 .....	132,199	.....	10,026	29,069	4,345	187	65	680,068

*Swedish West Indies*, \$33 in 1865-'66. *Nicaragua*, \$7,022 in 1866-'67; \$3,779 in 1867-'68.  
*New Grenada*, \$2,463 in 1864-'65; \$42,021 in 1865-'66.

## General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.

Years.	Europe.				Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	West Indies.
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Continental ports, Baltic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>1</sup>				
1864-'65 .....	\$17,172	\$619,461	\$143,828	\$789,277	\$49,737	\$151,989	\$3,654	\$291,983
1865-'66 .....	11,680	306,776	147,139	465,595	15,727	253,145	14,018	208,834
1866-'67 .....	12,674	250,496	121,149	384,319	31,307	171,460	10,121	216,536
1867-'68 .....	1,900	112,701	151,087	265,688	25,942	165,312	13,216	189,118
1868-'69 .....	100	21,316	135,234	214,868	14,914	133,179	260	164,479
1869-'70 .....	.....	14,476	20,896	41,602	332	18,884	.....	62,172
1870-'71 .....	500	18,509	51,840	71,069	5,270	2,217	.....	13,460
1871-'72 .....	12,625	4,240	.....	18,655	552	9,016	.....	42,497
1872-'73 .....	.....	352	100	1,203	.....	10,839	.....	38,370
1873-'74 .....	.....	5,454	45,505	51,054	400	8,094	.....	37,028
1874-'75 .....	1,582	70,902	14,022	93,789	15,513	5,848	618	12,544
1875-'76 .....	.....	62,700	13,414	78,905	21,525	94,698	.....	38,792
1876-'77 .....	.....	535,670	19,184	562,448	21,037	134,818	.....	32,256
1877-'78 .....	308	198,980	67,198	130,984	7,557	33,298	3,094	83,508
1878-'79 .....	690	225,785	106,654	347,705	13,782	40,629	7,658	162,208

<sup>1</sup> Includes, besides the preceding colonies, *Spain* and *France*, in years when the coasts were not separately reported.

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions—Continued.*

Years.	South America.			Mexico, Central America, &c.	Other ports of North America.
	Atlantic ports.	Pacific ports.	Total.		
1864-'65 .....	\$476, 146	\$62, 615	\$538, 761	\$192, 058	\$51, 191
1865-'66 .....	316, 072	75, 169	391, 241	44, 524	46, 562
1866-'67 .....	469, 757	64, 063	533, 820	27, 720	4, 358
1867-'68 .....	590, 680	87, 395	678, 075	34, 132	26, 085
1868-'69 .....	330, 277	118, 659	448, 935	18, 042	20, 934
1869-'70 .....	122, 137	95, 754	217, 891	6, 873	14, 655
1870-'71 .....	93, 940	62, 604	156, 544	1, 628	41, 851
1871-'72 .....	53, 545	225, 261	278, 806	3, 399	63, 975
1872-'73 .....	43, 390	51, 090	94, 480	4, 009	99, 764
1873-'74 .....	6, 933	769	7, 702	721	61, 603
1874-'75 .....	37, 267	3, 578	40, 845	4, 866	32, 697
1875-'76 .....	56, 200	4, 735	60, 935	4, 394	25, 541
1876-'77 .....	28, 865	15, 090	43, 955	9, 258	15, 753
1877-'78 .....	41, 451	4, 409	45, 860	13, 395	1, 055
1878-'79 .....	79, 624	9, 675	89, 299	18, 592	1, 853

*(f.) Exportation of other Lumber by Districts, 1855-'56 to 1878-'79 (Value).*

Years.	Maine.							
	Passamaquoddy.	Machias.	Penobscot.	Belfast.	Bangor.	Bath.	Portland and Falmouth.	Total Maine.
1855-'56 .....	\$4, 692	\$501	\$196	\$56	\$3, 516	\$56, 042	\$120, 575	\$185, 578
1856-'57 .....	1, 014	200	293	10, 213	9, 681	33, 782	84, 167	139, 350
1857-'58 .....	3, 800	300	1, 372	502	37, 021	33, 559	59, 200	135, 754
1858-'59 .....	2, 210	.....	1, 368	1, 007	6, 738	11, 798	.....	23, 061
1859-'60 .....	3, 478	120	3, 840	132	50, 757	.....	.....	58, 327
1860-'61 .....	2, 370	281	105	.....	35, 377	.....	64, 460	102, 593
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545, 339	67, 216
1862-'63 .....	84, 627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680, 591	582, 189
1863-'64 .....	3, 679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141, 228	808, 903
1864-'65 .....	28, 970	455	.....	.....	714	.....	84, 935	151, 742
1866-'67 .....	655	.....	.....	1, 069	.....	.....	70, 032	115, 074
1867-'68 .....	1, 333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38, 021	71, 756
1868-'69 .....	966	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 605	39, 354
1869-'70 .....	3, 348	.....	.....	.....	.....	15, 249	21, 018	4, 583
1870-'71 .....	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	39, 615
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	12, 575	.....	.....	.....	12, 575
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	7, 585	7, 585
1873-'74 .....	1, 186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 186
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 500	.....	.....	1, 826
1876-'77 .....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	737
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	125

The quantities reported collectively in 1862-'63 and 1863-'64 from ports other than Passamaquoddy and Portland are included in the total column.

Wiscasset reported \$326 in 1875-'76; \$211 in 1876-'77; \$438 in 1877-'78.

(f.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Mass.						R. I.	Conn.		N. Y.	
	Salem.	Newburyport.	Boston.	Gloucester.	Fall River.	New Bedford.	Total Mass.	Providence.	New Haven.	New London.	New York.
1855-'56.....	\$78	\$89	\$243, 572	.....	\$1, 401	.....	\$245, 140	.....	\$1, 446	\$368	\$55, 724
1856-'57.....	673	1, 063	69, 208	\$550	2, 054	\$90	73, 638	.....	6, 213	.....	37, 222
1857-'58.....	2, 474	.....	31, 497	.....	837	60	34, 868	\$420	8, 427	252	743, 429
1858-'59.....	.....	.....	40, 620	.....	773	.....	41, 393	.....	7, 702	12	533, 951
1859-'60.....	.....	.....	13, 250	.....	762	48	14, 060	.....	.....	.....	260, 797
1860-'61.....	.....	.....	46, 098	.....	214	.....	46, 312	40	.....	2, 650	160, 843
1861-'62.....	.....	.....	44, 675	.....	.....	.....	45, 867	2, 464	.....	.....	167, 233
1862-'63.....	.....	.....	6, 790	.....	.....	.....	6, 904	7, 039	.....	.....	236, 247
1863-'64.....	.....	.....	32, 160	.....	.....	.....	32, 430	.....	.....	.....	613, 220
1864-'65.....	.....	887	53, 580	4, 168	.....	.....	58, 635	60	.....	.....	1, 800, 528
1865-'66.....	.....	.....	14, 476	25	.....	.....	14, 501	.....	.....	60	1, 184, 173
1866-'67.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	70	595	.....	90	269	1, 156, 480
1867-'68.....	.....	625	6, 746	167	.....	.....	7, 538	.....	.....	798	740, 492
1868-'69.....	.....	.....	4, 387	.....	.....	.....	4, 537	.....	9	30	130, 606
1869-'70.....	150	.....	880	.....	.....	.....	880	.....	27	.....	129, 450
1870-'71.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130, 234
1871-'72.....	.....	.....	2, 827	.....	.....	.....	2, 827	.....	.....	60	78, 146
1872-'73.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	300	240	48	57, 911
1873-'74.....	65	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	.....	198, 538
1874-'75.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269, 116
1875-'76.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770, 678
1876-'77.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411, 709
1877-'78.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601, 220
1878-'79.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	Va.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.				
	Philadelphia.	Delaware.	Baltimore.	Virginia ports.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Fernandina.	Saint John's.	Key West.	Pensacola.	Apalachicola.
1855-'56		\$723	\$9,830	\$5,633	\$13,375	\$19,985	\$205	\$405		\$1,520	\$14,500
1856-'57	\$3,185	1,257	797	5,416	11,925	8,059		3,000		7,624	6,926
1857-'58		2,587		3,561	9,882	28,186				15,830	
1858-'59	15,694		124,904	2,869	1,188	15,537			\$200	51,258	3,550
1859-'60	17,963		138,746	167	3,392	85,383		3,330	4,675	48,555	
1860-'61	14,338		55,620		2,612	17,128					
1861-'62	23,220	16,000	4,582								
1862-'63	47,014		9,500								
1863-'64	1,809		6,685								
1864-'65	11,974		38,226								
1865-'66	1,006		980		75	60,441					
1866-'67	136		28		1,538	165,106					
1867-'68	15,380		400			186,856		22,030			
1868-'69	1,105		15,249			90,610		3,250			
1869-'70	305		13,892			4,713					
1870-'71	3,559				14,549						
1871-'72	1,792	4,400	50		6,803				1,200		
1872-'73	8,745	2,960					27,116		1,600		
1873-'74			740	6,094			7,421		250		
1874-'75	966		1,389				19,153				
1875-'76	625		3,771				16,782		69		
1876-'77	38,529		11,306	40			16		3	800	
1877-'78	7,206		28,335						75		
1878-'79											

*Edgartown*, \$33 in 1859-'60. *Newport*, \$1,719 in 1859-'60; \$160 in 1873-'74. *Bristol*, \$606 in 1868-'69. *Fairfield*, \$500 in 1858-'59. *Ports of Connecticut*, \$255 in 1863-'64. *Perth Amboy*, \$323 in 1860-'61. *Pamlico, N. C.*, \$1,600 in 1862-'63; \$564 in 1876-'77; \$1,384 in 1877-'78. *Beaufort, N. C.*, \$1,248 in 1862-'63; \$303 in 1867-'68. *Wilmington, N. C.*, \$2,000 in 1858-'59. *Beaufort, S. C.*, \$1,248 in 1862-'63. *Saint Mary's, Ga.*, \$3,700 in 1871-'72; \$2,440 in 1878-'79. *Saint Mark's, Fla.*, \$2,840 in 1873-'74.

(f.) *Exportation of other Lumber by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Alabama.	Louisiana	Texas.	Pacific Coast.		Northern frontier.				
	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Ports of Texas.	San Francisco.	Ports of Oregon and Washington Territory.	Detroit.	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Gene-see.	Ver-mont.
1855-'56	\$128,938	-----	-----	\$48,264	\$25,604	\$323	-----	-----	-----	-----
1856-'57	219,367	\$64,309	-----	46,244	46,247	542	-----	-----	-----	\$740
1857-'58	88,601	5,401	-----	49,103	40,414	58,110	-----	\$5,470	\$160	-----
1858-'59	36,530	25,055	-----	59,287	32,542	20,000	\$158	-----	-----	-----
1859-'60	37,138	16,975	-----	325	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	57
1860-'61	345	437	-----	600	-----	133	80	-----	-----	-----
1861-'62	-----	-----	-----	400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,093
1862-'63	-----	9,460	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,907
1863-'64	-----	2,620	-----	8,710	10,405	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1864-'65	-----	-----	-----	9,985	5,063	25,000	-----	615	60	237
1866-'67	-----	-----	-----	3,760	912	1,539	-----	300	-----	69
1867-'68	-----	150	-----	15,019	-----	15,631	-----	-----	-----	-----
1868-'69	-----	47,145	\$226	19,086	559	12,756	-----	-----	-----	-----
1869-'70	-----	9,484	190	80,988	12	7,793	49	231	-----	-----
1870-'71	-----	15	360	58,100	-----	31,431	-----	-----	-----	-----
1871-'72	-----	4,202	373	197,233	-----	59,410	-----	717	218	-----
1872-'73	-----	3,565	768	41,879	-----	96,163	-----	1,546	-----	-----
1873-'74	-----	3,728	-----	-----	-----	54,767	105	70	110	-----
1874-'75	-----	561	-----	-----	-----	20,101	-----	-----	-----	-----
1875-'76	2,200	1,166	239	-----	214	19,134	-----	184	-----	-----
1876-'77	-----	9,684	-----	24,803	2,523	14,069	-----	-----	-----	28
1877-'78	-----	27,892	-----	27,478	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	144
1878-'79	-----	14,986	1,628	23,459	-----	-----	-----	88	85	84

## General Summary.

Years.	New Eng-land Coast.	Other Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern frontier.
1855-'56	\$432,532	\$105,880	\$144,958	\$73,868	\$323
1856-'57	219,201	70,861	298,226	92,711	1,282
1857-'58	179,721	787,645	109,832	89,517	63,740
1858-'59	72,168	694,143	116,593	91,829	20,158
1859-'60	72,387	509,778	103,347	325	57
1860-'61	151,595	250,541	782	600	213
1861-'62	115,547	211,035	-----	400	2,093
1862-'63	596,132	292,761	9,460	-----	1,907
1863-'64	841,333	621,714	2,620	19,115	-----
1864-'65	210,437	1,850,728	-----	15,048	25,932
1866-'67	129,635	66,675	-----	4,672	1,908
1867-'68	72,310	1,323,288	150	15,019	15,631
1868-'69	47,690	964,958	47,371	19,645	12,756
1869-'70	9,159	240,820	9,674	81,000	8,073
1870-'71	40,522	148,360	375	58,100	31,431
1871-'72	12,575	148,342	4,575	197,233	60,345
1872-'73	10,472	92,391	5,533	41,879	97,709
1873-'74	2,079	98,332	5,393	-----	55,052
1874-'75	1,000	213,033	866	-----	20,101
1875-'76	1,826	290,574	239	214	19,818
1876-'77	533	792,420	11,009	27,626	14,649
1877-'78	737	462,985	28,695	27,478	144
1878-'79	279	639,076	10,014	23,479	350

Chicago, \$50 in 1878-'79. Pearl River, \$1,184 in 1868-'69; \$1,256 in 1876-'77. Duluth, \$99 in 1874-'75; \$1,036 in 1875-'76; \$552 in 1876-'77; \$6 in 1877-'78; \$43 in 1878-'79. Minnesota (Pembina), \$60 in 1861-'62, and \$4,667 in 1875-'76. Huron, \$308 in 1867-'68; \$470 in 1871-'72; \$1,338 in 1872-'73; and \$670 in 1878-'79. Miami, \$125 in 1855-'56, and \$160 in 1868-'69. Cuyahoga, \$3,825 in 1858-'59; \$2,500 in 1864-'65; \$26,497 in 1863-'64; and \$9 in 1876-'77. Erie, Pa., \$100 in 1866-'67. San Diego, \$150 in 1874-'75; \$300 in 1876-'77; and \$365 in 1877-'78. Niagara, \$3,091 in 1856; \$905 in 1856-'57; and \$8,689 in 1857-'58. Cape Vincent, \$11,925 in 1860-'61. Oswegatchie, \$3 in 1868-'69; \$347 in 1869-'70; and \$2,317 in 1870-'71. Lake ports of New York, \$40 in 1861-'62, and \$1,910 in 1863-'64. Champlain, \$1,229 in 1855-'56; \$446 in 1870-'71; \$150 in 1872-'73; and \$500 in 1875-'76. Teché, La., \$20 in 1878-'79.

# 178 EXPORTATION OF LATHS AND OTHER SMALL LUMBER.

## III. LATHS AND OTHER SMALL LUMBER.

1. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-Sticks, Broom-Handles, and Bed-Slats, by Foreign Countries, quantities (thousands) and values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*
2. *Exportation of Laths and Pickets, by Districts, values annually, 1863-'64 to 1867-'68 (condensed headings).*
3. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-Sticks, Broom-Handles, and Bed-Slats, by Districts, values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

1. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-Sticks, Broom-Handles, and Bed-Slats, by Countries.*

[Quantities and Values.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Brazil.		Central American States.		Chili.		China.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	34	\$397					103	\$466	4	\$22
1869-'70 .....	39	624	50	\$100			448	2,363	442	1,141
1870-'71 .....							37	99	266	665
1871-'72 .....			1	14	5	\$70				
1872-'73 .....							203	363		
1873-'74 .....							67	106	264	403
1874-'75 .....					83	409	179	315		
1875-'76 .....										
1876-'77 .....							30	62		
1877-'78 .....							79	249		
1878-'79 .....							40	175	104	355

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	France.		French Possessions in America.		All other French Possessions.		Total.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....			11	\$50	19	\$268	30	\$318
1869-'70 .....					1	10	1	10
1870-'71 .....					27	155	27	155
1871-'72 .....			20	85	10	161	30	246
1872-'73 .....					10	28	10	28
1873-'74 .....	17	\$44						
1874-'75 .....		1						
1875-'76 .....					6	58	6	58
1876-'77 .....								
1877-'78 .....								
1878-'79 .....			15	18	47	153	62	173

1. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	Great Britain.						British Colonies.			
	England.		Ireland.		Total Great Britain.		Canada.		Other British Possessions in North America.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	108	\$500	.....	.....	108	\$500	150	\$350	92	\$232
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	20	\$75	20	75	57	122	184	577
1870-'71 .....	100	200	.....	.....	100	200	347	663	45	268
1871-'72 .....	2	32	.....	.....	2	32	412	964	130	460
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	106	1,420	.....	.....	106	1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	902	5,030	51	506	953	5,536	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	1,444	4,557	17	27	1,461	4,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	466	2,636	.....	.....	466	2,636	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	501	2,262	36	36	557	2,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	73	133	26	343	99	476	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	British Colonies.									
	Quebec, Ontario, &c.		Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.		British Columbia.		British West Indies and Honduras.		British Possessions in Africa.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	\$748	15	\$60
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	274	34	151
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	1,160	25	75
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	145	20	60
1872-'73 .....	585	\$1,886	50	\$125	10	\$20	14	95	45	136
1873-'74 .....	781	3,427	.....	.....	123	245	70	322	20	45
1874-'75 .....	1,072	2,037	.....	.....	15	30	21	83	95	273
1875-'76 .....	634	1,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	428	171	509
1876-'77 .....	791	1,303	.....	.....	180	374	178	974	75	288
1877-'78 .....	458	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	454	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	598	1,060	.....	.....	14	42	414	627	84	533

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.						Hayti.		[Holland] Dutch West Indies.	
	British Colonies.				Total Great Britain and British Col- onies.					
	British Aus- tralasia. <sup>1</sup>		Total British Colonies.							
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	4, 453	\$18, 778	4, 940	\$20, 168	5, 048	\$5, 548	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'60 .....	6, 459	31, 856	6, 818	32, 979	6, 838	6, 913	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	891	2, 914	1, 308	3, 920	1, 408	1, 608	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	1, 632	4, 764	2, 536	7, 418	2, 538	2, 570	65	\$842	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	1, 481	6, 011	2, 207	8, 323	2, 207	2, 207	60	725	.....	\$10
1873-'74 .....	3, 531	13, 312	4, 525	17, 351	4, 631	6, 051	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	3, 981	11, 292	5, 184	13, 715	6, 137	11, 671	170	585	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	2, 815	8, 286	3, 741	9, 807	5, 202	10, 391	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	2, 148	7, 162	3, 372	10, 101	3, 838	12, 737	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	1, 261	2, 893	1, 981	5, 127	9, 538	7, 465	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	2, 383	6, 926	3, 493	9, 188	3, 592	9, 664	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> From 1869 to 1871 headed "Australia, New Zealand, &c."

## 180 EXPORTATION OF LATHS AND OTHER SMALL LUMBER.

1. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Japan.		Liberia.		Mexico.		Peru.		Portuguese Colonies.		Russia (Asiatic)		San Domingo.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69					2	\$21	247	\$460	163	\$579				
1869-'70			10	\$40	20	81								
1870-'71					5	75	6	20	2	4				
1871-'72					5	108								
1872-'73					4	30					20	\$65		
1873-'74					12	38	61	152					4	\$26
1874-'75	20	\$30			11	95			10	20				
1875-'76					117	207	9	27	121	256				
1876-'77							66	166	290	538				
1877-'78					6	87	75	187	145	319				
1878-'79					2	3			32	56	10	50		

Years.	Sandwich Islands.		Spain and Spanish Colonies.											
			Spain.	Spanish Colonies.								Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
				Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Spanish Pos- sions in Af- rica.		Total Spanish Colonies.				
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.		
1868-'69 .....	155	\$1, 010	.....	.....	56	\$183	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	\$183	56	\$183
1869-'70 .....	118	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	\$21	.....	.....	6	21	6	21
1870-'71 .....	221	452	.....	.....	4	26	8	120	.....	.....	12	146	12	146
1871-'72 .....	352	1, 373	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	79	.....	.....	6	79	6	79
1872-'73 .....	65	500	20	\$50	.....	.....	4	20	26	\$48	30	68	50	118
1873-'74 .....	157	464	.....	.....	116	1, 686	.....	.....	25	100	141	1, 786	141	1, 786
1874-'75 .....	54	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	20	.....	.....	5	20	5	20
1875-'76 .....	181	401	.....	.....	9	127	.....	.....	30	30	39	157	39	157
1876-'77 .....	418	947	.....	.....	19	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	172	470	.....	.....	7	200	.....	.....	18	180	25	380	25	380
1878-'79 .....	354	1, 545	.....	.....	110	610	.....	.....	165	332	275	942	275	942

[illegible]

1. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	General summary by coasts and grand divisions.									
	Europe.						Africa.		Asia and Australasia.	
	Atlantic ports.		Ports on Baltic.		Total.					
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	108	\$500	.....	.....	108	\$500	15	\$60	4, 612	\$19, 810
1869-'70 .....	20	75	.....	.....	20	75	44	191	7, 019	33, 419
1870-'71 .....	100	200	.....	.....	100	200	25	75	1, 378	4, 031
1871-'72 .....	8	32	.....	.....	28	82	20	60	1, 984	6, 136
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	136	1, 566	6, 576
1873-'74 .....	106	1, 420	.....	.....	123	1, 464	20	45	3, 952	14, 179
1874-'75 .....	953	506	4	\$30	957	537	95	273	4, 319	11, 844
1875-'76 .....	1, 461	4, 584	.....	.....	1, 461	4, 584	201	539	2, 996	8, 687
1876-'77 .....	466	2, 636	.....	.....	466	2, 636	75	288	2, 566	8, 109
1877-'78 .....	557	2, 338	.....	.....	557	2, 338	.....	.....	1, 433	4, 363
1878-'79 .....	99	456	.....	.....	99	456	249	865	2, 851	8, 876

Years.	Atlantic Isl- ands (Span- ish port).		West Indies.		South America.					
					Atlantic ports.		Pacific ports.		Total.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	276	\$931	77	\$798	350	\$926	427	\$1, 724
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	90	295	161	1, 163	448	2, 363	609	3, 526
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	354	1, 306	.....	.....	43	119	43	119
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	107	1, 096	28	214	.....	.....	28	214
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	78	850	2, 039	42, 540	203	363	2, 242	42, 903
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	74	348	1, 607	32, 979	128	258	1, 735	33, 237
1874-'75 .....	10	\$20	312	2, 374	1, 410	27, 070	179	315	1, 589	27, 385
1875-'76 .....	121	256	130	555	.....	.....	9	27	9	27
1876-'77 .....	290	538	197	1, 214	331	2, 110	96	228	427	2, 339
1877-'78 .....	145	319	269	654	10	76	154	436	164	512
1878-'79 .....	32	56	524	1, 237	.....	.....	40	175	40	175

Years.	Mexico and Cen- tral America.		Other North American ports and Islands.		Uncertain.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2	\$21	242	\$582	284	\$1, 009
1869-'70 .....	20	81	251	699	1	10
1870-'71 .....	5	75	392	931	29	159
1871-'72 .....	10	178	542	1, 424	10	161
1872-'73 .....	4	30	645	2, 031	56	161
1873-'74 .....	12	38	904	3, 672	25	100
1874-'75 .....	94	504	1, 087	2, 067	44	198
1875-'76 .....	117	207	634	1, 588	6	58
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	971	1, 680	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	6	87	458	780	18	180
1878-'79 .....	2	3	627	1, 120	47	153

## 182 EXPORTATION OF LATHS AND OTHER SMALL LUMBER.

2. *Exportation of Laths and Pickets, by Districts, from 1863-'64 to 1867-'68 (Values).*

Districts.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.
Passamaquoddy, Me .....	\$2, 450	\$340	\$107	\$802
Machias, Me .....		119		319
Frenchman's Bay, Me .....				45
Castine, Me .....				15
Bangor, Me .....		1, 699	546	1, 013
Belfast, Me .....		206		
Bath, Me .....			300	
Portland and Falmouth, Me .....	184	368	375	487
Other ports of Maine .....	2, 102			
Total Maine .....	4, 736	2, 732	1, 328	2, 681
Boston and Charlestown, Mass .....	4, 786	12, 656	8, 169	6, 249
New Bedford, Mass .....			50	
Bristol and Warren, R. I. ....		440		
New London, Conn .....				4
New Haven, Conn .....			225	25
New York, N. Y .....	18, 081	5, 502	835	772
Philadelphia, Pa .....		497	81	
Baltimore, Md .....			306	179
Charleston, S. C .....				7
Saint John's, Fla .....				99
Pensacola, Fla .....				50
Mobile, Ala .....				25
New Orleans, La .....		158		14
Brazos de Santiago, Tex .....				40
San Francisco, Cal .....	1, 882	48	100	212
Oregon and Washington Territory .....	5, 166		50	
Puget Sound, Wash .....		5, 144	2, 947	1, 033
Michilimacinac, Mich .....				1, 033
Huron, Mich .....			50	
Detroit, Mich .....				12
Vermont .....				2
Total .....	34, 648	27, 169	14, 169	12, 457

3. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-Sticks, Broom-Handles, and Bed-Slats, by Districts, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79 (Values).*

Years.	Me.							Mass.
	Passamaquoddy.	Waldoboro'.	Bangor.	Wiscasset.	Bath.	Portland and Fal-mouth.	Total Maine.	Boston and Charles-town.
1868-'69					\$887	\$807	\$1,694	\$7,289
1869-'70					3	294	297	5,094
1870-'71			\$4				4	1,457
1871-'72			32				32	1,277
1872-'73	\$230		251				481	3,711
1873-'74			1,532				1,532	3,054
1874-'75	194	\$150	4,482	\$934			5,710	9,568
1875-'76	72		1,760	347			2,179	3,537
1876-'77	140		1,976	336	494		2,946	2,986
1877-'78			1,347	160	1,214			97
1878-'79			434		343		777	1,240

Years.	Mass.	Conn.		N. Y.	Pa.	Md.	N. C.	S. C.
	New Bedford.	New London.	New Haven.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Wilmington.	Georgetown.
1868-'69				\$12,048	\$3			\$100
1869-'70		\$8	\$13	24,904	122	\$65		
1870-'71		80	40	1,713	26			
1871-'72		54		3,062		239		
1872-'73				2,872		65	\$30	
1873-'74				4,814	81	645		
1874-'75	\$20			1,891		223		
1875-'76	161			4,716	30	6		
1876-'77	198			1,753		109	1,800	
1877-'78	159			332		48		
1878-'79	56			287	624	35	88	

3. *Exportation of Laths, Palings, Pickets, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	S. C.	Ga.		Fla.			Ala.	La.
	Charleston.	Savannah.	Brunswick.	Saint John's.	Key West.	Pensacola.	Mobile.	New Orleans.
1868-'69		\$249						
1869-'70			\$75					
1870-'71								
1871-'72		80						
1872-'73		50						
1873-'74	\$15	100			\$1,450	\$30	\$44	\$40
1874-'75	63			\$4	857			604
1875-'76					87			103
1876-'77				2	240			
1877-'78		177		46	200		2	
1878-'79	5	145		106				3

Years.	Miss.	Tex.			Cal.	Oreg.		Wash.
	Pearl River.	Galveston.	Corpus Christi.	Brazos de Santiago.	San Francisco.	Willamette.	Oregon (Astoria).	Puget Sound.
1868-'69				\$21	\$1,208		\$70	\$1,675
1869-'70				1	881			6,642
1870-'71				75	512			2,053
1871-'72			\$42		1,457			1,689
1872-'73				30	507			713
1873-'74					708	\$136	69	6,224
1874-'75	\$13					150		1,416
1875-'76	1	\$16				81	163	3,850
1876-'77					318		573	4,572
1877-'78					434	295	99	3,843
1878-'79					1,403			7,128

Years.	Minn.		Mich.			Ohio.	N. Y.	Total.
	Minnesota (Pembina).	Duluth.	Superior.	Huron.	Detroit.	Sandusky.	Champlain.	
1868-'69				\$334		\$16		\$24,637
1869-'70				72	\$47		\$3	38,294
1870-'71	\$268			231	431		1	6,896
1871-'72	569				855			9,356
1872-'73	1,772				114			10,345
1873-'74	453		\$100		2,874			22,382
1874-'75	1,629	\$95			313			22,535
1875-'76	1,545					43		16,501
1876-'77	389				60	14		16,800
1877-'78	715		20					9,233
1878-'79	1,060							13,002

Exportation of Laths and Pickets in 1865-'66, \$22,919.  
*Cuyahoga district*, \$45 in 1877-'78. *Michigan district*, \$835 in 1876-'77; \$45 in 1878-'79. *Vermont district*, \$5 in 1876-'77.

## IV. EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES.

1. *Exportation of Shingles annually, by Quantities (M), from 1789-'90 to 1877-'78.*
  - (a.) Quantity, annually, from 1789-'90 to 1853-'54.
  - (b.) Quantity and Value annually, with average value per M, from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.
2. *Exportation by Foreign Countries by quantities, annually, from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.*
3. *Exportation by Foreign Countries by quantities and values, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1864-'65.*
4. *Exportation by Foreign Countries by Quantities and Values, annually, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, with general summary*
5. *Exportation by Districts, Quantities, and Values, annually, from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79, with general summary.*

## 1. EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES, ANNUALLY, FROM 1789-'90 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *By Quantity, annually, from 1789-'90 to 1853-'54.*

Years.	Thou- sands.	Years.	Thou- sands.	Years.	Thou- sands.	Years.	Thou- sands.
1789-'90 .....	67,331	1806-'07 .....	76,890	1823-'24 .....	38,129	1840-'41 .....	37,759
1790-'91 .....	74,206	1807-'08 .....	17,512	1824-'25 .....	40,959	1841-'42 .....	34,050
1791-'92 .....	71,638	1808-'09 .....	34,047	1825-'26 .....	71,991	1842-'43 .....	20,270
1792-'93 .....	80,813	1809-'10 .....	43,122	1826-'27 .....	37,696	1843-'44 .....	42,615
1793-'94 .....	27,650	1810-'11 .....	69,097	1827-'28 .....	51,672	1844-'45 .....	60,918
1794-'95 .....	38,939	1811-'12 .....	30,327	1828-'29 .....	62,459	1845-'46 .....	42,093
1795-'96 .....	47,307	1812-'13 .....	10,750	1829-'30 .....	41,175	1846-'47 .....	38,147
1796-'97 .....	51,605	1813-'14 .....	4,196	1830-'31 .....	33,122	1847-'48 .....	39,743
1797-'98 .....	50,915	1814-'15 .....	25,419	1831-'32 .....	39,123	1848-'49 .....	30,277
1798-'99 .....	58,510	1815-'16 .....	78,919	1832-'33 .....	40,956	1849-'50 .....	32,779
1799-1800 .....	76,028	1816-'17 .....	88,813	1833-'34 .....	37,917	1850-'51 .....	34,871
1800-'01 .....	81,044	1817-'18 .....	66,342	1834-'35 .....	39,288	1851-'52 .....	53,405
1801-'02 .....	82,110	1818-'19 .....	61,652	1835-'36 .....	43,604	1852-'53 .....	41,932
1802-'03 .....	78,926	1819-'20 .....	68,647	1836-'37 .....	42,108	1853-'54 .....	26,171
1803-'04 .....	75,156	1820-'21 .....	53,583	1837-'38 .....	36,007		
1804-'05 .....	74,854	1821-'22 .....	52,183	1838-'39 .....	37,569		
1805-'06 .....	82,146	1822-'23 .....	40,383	1839-'40 .....	31,359		

(b.) *By Quantity and Value, annually, with Average Value per M, from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Thousands.	Total value.	Average value per thousand.	Years.	Thousands.	Total value.	Average value per thousand.
1854-'55 .....	36,825	\$143,362	\$3 89	1867-'68 .....	31,469	\$139,519	\$4 43
1855-'56 .....	45,173	166,207	3 69	1868-'69 .....	27,342	121,809	4 45
1856-'57 .....	70,646	212,805	3 01	1869-'70 .....	28,787	113,431	3 94
1857-'58 .....	195,170	595,451	3 04	1870-'71 .....	23,254	99,268	4 69
1858-'59 .....	57,815	191,531	3 31	1871-'72 .....	27,042	127,338	4 78
1859-'60 .....	41,601	169,546	4 07	1872-'73 .....	33,441	137,359	4 18
1860-'61 .....	30,078	108,610	3 27	1873-'74 .....	28,311	106,291	3 82
1861-'62 .....	20,118	67,356	3 34	1874-'75 .....	40,628	160,925	3 96
1862-'63 .....	30,708	128,993	4 20	1875-'76 .....	33,636	130,847	3 89
1863-'64 .....	30,344	137,222	4 52	1876-'77 .....	38,327	126,632	3 30
1864-'65 .....	33,034	173,760	5 23	1877-'78 .....	46,518	154,533	3 32
1865-'66 .....	25,480	108,248	4 25	1878-'79 .....	55,858	176,514	3 16
1866-'67 .....	29,747	152,427	5 13				

## 2. EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[1820-'21 to 1853-'54.—Thousands.]

Years.	Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres.	Brazil.	Central Republic of America.	Chili.	China.	Cisplatine Republic.	Colombia.	Danish West Indies.
1820-'21								5,241
1821-'22		20						2,940
1822-'23		33			80			2,241
1823-'24								4,014
1824-'25		21	274				244	
1825-'26	12		1,347				16	8,944
1826-'27		25	1,620	12			116	3,866
1827-'28			539				50	14,942
1828-'29		20	95				34	9,731
1829-'30	118	64	432				10	5,842
1830-'31	80		774	74			28	4,548
1831-'32		10	855	24				4,787
1832-'33		75	554				10	3,817
1833-'34	34		529	10			6	6,110
1834-'35	16	27	684	45			35	4,014
1835-'36	56	79	588				20	6,923
1836-'37	14		575	216				5,510
1837-'38	46		431	21			40	4,770
1838-'39	10	145	333			10		5,410
1839-'40	115	41	457	10				3,724
1840-'41	277	102						4,587
1841-'42	344	85	135	257	150	162		2,030
1842-'43	160	160				7		1,556
1843-'44	195	596		20				2,185
1844-'45	777	174		88		120		4,029
1845-'46	102	92	42	20				3,043
1846-'47	328	30	20					3,279
1847-'48	166	179				208		1,740
1848-'49	1,308	78	10	60		10		2,888
1849-'50	2,917	510	35	576		49		2,363
1850-'51	1,062	35	311					2,677
1851-'52	2,032		564	54		248		6,072
1852-'53	481	47	137	50				3,805
1853-'54	43	32	255		3			2,241

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	France and French Colonies.							Total France and French Colonies.
	France.		French Colonies.					
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	French African ports.	Bourbon.	French West Indies.	French Guiana.	Miquelon and French Fisheries.	
1820-'21					15,816			15,816
1821-'22					17,615			17,615
1822-'23		3			5,532			5,535
1823-'24					7,408			7,408
1824-'25					10,242			10,242
1825-'26					17,413			17,413
1826-'27		78			13,761			13,839
1827-'28					17,155			17,155
1828-'29					21,354			21,354
1829-'30					14,981			14,981
1830-'31					6,665			6,665
1831-'32		17			3,156			3,173
1832-'33					9,335			9,335
1833-'34		168			8,754			8,922
1834-'35					8,379			8,379
1835-'36					6,087			6,087
1836-'37					7,225			7,225
1837-'38		58			6,435			6,493
1838-'39					6,954	16		6,970
1839-'40					6,525			6,525
1840-'41					6,880		40	6,920
1841-'42		15			8,674		85	8,774
1842-'43				10	5,594	20	285	5,899
1843-'44				100	9,290		160	9,450
1844-'45			45	75	8,573			8,618
1845-'46					1,716			1,716
1846-'47			24		5,511			5,535
1847-'48				152	4,042		70	4,112
1848-'49				153	2,716			2,716
1849-'50					5,975			5,975
1850-'51					6,743	20		6,763
1851-'52					8,930			8,930
1852-'53					8,914			8,914
1853-'54		196			3,879			4,075

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	Germany (Hanse Towns).	Great Britain and British Colonies.						
		Great Britain.				British Colonies.		
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	British African ports.	Cape of Good Hope. British East Indies.
1820-'21								
1821-'22						41		
1822-'23						80		
1823-'24								
1824-'25		5			5			
1825-'26		185			185	320		
1826-'27						17		
1827-'28		95			95			
1828-'29				70	70			
1829-'30						15		
1830-'31							20	75
1831-'32								
1832-'33								
1833-'34						6		
1834-'35								
1835-'36								10
1836-'37								
1837-'38						24		
1838-'39	181	146			146			
1839-'40								
1840-'41						265		
1841-'42								
1842-'43								
1843-'44								
1844-'45								125
1845-'46								307
1846-'47								110
1847-'48								100
1848-'49	25				25			150
1849-'50							200	100
1850-'51		104			104			
1851-'52						110		
1852-'53						10		
1853-'54							78	100

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.						Total Great Britain and British Colonies.	
	Australia.	Mauritius and Bourbon.	British West Indies.	British Guiana.	British American Colonies.	Canada.		Other British Colonies.
1820-'21			4,483		4,568		28	9,079
1821-'22			3,992		4,061		229	8,323
1822-'23			15,447		293		4	15,824
1823-'24			14,239		195		12	14,446
1824-'25			16,513		562			17,080
1825-'26			26,442		185			27,132
1826-'27			5,201		1,158			6,376
1827-'28			674		1,065			1,834
1828-'29			100		1,886			2,056
1829-'30					2,528			2,543
1830-'31			8,572		1,213			9,880
1831-'32			15,469		738		25	16,232
1832-'33		50	13,912		1,177			15,139
1833-'34			7,325		805			8,136
1834-'35			5,892	6	1,142			7,040
1835-'36			13,730	28	1,005			14,773
1836-'37			13,386		2,367			15,753
1837-'38			8,292	21	1,574			9,911
1838-'39	54	70	7,916		1,855			10,041
1839-'40			6,459		2,129			8,588
1840-'41	100		9,996		2,665			13,026
1841-'42	135		9,214		934			10,283
1842-'43			7,017		89			7,106
1843-'44			19,459	155	161			19,775
1844-'45			33,094	157	431			33,807
1845-'46			20,992	221	687			22,207
1846-'47			18,685	40	529			19,364
1847-'48			19,852	155	775			20,892
1848-'49			14,802	20	530	97		15,624
1849-'50			11,872		494	1,008		13,674
1850-'51			14,417		149	387		15,057
1851-'52			20,596	150	52	166	50	21,127
1852-'53			17,339	14	259	363		18,063
1853-'54			8,396	2	121	300		8,919

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.					Honduras and Cam- peachy.	Italy.
		Holland.	Dutch East Indies.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch Guiana.	Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.		
1820-'21	8,704			1,428		1,428	1,897	
1821-'22	11,156		40	1,848		1,888	698	
1822-'23	8,822			327		327	1,205	
1823-'24	5,681			286		286	483	
1824-'25	5,996			287		287	351	
1825-'26	7,669			833		833		
1826-'27	3,410			880		880		
1827-'28	4,989			541		541	20	
1828-'29	4,800			1,282		1,282		
1829-'30	2,844			525		525	501	
1830-'31	4,270			728		728	699	
1831-'32	6,722			68		68	63	
1832-'33	5,410	124		333		457	558	
1833-'34	4,721			295		295	407	
1834-'35	8,974			177		177	412	
1835-'36	3,200			310		310	379	
1836-'37	2,990			378		378	437	
1837-'38	1,924			408		408	192	
1838-'39	2,538			371	11	382	742	
1839-'40	2,601			416	140	556	375	
1840-'41	2,727			25		25	822	
1841-'42	2,853			221	10	231	490	
1842-'43	1,292			92		92	797	
1843-'44	2,286			113	4	117	842	
1844-'45	1,792			356		356	727	
1845-'46	2,433			40		40	1,198	
1846-'47	2,744			42		42	745	
1847-'48	2,909			236		236	1,337	
1848-'49	984			295	41	336	932	
1849-'50	1,290			40		40	546	
1850-'51	2,603			276		276	392	
1851-'52	4,876			79		79	972	
1852-'53	2,409			110		110	695	
1853-'54	4,110	18		125		143	642	15

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	Mexico.	Morocco, &c.	New Grenada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.					Russia.
					Portugal.	Cape de Verde Islands.	Fayal and other Azores.	Madeira.	Total.	
1820-'21						138		4	142	....
1821-'22						52	44		96	....
1822-'23						171			171	....
1823-'24						161			161	....
1824-'25	82	20				143			143	....
1825-'26	531					160	40	52	252	....
1826-'27	77					240		18	258	....
1827-'28	204					334	68		402	....
1828-'29	150					195	61	138	394	....
1829-'30	110					285			285	....
1830-'31	322					283			283	....
1831-'32	1,356					203	15		218	....
1832-'33	807					73			73	....
1833-'34	715					234			234	....
1834-'35	1,383					254		50	304	....
1835-'36	604				5,693	88			5,781	....
1836-'37	772									....
1837-'38	160					225			225	....
1838-'39	142		50			302			302	30
1839-'40	155					85			85	....
1840-'41	426					172		10	182	....
1841-'42	211		18			265			265	....
1842-'43	75		25			95	88	12	195	....
1843-'44	846					216			216	....
1844-'45	338		30	313	2	158			158	....
1845-'46	431						27		27	....
1846-'47	140									....
1847-'48	411		20			211		50	261	....
1848-'49	467		11			100			100	....
1849-'50	292		180	31						....
1850-'51	467		1,046			96			96	....
1851-'52	277		621			132		25	157	....
1852-'53	266		618	43		110		29	139	....
1853-'54	124		552	40		130			130	....

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						
	Spain.		Spanish Colonies.				
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Teneriffe and other Canaries.	Cuba.	Other Spanish West Indies.	Manilla and Philippine Islands.	Spanish American Colonies.
1820-'21			44	3,751	1,139		95
1821-'22			14	4,341	1,394		59
1822-'23			2	2,457	2,165		
1823-'24				2,202	1,145		373
1824-'25				2,830	794		
1825-'26				4,588	571		
1826-'27			8	2,648	1,115		
1827-'28	10		25	3,482	1,282		
1828-'29			36	13,869	1,275		
1829-'30			25	6,205	1,938		
1830-'31				3,237	358		
1831-'32				2,939	803		
1832-'33				4,794	1,449		
1833-'34				3,203	2,801		
1834-'35				1,447	3,495		
1835-'36				3,946	4,193		
1836-'37				2,671	1,914		
1837-'38	2	2		4,367	1,808		
1838-'39				3,158	2,237		
1839-'40				1,740	2,639	29	
1840-'41				2,199	3,570		
1841-'42				1,777	4,042	5	
1842-'43				1,043	956	38	
1843-'44				1,676	1,889		
1844-'45		200		3,495	2,226		
1845-'46				1,225	2,286		
1846-'47			3	1,812	2,549		
1847-'48				1,506	2,942		
1848-'49				1,052	803		
1849-'50				1,169	1,282		
1850-'51				616	1,738		
1851-'52		175		737	3,535		
1852-'53				524	2,081		
1853-'54				591	1,792		
							Total.

2. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries—Continued.*

Years.	Sweden and colonies.		Texas (Republic of).	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Country stated indefinitely.						
	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.				Africa.	Asia.	Europe.	North West Coast.	South America.	South Seas.	West Indies.
1820-'21		4,820							50			1,377
1821-'22		3,408										413
1822-'23		1,088				25						408
1823-'24		1,247				60						618
1824-'25		1,313				191						1,096
1825-'26		1,244				120			10	85		1,235
1826-'27		2,090				38				96		1,212
1827-'28		4,966				173				138	124	796
1828-'29		6,196										447
1829-'30		4,174				66			19		30	63
1830-'31		658				87			25			406
1831-'32		274				272			120			1,208
1832-'33		557				136			62			1,638
1833-'34		505				55			41			1,193
1834-'35		420				130					10	2,296
1835-'36		893				94					68	1,304
1836-'37		543	441			192						2,477
1837-'38		263	1,490			223				155		3,076
1838-'39		306	2,014		20	241					47	2,597
1839-'40		116	712		28	103						2,750
1840-'41			276		25	582	14				158	1,841
1841-'42		40	152		144	388				90		1,124
1842-'43		133	34			235		10		90	30	327
1843-'44		61	77		10	662	12			392	200	1,368
1844-'45		104	51		55	408				498	50	1,819
1845-'46		75	223			273				15	115	1,079
1846-'47		72				335				13	106	878
1847-'48		36				741				215		1,832
1848-'49						831				438	100	1,362
1849-'50		20				326				217	833	412
1850-'51						778					599	355
1851-'52						1,130				100	561	620
1852-'53		1,000		231	18	598				124	593	331
1853-'54				98	20	628				20	480	625

## 3. EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1854-'55 TO 1867-'68.

[Quantities and values.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Brazil.		Central American States.		Chili.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	20	\$62	274	\$1,393	126	\$871	4	\$23
1855-'56 .....	711	2,898	-----	-----	48	188	-----	-----
1856-'57 .....	1,170	4,218	-----	-----	115	344	50	150
1857-'58 .....	1,806	6,562	40	271	212	468	350	1,158
1858-'59 .....	1,840	7,063	37	133	-----	-----	-----	-----
1859-'60 .....	1,516	4,545	118	505	160	370	-----	-----
1860-'61 .....	1,555	6,380	21	42	-----	-----	-----	-----
1861-'62 .....	4,678	14,427	-----	-----	40	125	-----	-----
1862-'63 .....	5,729	19,059	-----	-----	30	130	-----	-----
1863-'64 .....	2,182	8,766	8	53	33	166	-----	-----
1864-'65 .....	1,590	5,559	30	200	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865-'66 .....	1,375	4,926	-----	-----	254	1,383	-----	-----
1866-'67 .....	2,811	11,904	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1867-'68 .....	1,934	7,321	-----	-----	-----	-----	55	175

Years.	China.		Danish West Indies.		France and French Colonies.			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	France.		French Possessions in Africa.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	-----	-----	3,715	\$12,177	-----	-----	-----	-----
1855-'56 .....	-----	-----	3,812	13,268	-----	-----	-----	-----
1856-'57 .....	400	\$425	3,359	13,843	-----	-----	-----	-----
1857-'58 .....	-----	-----	4,239	13,576	95	\$1,139	90	\$430
1858-'59 .....	-----	-----	2,314	6,756	393	5,898	420	904
1859-'60 .....	10	30	1,847	5,802	-----	-----	167	345
1860-'61 .....	37	140	1,818	5,418	-----	-----	141	380
1861-'62 .....	-----	-----	3,187	9,453	-----	-----	(1)	(1)
1862-'63 .....	-----	-----	4,084	13,442	-----	-----	(1)	(1)
1863-'64 .....	195	637	3,146	13,421	-----	-----	(1)	(1)
1864-'65 .....	391	1,123	5,771	25,743	-----	-----	960	3,774
1865-'66 .....	50	700	3,720	16,188	112	448	775	2,615
1866-'67 .....	335	1,155	3,237	15,760	-----	-----	961	3,243
1867-'68 .....	515	808	4,640	22,726	-----	-----	1,096	2,959

Years.	France and French Colonies.						British Colonies.	
	French West Indies.		French Possessions in North America.		Total France and French Colonies.		British West Indies.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	3,680	\$10,962	94	\$272	3,774	\$11,234	12,539	\$46,304
1855-'56 .....	6,554	19,773	90	255	6,644	20,028	18,157	63,138
1856-'57 .....	6,383	17,520	280	515	6,753	18,465	20,664	64,040
1857-'58 .....	5,371	20,022	275	582	5,741	21,743	28,316	91,414
1858-'59 .....	4,567	14,278	277	416	5,657	21,496	30,846	90,029
1859-'60 .....	2,986	12,794	138	207	3,291	13,346	18,940	61,230
1860-'61 .....	2,158	7,338	799	1,379	3,098	9,097	12,965	44,183
1861-'62 .....	1,266	12,510	(1)	(1)	1,266	2,510	21,970	25,494
1862-'63 .....	12,633	18,711	(1)	(1)	2,633	8,711	23,389	216,809
1863-'64 .....	1,139	14,521	(1)	(1)	1,139	4,521	23,611	216,726
1864-'65 .....	615	3,518	445	1,147	2,020	8,439	2,122	13,938
1865-'66 .....	5	11	862	1,945	1,704	5,019	3,332	18,238
1866-'67 .....	60	200	583	1,448	1,304	4,891	5,959	42,378
1867-'68 .....	508	2,293	100	225	1,704	5,477	7,037	32,115

*Ecuador, 1855-'56, 134 M., \$615.*<sup>1</sup> "French West Indies and Colonies" reported together in these years.<sup>2</sup> "British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America" reported together.

3. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	British Colonies.							
	British Honduras.		Canada.		Other British North America.		British Possessions in Africa.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	1,101	\$4,988	677	\$1,789	270	\$1,055	299	\$1,029
1855-'56	1,172	4,471	1,093	3,000	436	1,191	611	1,549
1856-'57	953	3,887	21,638	54,553	105	296	213	646
1857-'58	653	2,666	141,454	409,858	740	2,490	587	1,678
1858-'59	536	1,790	1,090	2,272	1,627	6,851	131	525
1859-'60	720	2,954	534	1,189	180	490	15	280
1860-'61	227	1,332	80	240	127	376	4	21
1861-'62	(1)	(1)	2381	2615	(2)	(2)	435	1,359
1862-'63	(1)	(1)	2221	2938	(2)	(2)	1,040	3,331
1863-'64	(1)	(1)	2322	2648	(2)	(2)	1,389	5,899
1864-'65	508	2,317	20	60	151	642	1,355	7,592
1865-'66	424	1,706	-----	-----	305	1,088	554	2,026
1866-'67	161	1,101	13	86	1,237	2,773	1,087	4,426
1867-'68	379	2,410	172	617	1,013	3,074	421	1,813

Years.	British Colonies.						Hayti.	
	British East Indies.		Australia.		Total Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	187	\$796	70	\$437	15,043	\$56,398	1,916	\$8,219
1855-'56 .....			38	171	21,508	73,520	1,162	5,917
1856-'57 .....					43,573	123,422	1,242	7,475
1857-'58 .....	100	270			171,850	508,376	2,191	7,987
1858-'59 .....	381	1,286			34,671	103,098	2,159	9,094
1859-'60 .....	20	165			21,508	87,601	1,417	10,573
1860-'61 .....	308	881	85	250	13,796	47,263	985	6,685
1861-'62 .....	3363	31,416	(3)	(3)	3,149	8,884	41,897	412,043
1862-'63 .....	3857	32,581	(3)	(3)	5,547	23,659	45,576	427,321
1863-'64 .....	3260	31,431	(3)	(3)	5,592	24,704	49,114	444,939
1864-'65 .....	50	250	257	1,581	4,463	26,380	5,887	33,536
1865-'66 .....	40	175			4,769	21,642	3,664	18,759
1866-'67 .....	139	556	556	4,068	9,156	55,430	4,350	25,967
1867-'68 .....	50	150	68	390	9,235	41,084	3,092	16,315

Years.	Dutch West Indies.		Mexico.		New Grenada.		Peru.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	20	\$120	474	\$1,988	803	\$4,347	-----	-----
1855-'56	18	180	457	1,790	320	2,136	-----	-----
1856-'57	30	180	1,598	1,304	723	3,682	-----	-----
1857-'58	565	2,040	140	661	227	1,320	-----	-----
1858-'59	213	944	402	2,065	190	550	-----	-----
1859-'60	85	666	270	1,142	147	1,649	-----	-----
1860-'61	118	320	129	431	34	346	-----	-----
1861-'62	536	5165	276	1,006	667	6416	-----	-----
1862-'63	570	5260	746	10,146	6115	61,919	-----	-----
1863-'64	5381	51,653	1,662	9,638	6214	61,808	9	\$46
1864-'65	81	608	4,309	33,617	148	1,662	25	150
1865-'66	154	1,103	597	2,606	108	667	-----	-----
1866-'67	100	390	423	2,354	263	1,493	-----	-----
18.7-'68	201	639	1,481	8,382	-----	-----	-----	-----

England, 1855-'58, 60 M., \$345; 1859-'60, 1,049 M., \$20,993; 1865-'66, 24 M., \$114.

Ireland, 1859-'60, 30 M., \$180.

Gibraltar, 1859-'60, 20 M., \$120; 1867-'68, 45 M., \$390.

British Guiana, 1865-'66, 80 M., \$295; 1866-'67, 18 M., \$138; 1867-'68, 50 M., \$125.

Costa Rica, 1867-'68, 50 M., \$188.

Nicaragua, 1866-'67, 20 M., \$65; 1867-'68, 20 M., \$176.

Dutch Guiana, 1856-'57, 20 M., \$90; 1859-'60, 24 M., \$100; 1866-'67, 18 M., \$138.

<sup>1</sup>See note to West Indies. <sup>2</sup>Canada and other British North American Provinces. <sup>3</sup>British East Indies and Australia reported together in these years. <sup>4</sup>Hayti and San Domingo, and Dutch Colonies. <sup>5</sup>New Grenada and Venezuela. <sup>6</sup>Holland

## EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES.

3. *Exportation of Shingles, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Portuguese Colonies.							
	Azores.		Cape Verde Islands.		Madeira.		Total Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55			100	\$288	80	\$283	106	\$288
1855-'56			295	557			375	840
1856-'57			71	181			71	181
1857-'58			20	40			20	40
1858-'59	11	\$22	291	864	12	178	302	886
1859-'60	131	291	240	662	25	50	383	1,131
1860-'61			157	350			182	207
1861-'62							326	799
1862-'63							233	611
1863-'64							230	932
1864-'65	30	113					149	387
1865-'66			60	185	50	113	110	298
1866-'67			140	472			140	472
1867-'68	100	287	508	1,660	50	113	658	2,060

Years.	Russian Possessions in North America.		San Domingo.		Sandwich Islands.		Spanish Colonies.	
							Cuba.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	33	\$142	3,857	\$17,033	2,966	\$11,646	722	\$3,020
1855-'56	20	115	1,679	5,269	2,614	11,706	917	6,981
1856-'57	120	426	2,555	5,733	1,085	4,587	3,131	7,404
1857-'58	150	625	812	3,302	1,816	7,860	1,563	4,482
1858-'59			1,043	2,713	3,552	13,600	1,948	5,417
1859-'60			978	5,300	1,481	6,860	1,741	6,261
1860-'61	30	120	3,156	10,476	2,595	7,968	1,116	2,990
1861-'62			(1)	(1)	2,109	6,002	(2)	(2)
1862-'63			(1)	(1)	2,560	7,473	(2)	(2)
1863-'64	120	450	(1)	(1)	3,260	12,052	(2)	(2)
1864-'65			125	569	3,100	10,620	1,403	5,867
1865-'66	6	24	299	1,027	6,440	18,522	260	1,416
1866-'67	143	667	125	624	2,300	6,086	275	2,410
1867-'68	50	175	45	237	3,224	9,770	341	1,678

Years.	Spanish Colonies.				Swedish West Indies.		Uruguay.	
	Porto Rico.		Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	2,465	\$11,727	3,187	\$14,747			92	\$572
1855-'56	3,989	17,322	4,916	24,348	51	\$445	30	205
1856-'57	3,155	14,741	6,286	22,145			153	921
1857-'58	2,205	9,731	3,793	14,275	1	22	10	30
1858-'59	2,714	12,939	4,716	18,531			161	1,019
1859-'60	3,580	15,684	5,411	22,208	41	195	126	1,099
1860-'61	1,217	6,332	2,333	9,322			236	899
1861-'62	(2)	(2)	2,019	6,721			555	2,711
1862-'63	(2)	(2)	1,197	7,108			1,713	6,886
1863-'64	(2)	(2)	1,755	10,391				
1864-'65	1,716	16,434	3,119	17,301			627	3,508
1865-'66	1,224	9,769	1,484	11,185	10	150	116	465
1866-'67	2,451	14,298	2,726	16,708			1,162	5,014
1867-'68	2,197	13,904	2,588	15,695			907	3,344

	M.	Value.
Portugal, 1856-'57	20	\$60
Russia, Asiatic, 1867-'68	13	42
Spain, 1855-'56	10	45
1862-'63	40	64
1866-'67	8	75
Canary Islands, 1857-'58	25	62
1858-'59	54	175
1867-'68	50	113
Philippine Islands, 1859-'60	50	199
United States of Colombia, 1867-'68, 252 tons, \$1,882.		

<sup>1</sup>Reported with Hayti.<sup>2</sup>See "Total Spain and Spanish Colonies."

3. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Country uncertain.					
	Venezuela.		Africa.		Asia and Pacific Islands.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55			226	\$1,423		
1855-'56			623	2,826		
1856-'57	100	\$600	822	2,920	356	\$1,427
1857-'58	25	120	893	3,782	200	825
1858-'59	151	1,397	316	1,524	110	468
1859-'60			1,003	3,260	866	3,432
1860-'61			768	2,339	237	925
1861-'62	(1)	(1)	453	1,926	60	168
1862-'63	(1)	(1)	355	1,808	120	460
1863-'64	(1)	(1)	152	861	642	2,570
1864-'65	36	300	68	345	90	165
1865-'66			78	253		
1866-'67			66	198		
1867-'68					220	852

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	Europe.							
	Mediterranean ports.		Atlantic ports.		Continental ports on the Baltic and North Seas.		Total.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55								
1855-'56								
1856-'57								
1857-'58					95	\$1,139	95	\$1,139
1858-'59					393	5,898	393	5,598
1859-'60								
1860-'61								
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65								
1865-'66	775	\$2,615	136	\$562			911	3,177
1866-'67	961	3,243					961	3,243
1867-'68	1,096	2,959	45	390			1,141	3,845

Years.	Africa.		Asia and Australasia.		Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	525	\$2,452	3,223	\$12,879	100	\$288	28,914	\$109,562
1855-'56	1,234	4,375	2,652	11,871	375	840	36,339	132,301
1856-'57	1,035	3,566	1,841	6,439	71	181	40,519	130,936
1857-'58	1,579	5,890	2,116	8,955	20	40	45,263	152,576
1858-'59	867	2,953	4,043	15,354	302	886	45,804	142,169
1859-'60	285	3,885	2,377	10,487	383	1,131	31,615	118,505
1860-'61	913	2,740	3,262	10,164	182	207	23,533	83,742
1861-'62	888	3,285	2,532	7,586	326	799	8,356	29,665
1862-'63	1,395	5,139	3,578	10,514	233	611	15,752	66,543
1863-'64	1,541	6,760	4,357	26,690	230	932	17,391	81,260
1864-'65	2,383	11,711	3,838	12,749	149	387	23,720	95,213
1865-'66	492	1,331	730	19,397	110	298	12,674	66,651
1866-'67	620	2,224	3,330	11,865	140	472	16,565	102,027
1867-'68	1,087	4,426	3,925	11,305	658	2,060	18,061	89,907
	641	2,665						

*Other islands in the Pacific, 1867-'68, 265 M, \$353.*

*Whale fisheries, 1854-'55, 25 M, \$124; 1855-'56, 194 M, \$1,206.*

<sup>1</sup> With New Granada.

3. *Exportation of Shingles by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
	South America.					
	Atlantic ports.		Pacific ports.		Total.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1, 189	\$6, 374	4	\$23	1, 193	\$6, 397
1855-'56 .....	1, 061	5, 239	.....	.....	1, 061	5, 239
1856-'57 .....	2, 146	9, 421	.....	.....	2, 146	9, 421
1857-'58 .....	2, 108	8, 303	50	150	2, 158	8, 503
1858-'59 .....	2, 379	10, 162	350	1, 158	2, 729	11, 320
1859-'60 .....	1, 907	7, 798	.....	.....	1, 907	7, 798
1860-'61 .....	1, 796	7, 667	.....	.....	1, 796	7, 667
1861-'62 .....	5, 300	17, 554	.....	.....	5, 300	17, 554
1862-'63 .....	7, 557	27, 864	.....	.....	7, 557	27, 864
1863-'64 .....	2, 404	10, 627	9	46	2, 413	10, 673
1864-'65 .....	2, 431	11, 229	25	150	2, 456	11, 379
1865-'66 .....	1, 679	2, 353	.....	.....	1, 679	2, 353
1866-'67 .....	4, 254	18, 549	.....	.....	4, 254	18, 549
1867-'68 .....	3, 143	12, 672	55	145	3, 198	12, 817

Years.	General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
	Mexico and Central America.		Other North American ports.		Uncertain.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1, 701	\$7, 846	1, 074	\$3, 258	.....	.....
1855-'56 .....	1, 678	6, 449	1, 639	4, 561	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	2, 666	5, 535	22, 143	55, 364	.....	.....
1857-'58 .....	1, 005	3, 795	142, 469	412, 930	.....	.....
1858-'59 .....	938	3, 855	2, 994	9, 539	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	1, 150	4, 466	852	1, 686	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	356	1, 763	1, 036	2, 115	.....	.....
1861-'62 .....	316	1, 131	381	615	1, 266	21, 510
1862-'63 .....	776	10, 276	221	938	2, 633	8, 711
1863-'64 .....	1, 695	9, 804	322	648	1, 139	4, 521
1864-'65 .....	4, 817	35, 934	616	1, 849	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	1, 285	5, 695	1, 173	3, 053	.....	.....
1866-'67 .....	604	3, 520	1, 976	4, 973	8	75
1867-'68 .....	1, 930	11, 156	1, 409	4, 091	.....	.....

## 4. EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1868-'69 TO 1878-'79.

[Quantities and values.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Central American States.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	541	\$1,928	20	\$114	9	\$37	218	\$1,582
1869-'70 .....	704	2,856					203	672
1870-'71 .....	149	565					293	1,267
1871-'72 .....	337	1,440					1,219	5,249
1872-'73 .....	379	1,460					1,493	5,301
1873-'74 .....	773	3,158			50	400	970	3,283
1874-'75 .....	125	503					658	2,099
1875-'76 .....							708	2,911
1876-'77 .....							795	2,161
1877-'78 .....	100	175					468	1,609
1878-'79 .....							445	1,321

Years.	China.		Danish West Indies.		French Colonies.			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	French Possessions in America.		French West Indies and French Guiana.	
1868-'69 .....	400	\$900	3,476	\$18,144	3,178	\$12,398		
1869-'70 .....	121	365	1,605	7,098	4,129	12,636		
1870-'71 .....	106	316	2,644	10,806	1,244	4,237		
1871-'72 .....	218	570	3,341	15,917	1,372	5,306		
1872-'73 .....			3,364	15,192			1,296	\$4,772
1873-'74 .....			1,258	5,827			826	3,660
1874-'75 .....			1,937	7,656			2,634	8,826
1875-'76 .....			1,465	5,272			588	2,496
1876-'77 .....			1,776	6,525			890	3,095
1877-'78 .....			2,975	9,522			1,917	8,255
1878-'79 .....			4,371	14,719			3,288	13,795

Years.	French Colonies.							
	Miquelon, Langley, and Saint Pierre Islands.		French Possessions in Africa.		All other French Possessions.		Total French Colonies.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....					2,676	\$7,638	5,854	\$20,036
1869-'70 .....					2,380	6,756	6,504	19,392
1870-'71 .....					888	2,280	10,132	6,517
1871-'72 .....					1,462	3,707	2,834	9,013
1872-'73 .....	1,297	\$2,270	237	\$519	1,415	3,836	4,345	11,397
1873-'74 .....	759	1,368	590	1,457	1,419	3,485	3,591	10,420
1874-'75 .....			404	1,190	1,762	4,176	4,800	14,193
1875-'76 .....	10	33	581	1,412	1,964	5,182	3,143	9,123
1876-'77 .....			400	755	1,162	2,370	1,562	6,220
1877-'78 .....	52	58	823	1,509	1,579	2,828	4,371	12,650
1878-'79 .....			432	713	1,388	2,430	5,108	16,938

Chili, 20 M (\$39) in 1877-'78.

4. *Exportation of Shingles, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	England.		British Colonies.					
			Canada.		All other British North America.		Quebec, Ontario, &c.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	100	\$350	118	\$326	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	142	544	50	\$258	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	50	200	53	194	3	24	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	343	826	65	325	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,952	\$7,428
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,939	5,515
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,526	11,350
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007	5,948
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,806	9,858
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,948	3,563
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,754	10,498

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.		British Columbia.		British West Indies and British Honduras. <sup>1</sup>		British Guiana.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,800	\$29,256	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,619	27,247	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,404	20,657	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,523	40,788	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	2,340	\$3,518	861	\$1,837	6,389	38,037	20	230
1873-'74 .....	1,295	2,567	1,120	2,014	4,174	23,799	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	854	1,191	312	469	7,518	38,313	57	467
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	236	508	9,512	42,622	28	98
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	564	872	6,278	29,555	9	27
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,357	51,400	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	63	170	200	295	13,329	51,897	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.						Total Great Britain and British Colonies.	
	British Possessions in Africa.		British Australasia. <sup>2</sup>		Total British Colonies. <sup>3</sup>			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	1, 191	\$4, 853	50	\$305	7, 159	\$34, 740	7, 859	\$35, 090
1869-'70 .....	1, 704	5, 981	.....	.....	7, 515	34, 330	7, 515	34, 330
1870-'71 .....	291	818	300	738	4, 051	22, 665	4, 101	22, 865
1871-'72 .....	709	2, 028	.....	.....	7, 650	43, 967	7, 650	43, 967
1872-'73 .....	280	664	217	673	12, 059	52, 387	12, 059	52, 387
1873-'74 .....	1, 051	2, 946	.....	.....	9, 579	36, 841	9, 579	36, 841
1874-'75 .....	487	1, 715	30	60	13, 784	53, 564	13, 784	53, 564
1875-'76 .....	524	1, 201	74	235	13, 081	51, 952	13, 081	51, 952
1876-'77 .....	295	615	161	428	12, 113	41, 355	12, 113	41, 355
1877-'78 .....	121	303	300	625	13, 726	55, 921	13, 726	55, 921
1878-'79 .....	205	345	650	977	19, 201	64, 182	19, 201	64, 182

<sup>1</sup> Honduras included only in 1873-'74 and since.<sup>2</sup> Before 1872-'73, reported as "Australia, New Zealand, etc."<sup>3</sup> In 1875-'76 this included 700 M (\$1,400) for British East Indies; in 1876-'77 it included 20 M (\$38) to the same.

4. *Exportation of Shingles, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Hayti and San Domingo.		Hayti. <sup>1</sup>		[Holland.] Dutch West Indies.		Italy.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	1, 003	\$6, 278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	3, 034	14, 315	.....	.....	183	\$633	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	5, 073	27, 064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	2, 130	\$13, 957	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	3, 168	18, 037	184	1, 059	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	2, 985	17, 918	256	1, 193	38	\$150
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	4, 361	28, 876	182	546	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	4, 085	24, 173	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	4, 047	21, 540	184	696	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	3, 386	18, 325	186	937	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	5, 037	24, 387	177	589	.....	.....

Years.	Japan.		Liberia.		Mexico.		Peru.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 204	\$5, 613	50	\$435
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	56	\$373	920	4, 481	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	100	\$250	33	194	543	2, 711	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	460	150	.....	.....	6-3	2, 548	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796	3, 541	60	186
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 433	6, 489	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	25	219	3, 001	14, 219	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 888	6, 316	27	80
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 229	4, 024	100	360
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	34	145	2, 478	7, 481	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	25	90	1, 732	6, 076	.....	.....

Years.	Portuguese Colo- nies, Azores, Ma- deira, Cape Verde.		Russia (Asiatic).		San Domingo. <sup>1</sup>		Sandwich Islands.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	748	\$2, 455	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 977	\$8, 862
1869-'70 .....	364	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 321	10, 449
1870-'71 .....	397	1, 128	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 849	10, 239
1871-'72 .....	600	1, 489	.....	.....	874	\$3, 992	3, 771	8, 618
1872-'73 .....	920	2, 629	.....	.....	379	1, 833	3, 459	7, 915
1873-'74 .....	836	1, 907	75	\$179	349	1, 608	4, 316	7, 514
1874-'75 .....	1, 624	3, 591	130	332	512	2, 386	4, 916	9, 236
1875-'76 .....	1, 125	2, 366	.....	.....	300	1, 434	4, 662	10, 025
1876-'77 .....	1, 372	2, 452	185	416	553	2, 796	8, 471	16, 799
1877-'78 .....	1, 590	2, 954	100	226	412	2, 017	12, 536	21, 781
1878-'79 .....	1, 722	3, 305	380	695	333	1, 235	12, 166	19, 985

<sup>1</sup> See "Hayti and San Domingo."

4. *Exportation of Shingles, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
	Spain.		Spanish Colonies.					
			Cuba.		Porto Rico.		All other Spanish Possessions.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....			100	\$550	2, 640	\$15, 472	74	\$378
1869-'70 .....	170	\$865	502	2, 523	2, 164	12, 498		
1870-'71 .....			556	3, 100	1, 562	10, 031		
1871-'72 .....			87	1, 074	2, 404	15, 965		
1872-'73 .....			33	600	1, 827	11, 616		
1873-'74 .....			154	681	634	4, 109		
1874-'75 .....					2, 455	14, 232		
1875-'76 .....			228	929	2, 058	12, 043		
1876-'77 .....	1	3	42	272	3, 872	17, 380		
1877-'78 .....			236	1, 534	2, 842	15, 015	41	109
1878-'79 .....			100	1, 790	3, 731	17, 328		

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				United States of Colombia.		Uruguay.	
	Spain and Colonies.		Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2, 814	\$16, 400	2, 984	\$18, 265	425	\$2, 614	62	\$255
1869-'70 .....	2, 666	15, 021	2, 666	15, 021	218	1, 246	118	414
1870-'71 .....	2, 118	13, 131	2, 118	13, 131	129	916	45	135
1871-'72 .....	2, 491	17, 039	2, 491	17, 039	149	1, 067	155	491
1872-'73 .....	1, 860	12, 216	1, 860	12, 216	860	3, 495	195	640
1873-'74 .....	788	4, 790	788	4, 790	550	2, 860	439	2, 059
1874-'75 .....	2, 455	14, 232	2, 455	14, 232	1, 190	5, 864	145	480
1875-'76 .....	2, 286	12, 972	2, 284	12, 972	771	3, 856	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	3, 914	17, 652	3, 915	17, 655	420	2, 218	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	3, 119	16, 658	3, 119	16, 658	749	3, 363	51	324
1878-'79 .....	3, 831	19, 118	3, 831	19, 118	574	2, 075	101	624

Years.	Venezuela.		Countries and ports in Africa not specified.		All other countries and ports.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	81	\$402			211	\$664
1869-'70 .....					80	261
1870-'71 .....	4	37			540	1, 361
1871-'72 .....					200	529
1872-'73 .....						
1873-'74 .....			22	\$145		
1874-'75 .....	10	150	10	150	633	1, 417
1875-'76 .....	5	30			90	277
1876-'77 .....	110	260			610	1, 155
1877-'78 .....					217	430
1878-'79 .....	5	40			650	1, 140

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.*

Years.	Europe.							
	Mediterranean ports.		Atlantic ports.		Continental ports, Baltic and North Seas.		Total. <sup>1</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....			100	\$350	20	\$114	120	\$134
1869-'70 .....							170	865
1870-'71 .....			50	200			50	200
1871-'72 .....								
1872-'73 .....								
1873-'74 .....	38	\$150					38	150
1874-'75 .....								
1875-'76 .....								
1876-'77 .....							1	3
1877-'78 .....								
1878-'79 .....								

Years.	Africa.		Asia, Australasia, &c.		Atlantic islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies. <sup>2</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	1,191	\$4,853	3,417	\$10,067	748	\$2,455	13,019	\$69,700
1869-'70 .....	1,760	6,358	4,442	10,814	364	930	13,107	64,314
1870-'71 .....	324	1,012	5,355	2,343	397	1,128	13,239	71,658
1871-'72 .....	709	2,028	4,449	9,338	660	1,489	15,359	81,773
1872-'73 .....	525	1,183	3,676	8,588	920	2,629	16,640	91,146
1873-'74 .....	1,641	4,403	4,391	7,693	836	1,907	10,649	65,496
1874-'75 .....	916	3,124	5,076	9,628	1,624	3,591	19,599	100,835
1875-'76 .....	1,105	2,513	5,436	11,660	1,125	2,366	18,236	88,969
1876-'77 .....	695	1,370	8,817	17,643	1,372	2,452	16,752	78,764
1877-'78 .....	983	1,978	13,228	22,722	1,590	2,954	22,484	107,005
1878-'79 .....	662	1,148	13,196	21,637	1,722	3,305	30,366	125,801

Years.	South America.					
	Atlantic ports.		Pacific ports.		Total.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	1,118	\$5,236	50	\$435	1,168	\$5,671
1869-'70 .....	1,040	4,516			1,040	4,516
1870-'71 .....	327	1,653			327	1,653
1871-'72 .....	641	3,298			641	3,298
1872-'73 .....	1,454	5,831	60	186	1,515	6,017
1873-'74 .....	1,817	8,477			1,817	8,477
1874-'75 .....	1,527	7,469			1,527	7,469
1875-'76 .....	804	3,984	27	80	831	4,064
1876-'77 .....	539	2,595	100	360	639	2,865
1877-'78 .....	900	3,862	20	39	940	3,941
1878-'79 .....	680	2,739			680	2,739

Years.	Mexico and Central America.		Other North American ports and islands.		Uncertain.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	1,422	\$7,195	866	\$2,781	6,139	\$21,078
1869-'70 .....	1,123	5,153	556	1,732	6,589	19,683
1870-'71 .....	836	3,978	453	1,296	2,670	7,878
1871-'72 .....	1,842	7,797	1,008	2,640	3,034	9,544
1872-'73 .....	2,289	8,842	9,450	15,053	1,415	3,836
1873-'74 .....	2,403	9,772	5,113	11,464	1,441	4,900
1874-'75 .....	3,659	3,318	5,692	13,810	2,405	5,743
1875-'76 .....	2,596	9,227	2,253	6,489	2,054	5,459
1876-'77 .....	2,019	6,185	6,260	13,825	1,772	3,525
1877-'78 .....	2,946	9,090	2,000	3,621	1,765	3,216
1878-'79 .....	2,177	7,397	5,017	10,963	2,038	3,570

<sup>1</sup> Including Spain, not embraced in either of the three preceding columns.<sup>2</sup> Including British Honduras, and Dutch and French Guiana.

## 5. EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES, BY DISTRICTS, FROM 1855-'56 TO 1878-'79.

[Quantities and values.]

Years.	Maine.							
	Passamaquoddy.		Machias.		Frenchman's Bay.		Penobscot (Castine since 1866.)	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56	844	\$1,416	259	\$624			33	\$71
1856-'57	914	1,799	294	731			295	747
1857-'58	731	1,550	533	1,390	459	\$1,148	612	2,021
1858-'59	1,588	2,438	509	1,279			257	475
1859-'60	557	1,059	638	1,631			255	680
1860-'61	218	391	283	653				
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65			581	2,649				
1866-'67	1,215	2,630	1,675	6,712				
1867-'68	999	3,018	1,179	4,855				
1868-'69			1,152	5,103				
1869-'70			1,097	5,120	44	110		
1870-'71			948	4,042	45	135		
1871-'72			1,143	5,358				
1872-'73	58	200	505	2,567				
1873-'74	192	718	136	555				
1874-'75	21	47	298	887	15	30	5	15
1875-'76	112	256	89	290				
1876-'77	80	170	235	738				
1877-'78			100	300				
1878-'79	50	100	163	449				

Years.	Maine.									
	Bangor.		Belfast.		Wiscasset.		Bath.		Portland and Falmouth.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56	4,053	\$12,261					58	\$88	256	\$639
1856-'57	3,620	11,080	111	\$341					1,135	3,690
1857-'58	5,115	15,191	200	600			195	280	1,064	2,869
1858-'59	3,062	7,705	28	54	11	\$14	585	808	1,063	2,592
1859-'60	2,698	6,851	50	132	54	68	40	100	930	2,369
1860-'61	3,279	8,269							1,062	2,881
1861-'62									2,210	5,856
1862-'63									976	3,001
1863-'64									1,408	4,548
1864-'65	7,212	29,222	600	1,257	5	22	464	2,398	1,195	4,903
1866-'67	4,579	19,373	795	3,590					2,147	9,040
1867-'68	4,545	19,165	224	810					1,572	5,325
1868-'69	2,948	13,937	10	25					547	2,070
1869-'70	2,328	8,932	86	238			7	23	671	2,672
1870-'71	3,667	13,254	17	50					499	2,003
1871-'72	3,812	17,439	50	125					537	1,899
1872-'73	6,518	18,786					3	5	750	2,960
1873-'74	2,959	7,500							1,218	5,065
1874-'75	2,559	8,419					29	57	225	728
1875-'76	2,616	7,934							327	615
1876-'77	975	2,482	53	170			70	140	1,302	2,368
1877-'78	1,861	5,928	220	485					623	1,048
1878-'79	1,866	5,578							1,081	2,422

Castine, Me., 500 M (\$1,924) in 1878-'79.

5. *Exportation of Shingles, by Districts, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Maine.				Massachusetts.			
	Other ports of Maine besides Passamaquoddy and Portland.		Total Maine.		Salem and Beverly.		Boston.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56			5,503	\$15,099	397	\$882	3,275	\$11,880
1856-'57			6,369	18,388	131	337	3,213	10,807
1857-'58			8,909	25,249	630	2,305	4,475	14,019
1858-'59			7,103	15,365	271	908	6,015	16,840
1859-'60			5,222	12,890	479	1,196	3,184	8,860
1860-'61			4,942	12,194	361	926	3,859	11,522
1861-'62	6,184	\$14,400	8,394	20,256			5,651	16,548
1862-'63	5,430	14,739	6,406	17,740			11,943	40,760
1863-'64	5,644	18,212	7,052	22,760			10,162	40,783
1864-'65			10,057	38,451	30	113	10,611	46,857
1866-'67			10,411	41,345	12	63	7,553	33,630
1867-'68			8,519	33,173			6,870	27,992
1868-'69			4,657	21,135	38	200	5,606	19,102
1869-'70			4,233	17,095			5,728	20,367
1870-'71			5,176	19,484			2,297	8,583
1871-'72			5,542	24,821			2,992	10,016
1872-'73			7,834	24,513	4	30	4,017	14,427
1873-'74			4,505	13,838	35	71	3,920	11,922
1874-'75			3,072	10,183			4,172	13,077
1875-'76			3,144	9,095			4,115	10,861
1876-'77			2,715	6,068			3,185	7,665
1877-'78			2,874	7,901			4,069	9,566
1878-'79			3,660	10,473			3,964	8,546

Years.	Massachusetts.						Rhode Island.		Connecticut.	
	New Bedford.		Other ports of Massachusetts besides Boston.		Total Massachusetts.		Providence, &c.		New London, &c.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56			165	\$275	3,737	\$13,037	151	\$606		
1856-'57	15	\$40	220	290	3,359	11,274	120	480		
1857-'58	99	421			6,744	16,745	16	52	50	\$200
1858-'59	118	351			6,404	18,099	13	83	3115	3470
1859-'60	269	815			3,912	10,871			40	200
1860-'61	157	350			4,377	12,798	437	4140	86	408
1861-'62			566	1,823	6,217	18,281	331	1,300	5126	5415
1862-'63			302	1,398	12,245	42,158			5140	5581
1863-'64			136	494	10,298	41,277			5335	51,903
1864-'65	60	216			10,701	47,186			6315	62,229
1866-'67	20	100	139	1183	7,624	33,976	300	1,725	7286	71,687
1867-'68	8	20			6,878	28,012			8350	81,768
1868-'69	28	133			5,672	19,435			9358	91,825
1869-'70	30	112			5,758	20,479			163	757
1870-'71					2,297	8,583	69	240	25	100
1871-'72	83	108			3,075	10,124			19	90
1872-'73	2	6			4,023	14,463				
1873-'74	66	225			4,021	12,218			49	257
1874-'75	204	393			4,376	13,470				
1875-'76	124	417			4,239	10,978			10 50	10 250
1876-'77	163	338			3,348	8,003			10 50	10 247
1877-'78	237	491			4,306	10,057			11 154	11 815
1878-'79	622	1,219			4,586	9,765			12 335	12 1,292

*Portsmouth, N. H., exported in 1857-'58 100 M, worth \$275.*

<sup>1</sup> Newburyport.

<sup>2</sup> Gloucester.

<sup>3</sup> Of this amount 70 M (\$270) were from *New Haven* district.

<sup>4</sup> Bristol and Warren.

<sup>5</sup> Ports of Connecticut, not specified.

<sup>6</sup> Of this amount 130 M (\$1,170) were from *New Haven* district.

<sup>7</sup> Of this amount 151 M (\$867) were from *New Haven* district.

<sup>8</sup> From *New Haven* district.

<sup>9</sup> Of this amount 199 M (\$997) were from *New Haven* district.

<sup>10</sup> *New Haven* district.

<sup>11</sup> Of this 55 (\$180) for *New London*; the rest for *New Haven*.

<sup>12</sup> Of this 285 M (\$1,092) were for *New Haven*.

## EXPORTATION OF SHINGLES.

5. *Exportation of Shingles, by Districts, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	New York (sea-board).		Pennsylvania.		Maryland.	
			Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56	2, 581	\$14, 312	168	\$1, 848	1, 530	\$8, 995
1856-'57	3, 049	19, 399	31	232	2, 107	12, 925
1857-'58	1, 564	10, 639	134	771	2, 215	11, 686
1858-'59	1, 689	18, 797	114	528	2, 502	11, 414
1859-'60	2, 858	38, 970	187	874	2, 760	14, 314
1860-'61	1, 622	12, 577	116	979	784	4, 507
1861-'62	2, 562	18, 863	7	50	276	1, 836
1862-'63	6, 830	40, 284	666	3, 048	405	4, 087
1863-'64	6, 138	40, 313	153	3, 017	403	2, 759
1864-'65	4, 707	43, 646	26	257	448	4, 734
1866-'67	2, 256	22, 138	-----	-----	1, 676	14, 172
1867-'68	1, 228	10, 504	75	618	1, 049	8, 533
1868-'69	1, 187	9, 375	115	1, 381	1, 621	11, 178
1869-'70	1, 698	10, 069	301	2, 327	1, 350	8, 062
1870-'71	1, 190	11, 711	13	79	973	7, 096
1871-'72	749	3, 274	56	395	1, 662	11, 626
1872-'73	1, 174	11, 382	119	934	1, 366	9, 313
1873-'74	1, 204	11, 684	26	143	1, 171	6, 902
1874-'75	1, 661	19, 080	225	728	2, 868	15, 124
1875-'76	2, 292	18, 612	10	75	1, 432	7, 988
1876-'77	2, 395	15, 738	131	479	1, 823	9, 844
1877-'78	3, 601	19, 558	30	147	1, 243	6, 952
1878-'79	5, 219	26, 964	98	1, 849	1, 783	9, 945

Years.	Virginia. <sup>1</sup>		North Carolina.			
	Norfolk and Ports-mouth.		Albemarle. <sup>2</sup>		Pamlico. <sup>3</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56	2, 998	\$18, 600	11, 422	\$34, 166	7, 240	\$22, 189
1856-'57	4, 039	21, 185	10, 826	25, 596	9, 121	23, 071
1857-'58	7, 729	39, 606	12, 229	34, 117	8, 153	16, 805
1858-'59	3, 199	14, 921	20, 327	54, 898	6, 463	18, 684
1859-'60	2, 533	11, 889	13, 680	39, 505	3, 986	12, 150
1860-'61	1, 451	7, 316	8, 267	26, 254	2, 691	8, 435
1861-'62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-'63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863-'64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1864-'65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1866-'67	-----	-----	83	734	-----	-----
1867-'68	1, 067	6, 932	2, 501	10, 094	743	2, 445
1868-'69	1, 839	12, 722	2, 168	7, 519	512	2, 348
1869-'70	989	6, 589	2, 126	6, 655	3, 155	10, 509
1870-'71	795	6, 490	220	450	341	1, 163
1871-'72	2, 219	16, 189	-----	-----	1, 322	4, 884
1872-'73	1, 445	10, 935	-----	-----	2, 302	8, 626
1873-'74	912	6, 587	-----	-----	1, 108	3, 982
1874-'75	690	4, 209	542	2, 318	3, 559	12, 409
1875-'76	948	5, 489	-----	-----	2, 401	8, 297
1876-'77	1, 043	6, 329	-----	-----	2, 317	6, 717
1877-'78	883	6, 953	-----	-----	5, 138	17, 672
1878-'79	1, 126	6, 061	816	1, 769	7, 561	23, 860

*Delaware* district in 1864-'65 exported 100 M, worth \$458.

<sup>1</sup>*Richmond* district (Va.) exported 25 M (\$175) in 1856-'57 and 18 M (\$132) in 1857-'58.

<sup>2</sup>Includes the districts of *Camden*, *Edenton*, and *Plymouth* before 1867-'68.

<sup>3</sup>Includes *Washington*, *Ocracoke*, and *New Berne* before 1867-'68.

5. *Exportation of Shingles, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	North Carolina.					
	Beaufort.		Wilmington.		Total North Carolina.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56	51	\$157	5,043	\$19,826	23,756	\$76,338
1856-'57	77	197	5,741	11,887	25,765	60,751
1857-'58	109	304	4,218	14,774	20,809	66,000
1858-'59	41	131	3,638	13,669	30,469	87,382
1859-'60	140	280	2,339	11,110	20,145	63,045
1860-'61	9	54	2,387	12,160	13,354	46,903
1861-'62						
1862-'63	431	1,770			431	1,770
1863-'64	210	840			210	480
1864-'65						
1866-'67			1,229	6,372	1,312	7,100
1867-'68			1,691	7,695	4,935	20,234
1868-'69			607	2,638	3,287	12,525
1869-'70			1,027	4,999	6,308	22,163
1870-'71			3,062	16,553	3,623	18,166
1871-'72			1,915	12,370	3,237	17,254
1872-'73			2,233	14,185	4,535	22,811
1873-'74			1,409	8,838	2,517	12,820
1874-'75			2,960	19,163	7,061	33,890
1875-'76			1,894	10,569	4,295	18,866
1876-'77			2,694	15,808	5,011	22,525
1877-'78			2,904	19,147	8,042	36,819
1878-'79			2,627	15,926	10,188	39,786

Years.	South Carolina.					
	Georgetown.		Charleston.		Total South Carolina. <sup>1</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56	232	\$928	105	\$781	337	\$1,709
1856-'57	71	2,860	219	1,558	290	4,418
1857-'58	71	426	112	1,671	183	2,097
1858-'59			40	280	40	280
1859-'60			85	525	85	525
1860-'61			73	487	73	487
1861-'62						
1862-'63						
1863-'64						
1864-'65						
1866-'67	243	1,225	264	1,997	507	3,222
1867-'68	532	3,110	92	724	624	3,834
1868-'69	444	2,065	27	320	471	2,385
1869-'70	144	551	117	890	261	1,441
1870-'71	240	1,200	69	639	309	1,839
1871-'72	239	1,103	42	343	281	1,446
1872-'73	38	170	67	576	105	746
1873-'74	105	525	124	984	229	1,509
1874-'75			108	563	108	563
1875-'76	56	280	45	314	109	642
1876-'77	51	209	25	106	76	315
1877-'78	534	2,296	72	371	606	2,667
1878-'79	718	2,719	30	194	748	2,913

<sup>1</sup> Beaufort (S. C.) exported 36 M (\$206) in 1874-'75, 8 M (\$48) in 1875-'76, and 1 M (\$8) in 1877-'78.

5. *Exportation of Shingles, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Georgia.		Florida.								Alabama.	
	Savannah, &c. <sup>1</sup>		Fernandina.		Saint John's.		Gulf Coast. <sup>2</sup>		Total Florida.		Mobile.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 ..	19	\$84	.....	.....	107	\$535	54	\$254	161	\$789	.....	.....
1856-'57 ..	58	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	215	56	215	.....	.....
1857-'58 ..	698	3,008	.....	.....	40	925	156	444	196	1,369	.....	.....
1858-'59 ..	107	439	.....	.....	430	2,150	.....	.....	430	1,150	.....	.....
1859-'60 ..	153	571	.....	.....	251	1,499	.....	.....	251	1,499	.....	.....
1860-'61 ..	20	95	.....	.....	88	406	.....	.....	88	406	.....	.....
1861-'62 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	80	10	80	.....	.....
1865-'66 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-'67 ..	180	1,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	\$1,110
1867-'68 ..	182	1,203	.....	.....	228	1,369	167	870	395	2,239	152	702
1868-'69 ..	309	2,217	5	\$23	133	800	181	568	319	1,391	320	1,138
1869-'70 ..	408	2,686	.....	.....	4	28	50	225	54	253	130	499
1870-'71 ..	432	2,837	10	50	262	1,643	99	353	371	2,046	49	201
1871-'72 ..	1,034	6,576	100	800	434	2,195	63	243	657	3,238	58	222
1872-'73 ..	246	1,651	.....	.....	883	4,823	455	1,941	1,338	6,764	11	41
1873-'74 ..	146	926	14	84	1,146	6,454	123	685	1,283	7,223	147	545
1874-'75 ..	548	3,810	25	150	560	2,779	216	1,041	801	3,970	2,790	10,643
1875-'76 ..	381	2,164	.....	.....	127	547	392	2,342	519	2,889	4,406	21,691
1876-'77 ..	176	954	.....	.....	238	788	37	175	275	963	3,470	15,940
1877-'78 ..	597	2,854	.....	.....	519	1,976	317	1,411	836	3,387	3,888	17,919
1878-'79 ..	323	1,366	44	392	440	1,668	193	709	677	2,770	3,974	18,163

Years.	Louisiana.		Texas.									
	New Orleans.		Texas [Galveston].		Salaria [Indianola].		Corpus Christi.		Brazos de Santiago [Brownsville].		Total Texas.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 ..	850	\$2,514	.....	.....	10	\$45	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	\$45
1856-'57 ..	1,916	2,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857-'58 ..	291	1,134	159	\$722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	722
1858-'59 ..	380	1,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859-'60 ..	576	2,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860-'61 ..	78	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861-'62 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 ..	809	10,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 ..	895	5,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 ..	1,603	17,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-'67 ..	.....	.....	8	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	68
1867-'68 ..	1,539	7,963	20	140	.....	.....	4	\$24	178	\$1,565	202	1,729
1868-'69 ..	1,852	7,345	16	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	1,840	200	1,914
1869-'70 ..	739	3,475	2	8	.....	.....	10	92	117	1,189	129	1,289
1870-'71 ..	776	3,839	2	10	2,898	5,334	8	72	114	852	124	934
1871-'72 ..	749	3,274	5	31	.....	.....	36	308	76	575	117	914
1872-'73 ..	796	3,265	13	74	.....	.....	28	230	143	1,153	184	1,457
1873-'74 ..	794	3,272	209	918	13	78	120	926	323	2,200	652	4,044
1874-'75 ..	604	2,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	634	788	6,940	884	7,574
1875-'76 ..	621	2,215	163	625	5	40	7	42	212	1,398	387	2,105
1876-'77 ..	495	1,538	8	28	.....	.....	75	471	138	862	291	1,361
1877-'78 ..	1,048	3,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	500	500	2,258	568	2,758
1878-'79 ..	580	1,930	85	335	3	24	65	528	362	2,250	540	3,222

<sup>1</sup> *Saint Mary's* district exported 8 M (\$40) in 1855-'56, 68 M (\$338) in 1868-'69, and 30 M (\$170) in 1874-'75.

*Brunswick* district exported 207 M (\$1,218) in 1870-'71, 544 M (\$3,400) in 1871-'72, 30 M (\$100) in 1876-'77. These amounts are included in the above column.

<sup>2</sup> Chiefly *Pensacola*. Very small quantities from *Key West* and *Saint Mark's* are included.

*Pearl River* district (Mississippi) exported 12 M (\$36) in 1867-'68, 300 M (\$1,300) in 1872-'73, 529 M (\$1,884) in 1873-'74, 1,060 M (\$3,948) in 1874-'75, 720 M (\$2,329) in 1875-'76, 368 M (\$1,573) in 1876-'77, and 231 M (\$719) in 1877-'78.

*Teché* district (Louisiana), 20 M (\$60) 1876-'77, 31 M (\$107) in 1877-'78, and 25 M (\$85) in 1878-'79.

*Exportation of Shingles by Districts, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	California.		Oregon.		Washington Territory.		Northern frontier.					
	San Francisco, &c. <sup>1</sup>		Oregon, Astoria, &c. <sup>2</sup>		Puget Sound, &c. <sup>3</sup>		Minnesota (Pembina).		Lake Superior ports.		Detroit, &c. <sup>4</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 ..	1,983	\$2,717	82	\$247	348	\$1,646	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,077	\$2,971
1856-'57 ..	1,782	5,962	10	40	87	445	-----	-----	-----	-----	21,541	54,349
1857-'58 ..	1,526	6,031	-----	-----	253	1,334	-----	-----	-----	-----	141,434	409,818
1858-'59 ..	3,520	13,872	-----	-----	408	2,437	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,115	2,127
1859-'60 ..	2,301	10,080	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	534	1,189
1860-'61 ..	2,916	9,150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	240
1861-'62 ..	2,200	6,339	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-'63 ..	2,770	8,306	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863-'64 ..	4,078	16,313	782	2,126	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1864-'65 ..	2,771	10,280	389	948	1,887	5,950	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1866-'67 ..	1,694	6,557	-----	-----	1,378	2,991	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	86
1867-'68 ..	2,049	7,210	186	419	1,787	3,590	-----	-----	-----	-----	160	522
1868-'69 ..	3,052	11,355	585	1,463	1,312	2,940	-----	-----	-----	-----	95	281
1869-'70 ..	3,679	10,830	558	1,391	1,891	3,505	-----	-----	-----	-----	126	476
1870-'71 ..	4,000	9,927	1	3	2,898	5,334	-----	-----	-----	-----	39	145
1871-'72 ..	5,095	13,781	50	1,915	1,591	2,979	230	\$862	-----	-----	81	170
1872-'73 ..	4,699	13,639	-----	-----	3,314	6,692	1,637	6,294	100	\$450	115	484
1873-'74 ..	3,907	9,923	1	3	4,236	6,750	1,872	5,226	20	55	47	234
1874-'75 ..	6,628	15,306	58	144	2,264	3,505	3,869	8,708	278	746	339	1,746
1875-'76 ..	6,001	15,699	-----	-----	2,050	3,404	1,122	2,452	40	100	835	3,361
1876-'77 ..	7,983	18,353	308	779	3,609	5,672	4,153	7,804	198	291	440	1,703
1877-'78 ..	11,387	20,924	47	128	3,986	6,134	1,736	2,947	30	82	154	443
1878-'79 ..	13,003	21,872	50	80	3,198	5,032	4,062	8,442	10	10	682	2,046

<sup>1</sup>Monterey District exported in 1858-'59 5 M (\$20).<sup>2</sup>From 1863-'64 to 1867-'68 reported as "Oregon and Washington." The returns of 1871-'72 are from Willamette District. In 1876-'77 149 M (\$347) from Willamette, and in 1877-'78 281 M (\$600).<sup>3</sup>We include with this for Alaska in 1868-'69, 6 M (\$32); 6 M (\$102) in 1873-'74; in 1875-'76, 25 M (\$108); in 1876-'77, 5 M (\$33).<sup>4</sup>Of this Huron District reported in 1867-'68, 24 M (\$79); in 1868-'69, 45 M (\$94); 180 M (\$467) in 1876-'77; and 82 M (\$213) in 1877-'78. Michigan District in 1877-'78 reported 20 M (\$35), included in this column.

Years.	Northern frontier.				General summary.							
	Lake ports of Ohio.		Lake ports of New York.		Atlantic coast.		Gulf coast.		Pacific coast.		Northern frontier.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 ..	-----	-----	8	\$17	40,887	\$151,163	914	\$2,813	2,413	\$4,610	1,085	\$2,988
1856-'57 ..	-----	-----	97	204	45,187	189,282	1,972	2,670	1,879	6,447	21,638	54,553
1857-'58 ..	-----	-----	20	40	49,191	177,253	606	1,578	1,779	7,365	141,454	409,858
1858-'59 ..	-----	-----	60	120	52,185	169,928	380	1,972	3,928	16,309	1,175	2,247
1859-'60 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	38,146	155,548	576	2,433	2,301	10,080	534	1,189
1860-'61 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	26,946	98,810	78	341	2,916	9,150	80	240
1861-'62 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	17,913	61,001	-----	-----	2,200	6,339	-----	-----
1862-'63 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	27,121	93,668	809	10,998	2,770	8,306	-----	-----
1863-'64 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	24,635	112,509	895	5,914	4,860	18,439	-----	-----
1864-'65 ..	-----	-----	20	60	27,582	136,961	1,613	17,561	5,047	17,178	20	60
1866-'67 ..	5	\$16	-----	-----	25,153	127,117	99	1,178	3,072	9,548	18	102
1867-'68 ..	6	21	-----	-----	25,612	116,180	2,060	11,672	4,022	11,219	166	543
1868-'69 ..	18	36	-----	-----	19,654	95,001	2,553	10,965	4,949	15,758	113	317
1869-'70 ..	9	45	-----	-----	21,473	91,696	1,048	5,488	6,128	15,726	135	521
1870-'71 ..	11	45	207	1,219	15,155	78,318	1,048	5,327	6,899	15,264	50	190
1871-'72 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,408	94,790	987	4,653	6,736	18,275	81	170
1872-'73 ..	100	200	-----	-----	21,730	101,571	1,446	6,704	8,013	20,331	215	684
1873-'74 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,940	73,422	1,716	8,546	8,144	16,676	47	234
1874-'75 ..	-----	-----	40	150	21,194	103,986	4,494	21,379	8,950	18,955	379	1,896
1875-'76 ..	10	35	-----	-----	17,027	74,706	5,806	28,353	8,051	19,103	2,007	5,948
1876-'77 ..	15	60	-----	-----	17,006	71,290	4,293	19,014	11,900	24,837	4,806	9,858
1877-'78 ..	28	81	-----	-----	9,764	44,316	6,083	26,531	15,420	27,186	1,948	7,553
1878-'79 ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	28,550	112,474	5,287	24,024	16,251	26,984	4,754	10,498

## V.—TIMBER, SHIP TIMBER, ETC.

1. *General Summary of Exportation of Timber from 1801-'02 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) Exportation by Quantities (tons) annually from 1801-'02 to 1853-'54.
  - (b.) Exportation by Quantities (tons) and Values annually from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.
  - (c.) Exportation by Quantities (cubic feet) and Values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (d.) Exportation of Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, by Quantities (tons) annually, from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.
  - (e.) Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, by Quantities (tons) and Values annually, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.
  - (f.) Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, by Quantities (cubic feet) and Values annually, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, with General Summary.
  - (g.) Exportation of Timber by Districts, Quantities and Values, from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79.
2. *Masts, Spars, and articles employed in Ship and Boat Building, etc.; Whole Timber:*
  - (a.) Articles and Number or Quantity as specified, 1789-'90 to 1794-'95.
  - (b.) Exportation of Masts and Spars: Values annually, 1801-'02 to 1878-'79.
  - (c.) Exportation of Masts and Spars by Foreign Countries: Values annually from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.
  - (d.) Exportation of Masts and Spars by Foreign Countries: Values annually from 1863-'64 to 1867-'68.
  - (e.) Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber by Foreign Countries: Values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, with General Summaries.
  - (f.) Exportation of Masts and Spars by Districts: Values annually from 1863-'64 to 1867-'68. (Condensed headings.)
  - (g.) Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber by Districts: Values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (h.) Exportation of Boats and Oars by Districts: Values annually, 1863-'64 to 1867-'68.
  - (i.) Exportation of Treenails by Districts: Quantities and Values, 1863-'64 and 1864-'65.
3. *Other Timber and Wood Products:*
  - (a.) Various Timber and Wood Products exported before 1803.
  - (b.) Exportation of "all other Timbers": Values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (c.) Exportation of "all other Timbers" by Foreign Countries from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (d.) Exportation of "all other Timbers" by Districts from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.

## 1. GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTATION OF TIMBER, 1801-'02 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *Exportation by Quantities (tons) annually from 1801-'02 to 1853-'54.*

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1801-'02 .....	10, 222	1815-'16 .....	63, 162	1828-'29 .....	36, 435	1841-'42 .....	13, 633
1802-'03 .....	20, 172	1816-'17 .....	25, 005	1829-'30 .....	19, 203	1842-'43 .....	1, 230
1803-'04 .....	10, 826	1817-'18 .....	26, 492	1830-'31 .....	32, 335	1843-'44 .....	4, 700
1804-'05 .....	18, 063	1818-'19 .....	76, 492	1831-'32 .....	26, 439	1844-'45 .....	4, 590
1805-'06 .....	25, 878	1819-'20 .....	17, 800	1832-'33 .....	20, 247	1845-'46 .....	6, 779
1806-'07 .....	48, 855	1820-'21 .....	15, 220	1833-'34 .....	20, 383	1846-'47 .....	9, 714
1807-'08 .....	7, 412	1821-'22 .....	10, 487	1834-'35 .....	36, 020	1847-'48 .....	21, 093
1808-'09 .....	24, 342	1822-'23 .....	3, 756	1835-'36 .....	28, 744	1848-'49 .....	9, 979
1809-'10 .....	103, 296	1823-'24 .....	7, 166	1836-'37 .....	17, 187	1849-'50 .....	20, 287
1810-'11 .....	116, 428	1824-'25 .....	18, 176	1837-'38 .....	21, 238	1850-'51 .....	13, 372
1811-'12 .....	52, 442	1825-'26 .....	7, 515	1838-'39 .....	20, 899	1851-'52 .....	24, 409
1812-'13 .....	1, 671	1826-'27 .....	5, 940	1839-'40 .....	12, 148	1852-'53 .....	45, 564
1813-'14 .....	127	1827-'28 .....	4, 523	1840-'41 .....	61, 249	1853-'54 .....	41, 964
1814-'15 .....	7, 696						

(b.) *Exportation by Quantities (tons) and Values from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.*

Years.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.	Years.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1854-'55 .....	52,377	\$306,643	\$5.85	1861-'62 .....	4,391	\$138,521	\$31.54
1855-'56 .....	34,260	234,969	6.86	1862-'63 .....	344	7,936	20.14
1856-'57 .....	68,265	516,735	7.57	1863-'64 .....	6,742	87,289	12.95
1857-'58 .....	41,474	292,163	7.04	1864-'65 .....	4,133	69,695	16.86
1858-'59 .....	48,849	367,609	7.94	1865-'66 .....	19,975	368,078	18.42
1859-'60 .....	32,376	231,668	7.15	1866-'67 .....	51,467	571,813	11.11
1860-'61 .....	8,821	97,875	11.09	1867-'68 .....	75,720	844,499	21.15

(c.) *Exportation by Quantities (Cubic feet) and Values from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value per cubic foot.	Years.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value per cubic foot.
1868-'69 .....	4,623,600	\$846,772	\$0 18.3	1874-'75 .....	13,553,714	\$2,357,842	\$0 17.4
1869-'70 .....	7,115,975	1,219,074	17.1	1875-'76 .....	21,786,414	3,463,352	15.9
1870-'71 .....	7,115,067	1,309,094	18.4	1876-'77 .....	20,640,259	3,124,412	15.1
1871-'72 .....	12,594,738	2,107,674	16.7	1877-'78 .....	18,361,915	2,662,785	14.5
1872-'73 .....	14,154,244	2,731,635	19.3	1878-'79 .....	13,265,241	1,748,525	13.1
1873-'74 .....	25,293,048	4,422,160	17.5				

<sup>1</sup>In 1861-'62 and 1862-'63 reported as "Hewn and other Timber." In 1863-'64 and 1864-'65 reported as "Timber rough or hewn, and all Ship Timber not otherwise specified." Since 1868 this table includes timber "sawed or hewn."

(d.) *Exportation of Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54 (tons).*

Years.	Brazil.	Chili.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.			France and French Colonies.					Germany (Hanse Towns, Bremen, &c.).	Great Britain and British Colonies.	
			Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	Total.	France.			French West Indies and American Colonies.	Total France and French Colonies.		Great Britain.	
						Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total France.				England.	Scotland.
1820-'21				71	71				581	581		255	
1821-'22				20	20				3,273	3,273		570	
1822-'23									134	134			
1823-'24									148	148	18	402	
1824-'25									398	398		828	
1825-'26				168	168				564	564		1,331	70
1826-'27				19	19				716	716		173	573
1827-'28	38	60	15	176	191				1,080	1,080		1,687	124
1828-'29				9,293	9,293				15,831	15,831		294	
1829-'30				762	762	45	188	233	300	533		1,478	50
1830-'31				7	7							2,238	
1831-'32				28	28							3,988	96
1832-'33				31	31				5	5		474	
1833-'34				4	4				84	84			135
1834-'35						95		95		95		210	32
1835-'36												932	
1836-'37									2	2		538	
1837-'38												1,008	
1838-'39									51	51	83		
1839-'40				22	22				58	58		3,399	
1840-'41				9	9				43	43		4,567	
1841-'42									548	548		1,009	446
1842-'43							3	3	26	29		110	
1843-'44									13	13			
1844-'45													
1845-'46	13											1,905	619
1846-'47							592	592	2	594		1,464	30
1847-'48	96					1,500	3,357	4,857		4,857		5,304	1,958
1848-'49	175	529										4,517	2,337
1849-'50	320					372	505	877	880	1,757		14,968	
1850-'51						701	289	990		990	718	2,827	1,388
1851-'52						1,874	1,616	3,490		3,490	3,767	10,789	1,219
1852-'53						664	1,406	2,070		2,070	242	28,457	533
1853-'54						373	721	1,094		1,094		25,395	1,490

(d.) *Exportation of Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.			Italy.		
	Great Britain.		British Colonies.						Holland.	Dutch West Indies.	Total.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	
	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	British East Indies.	British West Indies.	Brit's Guiana.	British North America (Canada, &c.).	Total British Colonies.							Total Great Britain and Colonies.
1820-'21		255		182		13,792	13,974	14,229	251				(1)	
1821-'22		570		3,812		482	4,294	4,864	748					
1822-'23				1,440		1,663	3,103	3,103	417					
1823-'24		402		726		5,229	5,955	6,357	479		12	12		
1824-'25		828		217		16,529	16,746	17,574	20					
1825-'26		1,401		636		4,148	4,784	6,185	128					
1826-'27		746		98		3,719	3,817	4,563	205		80	80		
1827-'28		1,811				1,195	1,195	3,006	40					
1828-'29		294				6,882	6,882	7,176	27		200	200		
1829-'30		1,528				16,204	16,204	17,732	11					
1830-'31		2,238		103		29,967	30,070	32,308						
1831-'32		3,984		274		22,141	22,415	26,399	8					
1832-'33		474	75	427		18,866	19,293	19,767	16	4	12	16		
1833-'34		135		622		19,159	19,781	19,916	52		4	4		
1834-'35		242		128		35,210	35,338	35,580	1			1		
1835-'36		932		54		27,179	27,233	28,165	100					
1836-'37		538		165		16,092	16,257	16,795	36		1	1		
1837-'38		1,008		301		19,273	19,574	20,582						
1838-'39				510		19,422	19,932	19,932						
1839-'40		3,399		43		8,470	8,513	11,912						
1840-'41		4,567		2,131		53,721	55,852	60,419			6	6		
1841-'42		1,455		2,673		7,894	10,577	12,032						
1842-'43	19	129		28		900	928	1,057			4	4		
1843-'44				5		4,570	4,575	4,575						
1844-'45				34	3		37	37						
1845-'46	490	3,014		297		3,004	3,301	6,315						
1846-'47	327	1,821		951	267	3,021	4,239	6,060						
1847-'48	4,999	12,261		182	1,730	4,371	6,283	18,544			6	6		
1848-'49	860	7,714		192		1,287	1,479	9,193						104
1849-'50	1,757	16,725				827	827	17,552						
1850-'51	835	5,047				786	786	5,833		797		797	175	
1851-'52		12,008		39		4,458	4,497	16,505		826		826		
1852-'53		28,990				2,036	2,036	31,026		335		335	78	
1853-'54	2,161	29,046		2,503		17,815	20,318	49,364		440		440		

1 "Italy and Malta" 9.

(d.) *Exportation of Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Portuguese Possessions.						Spain and Spanish Colonies.					Country stated indefinitely.					
	Mexico.	New Grenada.	Cape de Verde Isl'ds.	Fayal and other Azores.	Madeira.	Total.	Spain.			Spanish Colonies.			Swedish West Indies.	Africa.	South America.	West Indies generally.	
							Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total.	Cuba.	Other Spanish West Indies.	Total Spanish Colonies.					Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.
1820-'21										3,630		3,630	3,630	32			
1821-'22										32	29	61	61	34			
1822-'23			8			8								16			6
1823-'24				112		112				30		30	30				
1824-'25	176									2		2	2	6			
1825-'26										455	10	465	465				11
1826-'27										186		186	186	40		33	100
1827-'28										44	6	50	50	40			12
1828-'29														3,825	40		43
1829-'30													50	50			15
1830-'31										20		20	20				
1831-'32																	
1832-'33										231		231	231				10
1833-'34										54	81	135	135			20	138
1834-'35				18		18				298		298	298				28
1835-'36										377	22	399	399				20
1836-'37										310	36	346	346				
1837-'38										612		612	612				
1838-'39										829		829	829				
1839-'40										492		492	492				
1840-'41										784		784	784		10		
1841-'42										1,012		1,012	1,012			29	
1842-'43										140		140	140				
1843-'44										112		112	112				
1844-'45				9		9				1,515	25	1,540	1,540				
1845-'46										494		494	494				
1846-'47							52	215	567	1,443		1,443	2,010				
1847-'48					19	19	410		410	245		245	655				
1848-'49							57		57	329		329	386				
1849-'50										571	122	693	693				
1850-'51		115					579		579	573		573	1,152				
1851-'52								1,377	1,377	752		752	2,124			34	
1852-'53								1,423	1,423	837		837	2,270				
1853-'54		156					410	45	455	700		700	1,155				

(e.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.*

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Chili.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55			400	\$4,000	1,200	\$6,000		
1855-'56	500	\$3,899	887	7,004	685	4,671		
1856-'57					512	2,560		
1857-'58					278	2,907		
1858-'59								
1859-'60								
1860-'61								
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65								
1865-'66			25	500				
1866-'67			1,710	44,087	306	4,748		
1867-'68	190	2,750	3,611	90,278	48	816		

Years.	China.		Danish West Indies.		France and French Colonies.			
					France.			
					Atlantic Ports.		Mediterranean Ports.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55					3,369	\$22,549	672	\$5,948
1855-'56	869	\$4,400			1,619	11,725		
1856-'57					1,694	13,041	1,097	5,849
1857-'58					1,212	9,445	309	2,721
1858-'59	90	982			175	3,600		
1859-'60					1,288	13,350	429	2,722
1860-'61					229	2,900		
1861-'62	3	103						
1862-'63								
1863-'64	60	617						
1864-'65								
1865-'66					694	6,332		
1866-'67					263	1,628		
1867-'68					709	9,158	225	2,025

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	Total France.		French Colonies.					
			North American Possessions.		West Indies.		French Guiana.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	4,041	\$28,497						
1855-'56	1,619	11,725			172	\$1,300		
1856-'57	2,791	18,890						
1857-'58	1,521	12,166			76	1,057		
1858-'59	175	3,600			60	1,214		
1859-'60	1,717	16,072						
1860-'61	229	2,900						
1861-'62								
1862-'63	30	720						
1863-'64	81	1,100						
1864-'65								
1865-'66	694	6,332						
1866-'67	263	1,628						
1867-'68	934	11,183						

*Central Republic, 1859-'60, 346 tons, \$2,700.*

(e.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Total France and French Colonies.		Germany.					
			Bremen.		Hamburg.		Other German Ports.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	4,041	\$28,497	3,641	\$10,441			622	\$5,575
1855-'56	1,791	13,025	362	2,382				
1856-'57	2,791	18,890	268	2,586				
1857-'58	1,597	13,223	611	7,165			281	1,797
1858-'59	235	4,814			276	\$3,400	150	1,228
1859-'60	1,717	16,072	474	4,840				
1860-'61	229	2,907					650	5,468
1861-'62								
1862-'63	30	720	35	2,560				
1863-'64	81	1,120						
1864-'65								
1865-'66	694	6,332	45	6,638				
1866-'67	263	1,628	390	5,500				
1867-'68	934	11,183	293	7,934	414	10,779	1113	11,400

Years.	Total Germany.		Great Britain and British Colonies.					
			Great Britain.					
			England.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	3,263	\$16,016	23,631	\$41,204	2,547	\$15,495	3,369	\$16,348
1855-'56	362	2,382	12,151	84,287	3,116	22,133	1,113	8,097
1856-'57	268	2,586	40,097	321,075	5,576	45,410	2,988	23,192
1857-'58	892	8,962	14,191	98,160	3,029	21,992	4,534	24,572
1858-'59	426	4,628	35,022	250,808	1,515	9,832	4,265	31,730
1859-'60	474	4,340	18,837	129,602	162	1,452	6,412	42,744
1860-'61	650	5,468	6,120	74,732				
1861-'62								
1862-'63	35	2,560						
1863-'64								
1864-'65			1,953	34,971				
1865-'66	45	6,638	15,254	273,364	139	5,575	218	1,990
1866-'67	390	5,500	33,535	313,408	1,240	13,913	512	5,309
1867-'68	820	20,111	54,239	548,760	2,180	31,370	744	5,811

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Great Britain.				British Colonies.			
	Total.		Gibraltar.		Malta.		Canada. <sup>2</sup>	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	29,547	\$173,047					240	\$2,700
1855-'56	16,380	114,517					781	2,616
1856-'57	47,661	389,677					6,062	31,883
1857-'58	21,754	144,724					3,407	16,685
1858-'59	40,872	292,370					70	700
1859-'60	25,411	173,798						
1860-'61	6,120	74,732						
1861-'62	4,216	135,090						
1862-'63							200	3,170
1863-'64	1,775	30,880					11	125
1864-'65	1,953	34,971					1,111	15,781
1865-'66	15,621	280,929					276	6,539
1866-'67	35,287	332,630					4,572	48,535
1867-'68	57,163	585,941					9,318	93,840

<sup>1</sup>Prussia.<sup>2</sup>The last five years reported as "Quebec, Ontario, etc."

(e.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*  
(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Other British North American possessions. <sup>1</sup>		British West Indies.		British Honduras.		British Guiana.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	6,584	\$37,416	332	\$2,073				
1855-'56	6,525	46,567	341	2,661				
1856-'57	5,464	35,201	341	1,840				
1857-'58	1,985	11,768	118	2,129	1,380	\$1,448		
1858-'59	1,375	9,299	90	670	90	524		
1859-'60	2,582	18,292						
1860-'61	387	2,558	10	1,250				
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65	240	2,880	605	13,115				
1865-'66	1,116	11,775	439	4,460				
1866-'67	839	14,491	140	4,930				
1867-'68	618	5,569			7	200		

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British Possessions in Africa.		Australia.		East Indies.		Total British Colonies.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55			100	\$1,600	121	\$1,450	7,377	\$44,939
1855-'56					73	1,033	7,720	52,880
1856-'57							11,767	67,924
1857-'58							6,890	32,030
1858-'59			598	3,845	56	2,230	2,274	17,268
1859-'60							2,582	18,292
1860-'61							397	3,450
1861-'62			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	150	2,719
1862-'63							290	3,170
1863-'64							11	125
1864-'65							1,956	31,776
1865-'66							1,831	22,774
1866-'67							5,551	67,956
1867-'68							9,943	99,609

<sup>1</sup> In the last five years reported as "New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c."<sup>2</sup> British East Indies and Australia, 150 tons, value, \$2,719.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Holland and Dutch Colonies.			
	Total Great Britain and Colonies.		Holland.		Dutch Guiana.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	36,924	\$17,986	4,336	\$25,633		
1855-'56	24,100	167,397	958	7,086	30	\$600
1856-'57	60,428	458,601	1,581	12,873		
1857-'58	28,644	176,754	1,419	14,428		
1858-'59	43,146	309,638	150	1,228		
1859-'60	27,993	192,090				
1860-'61	6,517	81,540				
1861-'62	4,366	137,809				
1862-'63	290	3,170				
1863-'64	1,786	31,005				
1864-'65	3,909	66,747				
1865-'66	17,452	293,703				
1866-'67	40,838	400,586				
1867-'68	67,106	685,550				



(e.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
	Spain.				Spanish Colonies.			
	Mediterranean Ports.		Total Spain.		Canary Islands.		Philippine Islands.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	213	\$1,500	348	\$2,547				
1855-'56	879	6,106	1,184	9,330				
1856-'57	698	7,745	1,909	15,370				
1857-'58	968	6,459	2,467	20,750				
1858-'59	809	6,591	1,856	15,387				
1859-'60			690	6,469				
1860-'61	1,323	10,406	1,323	10,406				
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64			40	568				
1864-'65			234	2,952				
1865-'66	177	1,200	202	14,839				
1866-'67	3,478	51,852	5,916	87,969				
1867-'68	50	245	552	7,658				

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						Swedish West Indies.	
	Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.			
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55	756	\$5, 117			1, 104	\$7, 664		
1855-'56	1, 128	6, 635			2, 312	15, 965		
1856-'57	756	5, 144			3, 065	19, 914		
1857-'58	1, 319	11, 993			3, 786	32, 683		
1858-'59	1, 869	13, 140			3, 725	28, 527		
1859-'60	738	5, 754			1, 428	12, 223		
1860-'61	102	561			1, 425	10, 967		
1861-'62								
1862-'63	139	1, 486			39	1, 486		
1863-'64	111	1230			51	798		
1864-'65					224	2, 952		
1865-'66	1, 010	19, 522			1, 272	35, 361		
1866-'67	285	2, 175			6, 201	90, 144		
1867-'68	110	1, 537			632	9, 195		

"Other Islands in the Pacific," 1861-'62, 10 tons, \$300. *Sweden and Norway*, 1867-'68, 610 tons, \$6,665.<sup>1</sup>Spanish West Indies.

Years.	United States of Colombia.		Uruguay.		Venezuela.		Other Ports in Africa	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854-'55			98	\$646				
1855-'56			646	5,168	24	\$324	20	\$290
1856-'57								
1857-'58								
1858-'59			574	4,520				
1859-'60			390	3,702				
1860-'61								
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65								
1865-'66			45	7,854				
1866-'67	381	8,629						
1867-'68	43	688						

(f.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Argentine Republic		Belgium.		Brazil.		Chili.		China.		Denmark and Danish West Indies. <sup>1</sup>		France and French Colonies.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69	10,400	\$1,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	\$4,800	4,800	\$575	.....	.....	156,100	\$46,412
1869-'70	.....	.....	56,675	\$16,983	41,256	\$10,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,672	28,074
1870-'71	1,000	115	35,000	8,500	50,916	24,446	.....	.....	7,166	1,335	.....	.....	43,108	6,897
1871-'72	.....	.....	64,332	10,975	17,583	2,536	.....	.....	1,560	284	17,931	\$4,973	111,026	21,243
1872-'73	.....	.....	72,275	23,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,083	82,549
1873-'74	.....	.....	97,113	17,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535,778	95,769
1874-'75	.....	.....	93,331	14,905	14,628	3,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000	9,260	612,414	107,245
1875-'76	.....	.....	223,039	34,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,990	9,096	870,335	123,607
1876-'77	.....	.....	153,961	18,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,600	5,010	787,305	113,114
1877-'78	.....	.....	28,763	3,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054,328	144,424
1878-'79	.....	.....	44,037	4,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827,416	100,710

Years.	France and French Colonies.				Germany.							
	French Col- onies.		Total France and French Colonies.		Bremen.		Prussia.		Hamburg.		Total Ger- many.	
	French Pos- sessions in America.											
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	19, 100	\$3, 689	175, 200	\$50, 101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100, 899	\$34, 076
1869-'70 .....	10, 416	2, 500	146, 088	30, 574	40, 721	\$13, 249	19, 200	\$3, 451	40, 978	\$7, 376	40, 978	7, 376
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	43, 108	6, 897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	111, 026	21, 243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237, 389	80, 162
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	346, 083	82, 549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239, 866	48, 130
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	535, 778	95, 769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	566, 851	108, 283
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	612, 414	107, 245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757, 958	138, 823
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	870, 335	123, 607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803, 607	132, 912
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	816, 751	117, 249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393, 682	52, 550
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	1, 063, 059	145, 547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466, 234	69, 491
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	859, 683	104, 422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387, 880	49, 293

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Great Britain.							
	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Great Britain.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69	2,159,800	\$427,665	5,259	\$83,883	.....	.....	2,165,059	\$511,548
1869-'70	4,086,045	618,951	595,382	113,075	598,747	\$100,860	5,280,174	832,886
1870-'71	3,858,784	668,776	925,984	163,180	666,278	117,150	5,451,046	949,106
1871-'72	7,972,241	1,282,594	1,250,534	206,204	759,602	122,209	9,982,377	1,611,007
1872-'73	8,232,421	1,591,502	1,314,514	217,347	602,085	101,849	10,149,020	1,810,698
1873-'74	13,927,790	2,282,979	3,271,804	521,972	1,885,457	304,287	19,085,051	3,109,238
1874-'75	6,880,610	1,089,768	593,972	86,768	921,344	141,184	8,395,926	1,317,720
1875-'76	11,653,127	1,769,595	2,365,624	337,448	1,707,537	243,090	15,726,288	2,350,133
1876-'77	10,117,067	1,395,638	2,340,698	312,434	1,487,138	186,733	13,945,207	1,894,825
1877-'78	9,205,882	1,245,712	1,108,904	144,569	1,595,591	215,265	11,982,317	1,606,046
1878-'79	5,793,726	736,446	1,188,742	134,412	1,580,460	193,027	8,562,928	1,063,885

<sup>1</sup>In 1875-'76 reported from Denmark.

*French Possessions in Africa, 1876-'77, 29,446 cubic feet (\$4,135); 1877-'78, 8,731 cubic feet (\$1,123); 1878-'79, 31,400 cubic feet (\$3,587). French West Indies, 1878-'79, 867 cubic feet (\$125). Austria, 1878-'79, 51,762 cubic feet (\$6,430).*

(f.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.  
(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Gibraltar.		Canada.		Quebec, Ontario, &c.		Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	1, 187, 900	\$212, 638	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	774, 715	185, 967	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	1, 484, 717	313, 192	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	40, 482	\$6, 072	1, 544, 717	288, 035	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	92, 744	14, 986	.....	.....	2, 460, 795	\$544, 907	397, 828	\$46, 748
1873-'74 .....	33, 297	3, 201	.....	.....	3, 207, 000	784, 130	639, 675	131, 413
1874-'75 .....	191, 080	33, 333	.....	.....	1, 980, 807	482, 122	286, 927	59, 029
1875-'76 .....	23, 800	3, 550	.....	.....	2, 250, 036	530, 671	209, 060	41, 651
1876-'77 .....	132, 373	18, 679	.....	.....	3, 603, 227	782, 821	254, 783	47, 849
1877-'78 .....	107, 026	15, 117	.....	.....	3, 407, 730	654, 266	132, 891	21, 944
1878-'79 .....	142, 239	18, 449	.....	.....	1, 988, 500	349, 471	123, 182	17, 338

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.						Total Great Britain and British Colonies.	
	Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.		West Indies and British Honduras.		Total British Colonies.			
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69			14, 500	\$2, 655	1, 201, 900	\$215, 293	3, 366, 959	\$726, 841
1869-'70			36, 307	8, 980	811, 022	194, 947	6, 091, 196	1, 027, 833
1870-'71			600	100	1, 485, 317	313, 292	6, 936, 363	1, 262, 398
1871-'72			87, 000	10, 400	1, 585, 199	304, 507	11, 567, 576	1, 915, 514
1872-'73	3, 794	\$511	16, 844	2, 167	2, 972, 005	609, 319	13, 121, 025	2, 420, 017
1873-'74	4, 050	685	10, 900	2, 000	3, 900, 922	921, 429	22, 980, 973	4, 030, 667
1874-'75					2, 458, 814	574, 484	10, 854, 740	12, 172, 464
1875-'76			27, 250	3, 890	2, 510, 746	580, 032	18, 237, 034	2, 930, 195
1876-'77			462	218	4, 091, 315	863, 190	18, 036, 518	2, 761, 015
1877-'78					3, 649, 647	691, 527	15, 631, 964	2, 297, 073
1878-'79					2, 286, 758	390, 058	10, 849, 686	1, 453, 943

*British Possessions in Australasia*, 600 cubic feet (\$300) in 1875-'76; 36,700 cubic feet (\$7,046) in 1876-'77.

*British East Indies*, 53,099 cubic feet (\$8,000) in 1876-'77.

*British Possessions in Africa*, 10,671 cubic feet (\$1,577) in 1876-'77.

Years.	Holland.		Italy.		Mexico.		Peru.		Portugal.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	50, 000	\$15, 000	48, 100	\$16, 201	5, 800	\$1, 218	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	91, 112	24, 135	297, 238	56, 696	.....	.....	11, 000	\$2, 601	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	95, 380	5, 307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	50, 400	12, 100	41, 914	6, 287	30, 087	3, 589	48, 335	8, 700	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	132, 416	25, 565	101, 727	15, 876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	241, 585	43, 518	351, 445	53, 333	2, 700	160	.....	.....	120, 033	\$16, 559
1874-'75 .....	17, 880	2, 235	345, 786	54, 674	17, 880	2, 235	.....	.....	124, 559	19, 818
1875-'76 .....	215, 416	33, 155	502, 052	76, 783	11, 832	4, 115	40, 494	8, 120	338, 397	55, 499
1876-'77 .....	566, 441	74, 451	240, 718	28, 869	.....	.....	.....	.....	81, 850	12, 962
1877-'78 .....	720, 028	96, 299	232, 947	27, 157	.....	.....	.....	.....	77, 581	11, 152
1878-'79 .....	673, 269	86, 000	193, 234	18, 403	.....	.....	.....	.....	55, 176	6, 627

*Dutch East Indies*, 48,637 cubic feet (\$7,000) in 1876-'77.

*British Possessions in Africa, &c.*, 2,000 cubic feet (\$200) in 1877-'78; 32,837 cubic feet (\$4,800) in 1878-'79.

(f.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Sandwich Is- lands.		Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
			Spain.		Spanish Colonies.					
					Cuba.		Porto Rico.		All other Span- ish Possessions.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69			71, 000	\$11, 060	10, 800	\$3, 700				
1869-'70	250	\$137	155, 069	7, 153	122, 296	21, 353	270	\$178		
1870-'71					6, 074	1, 096				
1871-'72			17, 963	3, 772	183, 086	24, 140	31, 400	3, 600	7, 622	\$740
1872-'73			13, 000	1, 950	26, 215	5, 317				
1873-'74			14, 805	3, 607	58, 300	10, 213				
1874-'75			40, 972	11, 226	40, 972	11, 226				
1875-'76			31, 112	6, 126	270, 528	16, 100				
1876-'77			28, 804	6, 627	6, 133	2, 375				
1877-'78			16, 776	3, 378	2, 091	201				
1878-'79			9, 216	1, 207						

Years.	Sweden and Norway.		United States of Colombia.		Uruguay.		General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.			
							Europe.			
							Mediterranean Ports.		Atlantic Ports. <sup>1</sup>	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69			12,700	\$4,525			48,100	\$16,201	2,164,059	\$511,548
1869-'70					22,042	\$4,921	297,238	56,696	5,379,174	792,886
1870-'71							35,380	5,307	4,051,046	949,106
1871-'72					74,316	13,062	41,914	6,287	10,022,859	1,617,079
1872-'73	101,637	\$18,922					101,727	15,876	10,241,764	1,925,684
1873-'74	219,837	38,637					351,445	53,333	19,244,381	3,138,998
1874-'75	162,414	26,693					345,786	54,674	8,719,622	1,370,871
1875-'76	185,178	33,085					502,052	76,783	16,088,485	2,409,182
1876-'77	231,164	37,484					240,718	28,869	14,159,426	1,926,466
1877-'78	121,354	18,323			1,118	148	232,947	27,157	12,886,952	1,728,614
1878-'79	99,126	11,761			32,172	5,650	244,996	24,833	8,760,343	1,088,961

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
	Europe.				Asia, Australasia, &c.	
	Continental Ports on the Baltic and North Seas.		Total. <sup>2</sup>			
	Cubicfeet.	Value.	Cubicfeet.	Value.	Cubicfeet.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	69, 200	\$18, 345	2, 508, 459	\$603, 566	4, 800	\$575
1869-'70 .....	97, 653	19, 359	6, 064, 806	884, 168	250	137
1870-'71 .....	35, 000	8, 500	4, 164, 534	875, 838	7, 166	1, 335
1871-'72 .....	352, 121	103, 237	10, 545, 883	1, 751 618	1, 560	254
1872-'73 .....	606, 144	105, 927	11, 308, 718	2, 131, 986	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	1, 125, 386	208, 191	21, 271, 795	3, 499, 898	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	1, 031, 583	183, 656	10, 750, 377	1, 727, 672	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	1, 479, 630	242, 807	18, 971, 614	2, 858, 505	600	300
1876-'77 .....	1, 380, 848	188, 315	16, 597, 101	2, 263, 391	138, 436	22, 046
1877-'78 .....	616, 351	81, 829	14, 797, 354	1, 985, 462	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	1, 204, 232	151, 843	11, 046, 203	1, 367, 554	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Excepting France and Spain.<sup>2</sup> This total includes France and Spain, not embraced in the preceding columns.

(f.) *Exportation of Sawed and Hewn Timber by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.									
	Atlantic Isl- ands (Span- ish and Por- tuguese.)		West Indies. <sup>1</sup>		South America.					
					Atlantic ports.		Pacific ports.		Total.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	10, 945	\$6, 355	23, 100	\$6, 444	48, 000	\$4, 800	71, 100	\$11, 244
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	176, 804	35, 484	63, 298	15, 180	1, 000	2, 602	64, 298	17, 382
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	6, 674	1, 196	51, 916	24, 561	.....	.....	51, 916	24, 561
1871-'72 .....	7, 622	\$740	301, 496	38, 140	.....	.....	48, 335	8, 700	48, 335	8, 700
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	26, 215	26, 307	76, 074	15, 598	.....	.....	76, 074	15, 598
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	75, 144	7, 317	14, 628	3, 659	.....	.....	14, 628	3, 659
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	110, 872	20, 486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	297, 778	19, 990	.....	.....	40, 494	8, 120	40, 494	8, 120
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	6, 595	2, 593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	2, 091	201	1, 118	148	.....	.....	1, 118	148
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	867	125	32, 172	5, 650	.....	.....	32, 172	5, 650

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
	Mexico and Central America.		Other North Ameri- can ports and isl- ands.		Uncertain.	
	Cubicfeet.	Value.	Cubicfeet.	Value.	Cubicfeet.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	5, 800	\$1, 218	11, 874	\$212, 638	19, 100	\$3, 689
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	774, 715	185, 967	10, 416	2, 500
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	1, 484, 717	313, 192	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	30, 087	3, 589	1, 549, 925	288, 035	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	2, 858, 623	591, 655	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	2, 700	162	3, 850, 469	915, 924	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	17, 880	2, 235	2, 271, 784	541, 836	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	16, 832	4, 115	2, 459, 096	572, 322	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	3, 858, 010	830, 670	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	3, 540, 621	676, 210	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	2, 111, 682	366, 809	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Including British Honduras and Dutch and French Guiana.*African ports*, 90,117 cubic feet (\$5,712) in 1876-'77.

(g.) *Exportation of Timber, by Districts, from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79. (Quantities and Values.)*[From 1855-'56 to 1860-'61, reported as "*Hewn Timber*;" in 1861-'62 and 1862-'63, as "*Timber, Hewn and Other*;" in 1863-'64 and 1864-'65, as "*Timber, Rough or Hewed, and all Ship Timber*;" in 1866-'67 and 1867-'68, as "*Timber*;" and afterward as "*Timber, Sawed and Hewed*."] ]

State or Territory.	Districts.	Years.	Quantities.	Values.
Maine .....	Passamaquoddy .....	1860-'61	116 tons.....	\$855
		1864-'65	15 tons.....	916
	Waldoboro .....	1878-'79	4,800 cubic feet..	2,000
	Bangor .....	1858-'59	169 tons.....	2,589
	Belfast.....	1866-'67	20 tons.....	300
Massachusetts.....	Portland.....	1862-'63	49 tons.....	1,686
	Salem and Beverley .....	1870-'71	7,166 M feet.....	1,335
	Boston.....	1855-'56	289 tons.....	5,357
		1856-'57	20 tons.....	717
		1860-'61	802 tons.....	20,064
Connecticut .....	New Bedford .....	1861-'62	3,397 tons.....	103,549
		1862-'63	55 tons.....	1,170
	New London.....	1859-'60	9 tons.....	46
		1859-'60	157 tons.....	2,197
		1869-'70	270 M feet.....	178
New York.....	Seaboard.....	1857-'58	5,153 tons.....	51,586
		1858-'59	56 tons.....	2,330
		1863-'64	2,121 tons.....	27,248
		1864-'65	1,797 tons.....	48,227
		1865-'66	6,327 tons.....	137,123
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	1866-'67	500 tons.....	15,000
		1873-'74	80,000 cubic feet..	8,500
		1875-'76	58,860 cubic feet..	27,734
		1875-'76	174,394 cubic feet..	69,500
		1862-'63	65 tons.....	3,280
Delaware .....	Delaware district.....	1863-'64	11 tons.....	250
		1861-'62	969 tons.....	34,260
		1863-'64	2,864 tons.....	28,169
		1868-'69	109 tons.....	4,415
		1863-'64	1,760 tons.....	29,964
Maryland .....	Baltimore.....	1867-'68	2 tons.....	23
		1870-'71	43,623 cubic feet..	43,626
		1871-'72	53,212 cubic feet..	48,336
		1872-'73	30,760 cubic feet..	28,213
		1876-'77	38,732 cubic feet..	16,020
District of Columbia.....	Eastern Maryland .....	1858-'59	1,090 tons.....	8,158
		1860-'61	725 tons.....	22,690
		1869-'70	26,844 cubic feet..	6,500
		1871-'72	120 cubic feet..	120
		1872-'73	22,635 cubic feet..	9,527
Virginia .....	Georgetown .....	1873-'74	7,046 cubic feet..	4,069
		1874-'75	13,817 cubic feet..	7,980
		1875-'76	33,950 cubic feet..	12,407
		1876-'77	18,891 cubic feet..	7,587
		1877-'78	200,626 cubic feet..	75,500
North Carolina .....	Washington .....	1878-'79	52,004 cubic feet..	18,000
		1857-'58	76 tons.....	1,057
		1858-'59	60 tons.....	1,214
		1868-'69	211 tons.....	3,844
		1875-'76	3,250 cubic feet..	390
South Carolina.....	Pamlico.....	1855-'56	520 tons.....	8,470
		1876-'77	421,101 cubic feet..	60,748
		1877-'78	510,482 cubic feet..	92,911
		1878-'79	224,909 cubic feet..	41,455
		1866-'67	120 tons.....	1,669
	Georgetown .....	1867-'68	154 tons.....	2,167
		1875-'76	16,547 cubic feet..	4,964
		1855-'56	3,197 tons.....	20,003
		1856-'57	3,334 tons.....	17,885
		1857-'58	1,933 tons.....	18,859
	Charleston.....	1858-'59	150 tons.....	1,228
		1859-'60	429 tons.....	2,722
		1866-'67	2,261 tons.....	15,938
		1867-'68	84 tons.....	402
		1868-'69	71 tons.....	11,060
		1869-'70	176,190 cubic feet..	16,333
		1870-'71	8,000 cubic feet..	1,159
		1871-'72	41,416 cubic feet..	7,440
		1872-'73	213,972 cubic feet..	7,037
		1873-'74	142,407 cubic feet..	32,735
		1874-'75	16,846 cubic feet..	1,771
		1875-'76	28,832 cubic feet..	3,779
		1876-'77	40,831 cubic feet..	6,102
		1877-'78	37,777 cubic feet..	5,740
		1878-'79	33,530 cubic feet..	3,901

(g.) *Exportation of Timber, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Districts.	Years.	Quantities.	Values.
Georgia.....	Savannah.....	1855-'56	26, 878 tons.....	\$189, 167
		1856-'57	53, 611 tons.....	411, 634
		1857-'58	23, 857 tons.....	139, 766
		1858-'59	44, 816 tons.....	326, 504
		1859-'60	28, 832 tons.....	203, 018
		1860-'61	6, 949 tons.....	51, 366
		1866-'67	15, 691 tons.....	203, 011
		1867-'68	19, 683 tons.....	241, 181
		1868-'69	2, 039 tons.....	34, 635
		1869-'70	312, 931 cubic feet..	56, 697
		1870-'71	292, 655 cubic feet..	98, 112
		1871-'72	867, 189 cubic feet..	144, 141
		1872-'73	234, 643 cubic feet..	49, 452
		1873-'74	806, 216 cubic feet..	161, 025
		1874-'75	601, 567 cubic feet..	99, 743
		1875-'76	506, 864 cubic feet..	86, 840
		1876-'77	502, 096 cubic feet..	70, 489
		1877-'78	288, 187 cubic feet..	37, 712
		1878-'79	214, 270 cubic feet..	21, 973
	Brunswick.....	1856-'57	1, 518 tons.....	7, 185
		1869-'70	2, 116, 940 cubic feet..	281, 918
		1870-'71	949, 300 cubic feet..	207, 038
		1871-'72	2, 440, 683 cubic feet..	435, 454
		1872-'73	2, 941, 814 cubic feet..	540, 853
		1873-'74	5, 402, 600 cubic feet..	933, 400
		1874-'75	2, 991, 466 cubic feet..	482, 480
		1875-'76	4, 605, 513 cubic feet..	680, 232
		1876-'77	5, 050, 018 cubic feet..	607, 285
		1877-'78	4, 100, 700 cubic feet..	505, 059
		1878-'79	3, 531, 055 cubic feet..	418, 091
Florida.....	Fernandina.....	1872-'73	5, 170 cubic feet..	1, 240
		1873-'74	14, 130 cubic feet..	3, 460
		1874-'75	32, 239 cubic feet..	6, 850
		1875-'76	5, 590 cubic feet..	1, 315
		1876-'77	10, 433 cubic feet..	3, 405
		1877-'78	26, 079 cubic feet..	7, 139
		1878-'79	15, 391 cubic feet..	3, 376
	Key West.....	1859-'60	134 tons.....	5, 750
		1873-'74	11, 990 cubic feet..	1, 346
		1874-'75	6, 368 cubic feet..	1, 367
		1875-'76	5, 369 cubic feet..	500
	Pensacola.....	1859-'60	880 tons.....	5, 000
		1866-'67	26, 575 tons.....	241, 985
		1867-'68	39, 980 tons.....	366, 334
		1868-'69	31, 240 tons.....	544, 629
		1869-'70	3, 703, 649 cubic feet..	666, 476
		1870-'71	4, 398, 982 cubic feet..	726, 629
		1871-'72	7, 404, 664 cubic feet..	1, 161, 781
		1872-'73	7, 695, 727 cubic feet..	1, 191, 523
		1873-'74	14, 917, 240 cubic feet..	2, 334, 333
		1874-'75	6, 731, 255 cubic feet..	1, 042, 149
		1875-'76	12, 846, 812 cubic feet..	1, 888, 956
		1876-'77	9, 475, 723 cubic feet..	1, 305, 267
		1877-'78	8, 798, 576 cubic feet..	1, 160, 878
		1878-'79	6, 544, 745 cubic feet..	812, 233
	Apalachicola.....	1856-'57	700 tons.....	11, 000
		1857-'58	1, 400 tons.....	10, 941
		1858-'59	226 tons.....	5, 224
		1878-'79	53, 146 cubic feet..	7, 227
		1855-'56	932 tons.....	7, 756
Alabama.....	Mobile.....	1856-'57	2, 790 tons.....	21, 207
		1857-'58	3, 498 tons.....	15, 958
		1858-'59	1, 970 tons.....	15, 469
		1859-'60	800 tons.....	5, 000
		1873-'74	40, 247 cubic feet..	6, 580
		1874-'75	102, 000 cubic feet..	14, 370
		1875-'76	282, 346 cubic feet..	41, 967
		1876-'77	555, 367 cubic feet..	75, 349
		1877-'78	466, 518 cubic feet..	53, 378
		1878-'79	146, 190 cubic feet..	17, 715
		1874-'75	30, 319 cubic feet..	5, 486
		1856-'57	230 tons.....	15, 230
Louisiana.....	Teche..... New Orleans.....	1857-'58	1, 421 tons.....	23, 809
		1858-'59	5 tons.....	2, 500
		1859-'60	135 tons.....	2, 935
		1860-'61	229 tons.....	2, 900
		1867-'68	83 tons.....	1, 609
		1868-'69	83 tons.....	3, 200
		1869-'70	40, 155 cubic feet..	11, 874
		1872-'73	548, 079 cubic feet..	358, 542
		1873-'74	304, 712 cubic feet..	117, 711
		1874-'75	145, 896 cubic feet..	53, 592
		1875-'76	96, 624 cubic feet..	33, 203
		1876-'77	75, 684 cubic feet..	27, 821
		1877-'78	154, 156 cubic feet..	20, 187
		1878-'79	56, 807 cubic feet..	8, 400

(g.) *Exportation of Timber, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Districts.	Years.	Quantities.	Values.
Mississippi .....	Pearl River.....	1872-'73	8,500 cubic feet..	\$2,000
		1873-'74	191,563 cubic feet..	25,037
		1874-'75	809,815 cubic feet..	122,664
		1875-'76	742,910 cubic feet..	101,626
		1876-'77	634,192 cubic feet..	82,068
		1877-'78	413,785 cubic feet..	54,562
		1878-'79	374,894 cubic feet..	40,183
Texas.....	Texas (Galveston).....	1868-'69	83 tons.....	1,718
	Corpus Christi.....	1873-'74	2,700 cubic feet..	162
California.....	San Francisco.....	1861-'62	25 tons.....	712
Oregon and Washington Territory.	Several districts.....	1863-'64	70 tons.....	727
		1866-'67	158 tons.....	1,581
	Puget Sound.....	1855-'56	1,666 tons.....	1,590
		1857-'58	90 tons.....	1,982
		1867-'68	158 tons.....	1,581
		1868-'69	49 tons.....	656
		1869-'70	7,181 cubic feet..	1,167
		1870-'71	7,166 cubic feet..	1,335
		1871-'72	1,560 cubic feet..	284
Northern frontier.....	Superior.....	1876-'77	274,500 cubic feet..	32,295
		1877-'78	895,880 cubic feet..	95,465
		1878-'79	584,000 cubic feet..	63,160
	Minnesota (Pembina).....	1872-'73	3,000 cubic feet..	250
	Milwaukee.....	1858-'59	276 tons.....	3,400
	Michigan (Grand Haven)...	1871-'72	169,000 cubic feet..	30,420
		1873-'74	1,226,500 cubic feet..	388,100
		1874-'75	126,215 cubic feet..	22,770
		1875-'76	350,215 cubic feet..	47,451
		1876-'77	403,700 cubic feet..	53,027
		1877-'78	368,600 cubic feet..	42,330
	Huron.....	1866-'67	413 tons.....	3,684
		1867-'68	1,380 tons.....	10,425
		1869-'70	63,000 cubic feet..	10,597
		1870-'71	722,000 cubic feet..	13,580
		1871-'72	493,540 cubic feet..	81,790
		1872-'73	1,399,800 cubic feet..	255,838
		1873-'74	1,884,000 cubic feet..	377,100
		1874-'75	935,500 cubic feet..	187,100
		1875-'76	938,500 cubic feet..	187,700
		1876-'77	1,823,600 cubic feet..	363,764
		1877-'78	831,100 cubic feet..	163,870
		1878-'79	424,600 cubic feet..	80,840
	Detroit.....	1878-'79	20,000 cubic feet..	3,300
	Miami (Toledo).....	1855-'56	781 tons.....	2,616
		1856-'57	5,483 tons.....	28,045
		1857-'58	3,326 tons.....	15,667
		1866-'67	3,134 tons.....	23,365
		1867-'68	7,121 tons.....	73,293
		1868-'69	9,058 tons.....	132,112
		1869-'70	532,110 cubic feet..	124,437
		1870-'71	610,720 cubic feet..	138,004
		1871-'72	661,700 cubic feet..	136,095
		1872-'73	966,100 cubic feet..	245,138
		1873-'74	1,226,500 cubic feet..	388,100
		1874-'75	646,300 cubic feet..	170,275
		1875-'76	535,000 cubic feet..	129,500
		1876-'77	800,500 cubic feet..	207,755
		1877-'78	1,045,822 cubic feet..	265,200
		1878-'79	666,000 cubic feet..	159,815
	Sandusky.....	1867-'68	307 tons.....	7,900
		1870-'71	12,420 cubic feet..	4,550
		1873-'74	18,000 cubic feet..	4,800
		1874-'75	2,000 cubic feet..	300
		1878-'79	35,000 cubic feet..	7,480
	Niagara.....	1856-'57	413 tons.....	2,238
		1867-'68	61 tons.....	1,018
	Buffalo Creek.....	1858-'59	70 tons.....	700
	Cape Vincent.....	1856-'57	166 tons.....	1,600
		1866-'67	1,438 tons.....	25,170
		1867-'68	533 tons.....	8,000
		1868-'69	1,943 tons.....	61,513
		1869-'70	136,374 cubic feet..	42,828
		1870-'71	70,138 cubic feet..	21,041
		1872-'73	84,044 cubic feet..	42,022
		1874-'75	270,507 cubic feet..	101,677
		1875-'76	404,353 cubic feet..	162,506
		1876-'77	320,927 cubic feet..	128,430
		1877-'78	224,627 cubic feet..	82,853
		1878-'79	29,000 cubic feet..	7,200
	Lake ports (New York) not specified.	1862-'63	225 tons.....	1,800
		1863-'64	1 ton.....	15
	Champlain.....	1869-'70	331 cubic feet..	63

## 2.—EXPORTATION OF MASTS, SPARS, AND ARTICLES EMPLOYED IN SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING, ETC.

(a.) *Articles and number or quantity as specified, exported annually, from 1789-'90 to 1794-'95.*

Articles.	1789-'90.	1790-'91.	1791-'92.	1792-'93.	1793-'94.	1794-'95.
Anchor-stocks .....number.....		867	225			
Blocks .....do.....		7,040	6,425	4,814	2,864	1,856
Boats .....do.....	8	99	88	73	32	22
Booms .....do.....		74				
Bowsprits .....do.....		42	23			
Breast-hooks .....do.....		74				
Carlings .....do.....		13				
Cedar and oak knees .....do.....		1,067	1,080			
Frames of vessels .....do.....		1		2	2	
Frames of scows .....do.....		6				
Frames of boats .....do.....		10				
Handspikes .....do.....	2,261	36,714	33,775	19,169	9,333	11,775
Masts .....do.....	2,423	297	1,245	6,944	12,144	5,727
Masts and spars .....do.....				5,652	1,286	4,056
Mast-hoops .....dozens.....		148	109	27		
Oars .....number.....		41,536	39,543	20,251	14,456	34,352
Spars .....do.....		4,983	3,757			
Treenails .....do.....		45,905	34,500	91,632		94,400

(b.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars (values), 1801-'02 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.
1801-'02 .....	(1)	1821-'22 .....	\$30,538	1841-'42 .....	\$37,730	1861-'62 .....	(2)
1802-'03 .....		1822-'23 .....	20,957	1842-'43 .....	19,669	1862-'63 .....	(2)
1803-'04 .....		1823-'24 .....	35,651	1843-'44 .....	23,274	1863-'64 .....	\$56,261
1804-'05 .....	\$25,546	1824-'25 .....	67,353	1844-'45 .....	28,692	1864-'65 .....	139,904
1805-'06 .....	15,760	1825-'26 .....	37,482	1845-'46 .....	21,682	1865-'66 .....	125,552
1806-'07 .....	21,084	1826-'27 .....	37,460	1846-'47 .....	23,270	1866-'67 .....	62,913
1807-'08 .....	2,088	1827-'28 .....	10,354	1847-'48 .....	129,760	1867-'68 .....	122,161
1808-'09 .....	19,146	1828-'29 .....	17,768	1848-'49 .....	87,720	1868-'69 .....	332,310
1809-'10 .....	141,163	1829-'30 .....	13,327	1849-'50 .....	52,109	1869-'70 .....	353,522
1810-'11 .....	108,029	1830-'31 .....	7,806	1850-'51 .....	70,095	1870-'71 .....	324,682
1811-'12 .....	10,971	1831-'32 .....	73,368	1851-'52 .....	95,459	1871-'72 .....	362,527
1812-'13 .....	1,522	1832-'33 .....	32,625	1852-'53 .....	129,628	1872-'73 .....	3707,976
1813-'14 .....	435	1833-'34 .....	22,457	1853-'54 .....	130,522	1873-'74 .....	3641,361
1814-'15 .....	17,389	1834-'35 .....	39,437	1854-'55 .....	(2)	1874-'75 .....	3572,801
1815-'16 .....	19,513	1835-'36 .....	22,106	1855-'56 .....	(2)	1875-'76 .....	3616,197
1816-'17 .....	69,724	1836-'37 .....	30,654	1856-'57 .....	(2)	1876-'77 .....	3352,104
1817-'18 .....		1837-'38 .....	36,150	1857-'58 .....	(2)	1877-'78 .....	
1818-'19 .....	39,055	1838-'39 .....	37,122	1858-'59 .....	(2)	1878-'79 .....	3613,706
1819-'20 .....	49,030	1839-'40 .....	29,049	1859-'60 .....	(2)		
1820-'21 .....	54,627	1840-'41 .....	58,991	1860-'61 .....	(2)		

<sup>1</sup>Not reported.<sup>2</sup>Not separately reported.<sup>3</sup>Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber.

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars by Foreign Countries (values), 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.*

Years.	Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central Republic of South America.	Chili.	China.	Cisplatine Republic.	Columbia.	Danish West Indies.	France and French Colonies.					
										France.			French Colonies.		
										Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total.	French African ports.	French West Indies.	Miquelon, St. Pierre, &c. Bourbon. <sup>1</sup>
1820-'21			\$77						\$791					\$1,301	
1821-'22			533						734					234	
1822-'23			63						45					1,294	
1823-'24			216						30					1,498	
1824-'25	\$94		520					\$1,065	500				\$62	556	
1825-'26			1,703	\$192				69	487					1,692	
1826-'27			1,153			\$194		33	1,402		\$16	\$16		1,553	
1827-'28	200		1,140	46	\$292			42	277	\$84		84		1,386	
1828-'29	86		214					1,054	1,463					1,619	
1829-'30	45		1,380		866	47		200	2,453		783	783		1,198	
1830-'31	274		479		120			57	789					799	
1831-'32	70		339	20	54			107	792					577	
1832-'33			1,076	77				74	579		616	616		1,155	
1833-'34	1,214		2,097					217	2,835		2,915	2,915		1,141	
1834-'35	227		7,815		61	194		15	1,566		905	905		1,422	
1835-'36	667		5,607	73				150	1,570	196	303	499		755	
1836-'37	400	\$1,150	8,134	65				479	423		1,371	1,371		1,082	
1837-'38	559		2,959	250		97		60	1,428		6,621	6,621		1,724	
1838-'39	899		7,776		456				363		825	825		949	
1839-'40	550		2,406		914				521		901	901		511	
1840-'41	1,440		2,983		1,496	143			589					24	
1841-'42	2,095		1,702	269	262	121	\$3,155		717		3,669	3,669		982	
1842-'43	166		2,961			230	144		734				160	766	
1843-'44	150		3,296	83	643	1,105	50		64		263	263		469	
1844-'45	407		783			1,500			326		14,964	14,964		721	
1845-'46			1,138		183	3,408	40		1,089		530	530		760	\$320
1846-'47	536		834			3,967			433		2,931	2,931		190	430
1847-'48	1,071		13,697		88	3,330	949		912	200	35,944	36,144		595	\$84
1848-'49	450		6,662		797	1,000	247		1,425		6,274	6,274		85	800
1849-'50	404		7,540			4,247				7,966	8,747	16,713		156	50
1850-'51	1,042		1,611			4,136			520	27,136	4,330	31,466		210	88
1851-'52	371	1,260	1,198				920		466	31,544	35,358	66,902		390	
1852-'53	300		6,798						779	30,474	49,232	79,706		132	62
1853-'54	175	4,634	2,671		686				2,478	33,859	17,191	51,050		141	

<sup>1</sup> Bourbon (now Reunion) was reported many years with Mauritius, a British colony.

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.		Germany (Hanse Towns, &c.).	Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	French Colonies.	Total France and French Colonies.		Great Britain.				British Colonies.	
	Total French Colonies.			England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Malta.
1820-'21.....	\$1, 301	\$1, 301		\$8, 544			\$8, 544	\$239	
1821-'22.....	234	234	\$234	17, 253			17, 253	10	
1822-'23.....	1, 294	1, 294		12, 141			12, 141	75	
1823-'24.....	1, 498	1, 498		12, 096			12, 096		
1824-'25.....	618	618		37, 485			37, 485		
1825-'26.....	1, 692	1, 692		15, 955			15, 955		
1826-'27.....	1, 553	1, 569						767	
1827-'28.....	1, 386	1, 470		4, 499			4, 499	250	
1828-'29.....	1, 619	1, 619		4, 353			4, 353	55	
1829-'30.....	1, 198	1, 981		1, 090			1, 090	200	
1830-'31.....	799	799						696	
1831-'32.....	577	577		19, 684			19, 684		
1832-'33.....	1, 155	1, 771		16, 082			16, 082		
1833-'34.....	1, 141	4, 056		54			54		\$156
1834-'35.....	1, 422	2, 327						400	31
1835-'36.....	755	1, 254		200			200	704	
1836-'37.....	1, 082	2, 453		409			409	192	44
1837-'38.....	1, 724	8, 345						119	
1838-'39.....	949	1, 774		156			156	384	
1839-'40.....	511	1, 412							
1840-'41.....	24	24		6, 504			6, 504	57	
1841-'42.....	982	4, 651		1, 490			1, 490	138	
1842-'43.....	926	926		411			411		
1843-'44.....	2, 469	2, 732	420						
1844-'45.....	721	15, 485						53	
1845-'46.....	1, 080	1, 610		136			136	32	
1846-'47.....	620	3, 551				\$220	220	240	
1847-'48.....	609	36, 753		45, 583		4, 796	50, 379	145	
1848-'49.....	885	7, 159	2, 566	32, 117	\$50		32, 167	56	250
1849-'50.....	206	16, 919	289	75	300		375	244	
1850-'51.....	298	31, 764	3, 368	1, 055		120	1, 175		
1851-'52.....	390	67, 292	400	377			377	127	
1852-'53.....	194	79, 900	1, 358	1, 312	2, 547		3, 859		75
1853-'54.....	141	51, 191				16, 222	16, 222	1, 036	

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								
	British Colonies.								
	Australia.	Mauritius and Bourbon. <sup>1</sup>	British East Indies.	Cape of Good Hope.	British West Indies.	British Guiana.	British North America (Canada, &c.).	Other British Possessions.	Total British Colonies.
1820-'21			\$1,780		\$551		\$23,920		\$26,490
1821-'22		\$443	3,960		247		3,891	\$1,798	10,349
1822-'23			550		625		2,120		3,370
1823-'24		750	264		820		7,085		8,919
1824-'25			1,059		1,888		16,533		19,480
1825-'26			1,545	\$512	9,380		1,876		13,313
1826-'27			1,330		620		6,994		9,711
1827-'28					322		150		722
1828-'29			844				920		1,819
1829-'30			125				205		530
1830-'31			450		572		197		1,915
1831-'32			899		255		47,468		48,622
1832-'33			2,262		1,049		7,026		10,337
1833-'34		487	2,470		635		610		4,357
1834-'35			1,935	1,528	925		54		4,873
1835-'36			2,792	500	1,277		647		5,920
1836-'37			3,574		1,215	\$432	150		5,604
1837-'38			2,323		934	459	230		4,065
1838-'39	\$444	486	4,675	138	558		380		7,065
1839-'40	1,621	430	4,979	40	1,327	1,277	1,260		10,934
1840-'41			7,973	621	1,650	3,362	22,965		36,628
1841-'42	637		8,545		1,348		819		11,533
1842-'43	177		1,820	724	990		50		3,761
1843-'44		822	5,236	192	643		430		7,323
1844-'45		701	2,095		2,858		203		5,910
1845-'46	40	355	5,075		974	162	412		7,050
1846-'47			3,404	900	925		379		5,848
1847-'48			3,699	62	1,389	96	2,566		7,957
1848-'49		1,095	10,997	137	2,085		168		14,788
1849-'50			4,924	380	544		176		6,268
1850-'51		96	1,182		496		1,194		2,968
1851-'52			5,323	153	1,412	95	347		7,457
1852-'53			3,104	150	1,285	50	672		5,336
1853-'54	1,388		6,649	1,034	1,050		626		11,733

<sup>1</sup> The French Colony of Bourbon (now Reünion) was included with Mauritius many years.

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Brit- ain and British Colonies.	Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.			
	Total Brit- ish Colo- nies.		Holland.	Dutch Colonies.		Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.
				Dutch East In- dies.	Dutch West In- dies.	
1820-'21	\$35,034	\$146	.....	\$584	\$661	\$1,245
1821-'22	27,602	30	.....	192	183	375
1822-'23	15,511	484	.....	291	1,696	1,987
1823-'24	21,015	460	.....	.....	595	595
1824-'25	56,965	120	.....	256	2,082	2,338
1825-'26	29,268	102	.....	.....	228	228
1826-'27	9,711	408	.....	.....	435	435
1827-'28	5,221	.....	.....	.....	48	48
1828-'29	6,172	50	.....	.....	139	139
1829-'30	1,620	479	.....	.....	232	232
1830-'31	1,915	207	.....	92	656	748
1831-'32	68,306	168	\$530	379	37	946
1832-'33	26,419	30	.....	.....	513	513
1833-'34	4,411	91	.....	.....	100	100
1834-'35	4,873	1,088	151	100	21	272
1835-'36	6,120	732	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836-'37	6,013	366	.....	1,418	152	1,570
1837-'38	4,065	.....	.....	.....	108	108
1838-'39	7,221	190	.....	799	459	1,258
1839-'40	10,934	45	.....	105	772	877
1840-'41	43,132	315	.....	139	367	1,581
1841-'42	13,023	744	.....	.....	395	395
1842-'43	4,172	.....	.....	162	620	782
1843-'44	7,323	60	.....	90	623	713
1844-'45	5,910	54	.....	50	545	595
1845-'46	7,186	300	.....	.....	604	604
1846-'47	6,068	595	.....	.....	128	128
1847-'48	58,336	30	.....	.....	470	2,506
1848-'49	46,955	.....	.....	189	420	3,723
1849-'50	6,643	356	3,740	625	902	5,267
1850-'51	4,143	36	7,215	52	711	7,978
1851-'52	7,834	114	640	.....	1,557	2,197
1852-'53	1,195	1,011	10,575	.....	600	11,175
1853-'54	28,005	492	628	300	353	1,281

<sup>1</sup> Including \$75 for Dutch Guiana.<sup>2</sup> Including \$36 for Dutch Guiana.<sup>3</sup> Including \$94 for Dutch Guiana.

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Honduras and Campeachy.	Italy (Sardinia, Sicily, &c.).	Mexico.	New Grenada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.				
						Portugal.	Portuguese Possessions.			Total Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.
							Cape de Verde Islands.	Fayal and other Azores.	Madeira.	
1820-'21.....	\$245	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	-----	\$22	-----	\$113	\$870	\$1,005
1821-'22.....	99	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	-----	-----	24	58
1822-'23.....	84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	64	-----	64
1823-'24.....	104	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$9	-----	-----	9
1824-'25.....	442	-----	\$36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1825-'26.....	-----	-----	214	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	13
1826-'27.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	6
1827-'28.....	-----	-----	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	-----	23
1828-'29.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1829-'30.....	22	-----	264	-----	-----	322	68	100	83	573
1830-'31.....	-----	-----	421	-----	-----	-----	-----	49	-----	49
1831-'32.....	-----	-----	176	-----	\$300	-----	266	105	-----	371
1832-'33.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	134	89	-----	223
1833-'34.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	569	295	-----	864
1834-'35.....	-----	\$142	-----	-----	-----	-----	863	49	-----	912
1835-'36.....	-----	-----	7,040	-----	-----	-----	29	294	-----	323
1836-'37.....	576	45	383	-----	-----	-----	57	119	65	241
1837-'38.....	55	70	85	-----	-----	70	-----	-----	-----	70
1838-'39.....	1,713	517	2,587	-----	-----	685	411	492	-----	1,588
1839-'40.....	100	-----	260	\$242	-----	2,073	38	291	-----	2,402
1840-'41.....	30	380	1,338	-----	-----	-----	217	-----	-----	217
1841-'42.....	64	290	1,905	-----	-----	74	281	363	-----	718
1842-'43.....	-----	-----	322	224	-----	-----	22	226	156	404
1843-'44.....	-----	940	1,067	-----	329	-----	-----	308	-----	308
1844-'45.....	-----	-----	299	-----	-----	-----	245	-----	-----	245
1845-'46.....	9	-----	626	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	170	170
1846-'47.....	-----	206	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1847-'48.....	396	-----	424	-----	-----	-----	597	40	550	1,187
1848-'49.....	85	53	1,259	-----	-----	-----	225	69	264	558
1849-'50.....	35	200	301	-----	-----	-----	96	212	-----	308
1850-'51.....	-----	1,718	304	-----	-----	-----	-----	110	60	170
1851-'52.....	836	64	268	-----	-----	-----	98	256	103	457
1852-'53.....	101	6,950	-----	-----	-----	-----	215	-----	460	675
1853-'54.....	46	1,036	675	750	1,159	-----	124	-----	-----	124

<sup>1</sup>Italy and Malta, \$92.

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.								Spain and Spanish Colonies.
		Spain.			Spanish Colonies.					
		Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports.	Total Spain.	Teneriffe and other Canaries.	Cuba.	Other Spanish West Indies.	Spanish South America.	Manila, &c.	
1820-'21					\$225	\$5,099		\$2,464		\$7,788
1821-'22					52	230				282
1822-'23						37	\$339			376
1823-'24						5,674	539	4,975		11,188
1824-'25					148	2,050				2,158
1825-'26						1,716	635			2,351
1826-'27			\$100	\$100	30	20,409	425			20,964
1827-'28						635	28			663
1828-'29						5,794	72			5,866
1829-'30					7	2,515	20			2,542
1830-'31						1,269	391			1,660
1831-'32						368	354			722
1832-'33		\$200		200		779				979
1833-'34						4,488	48			4,536
1834-'35						8,380	147		\$403	8,930
1835-'36		1,196		1,196		3,020	42			4,258
1836-'37	\$231	253		253	40	8,686	25			9,004
1837-'38		397		397	30	15,758	569		90	16,844
1838-'39						9,943				9,943
1839-'40		250		250	276	5,302	160			5,988
1840-'41		141		141						141
1841-'42			1,912	1,912	160	2,746	52		692	5,561
1842-'43						7,999	150		254	8,403
1843-'44					840	3,195	236		706	4,977
1844-'45					200	1,766			137	2,103
1845-'46			200	200	388	1,419			1,918	3,925
1846-'47		995		995		5,053	9			6,057
1847-'48		5,329	150	5,479	577	2,617			366	9,039
1848-'49		6,577		6,577	682	7,217				14,476
1849-'50		3,580	240	3,820	373	2,321	63			6,577
1850-'51		668		668	275	1,861	165			2,969
1851-'52		6,996	54	7,050	734	3,329	77			11,190
1852-'53					296	6,520	432			7,248
1853-'54		3,072	23,310	26,382	297	2,737			60	29,576

(c.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Sweden and Swedish Colonies.		Texas.	Turkey and the Levant.	Venezuela.	Country stated indefinitely.					
	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.				Africa.	Asia.	Northwest Coast North America.	South America.	South Seas.	West Indies.
1820-'21		\$947									\$5,856
1821-'22		491									100
1822-'23		911					\$60				60
1823-'24		310				\$209					17
1824-'25		267				131	700		\$795		487
1825-'26		18							907		228
1826-'27		29				75			1,509		62
1827-'28		455				113			328		
1828-'29		655				112			241		94
1829-'30		763									
1830-'31											288
1831-'32						70	350				
1832-'33						60	575	\$249			
1833-'34		903				369	300	38		\$275	150
1834-'35		65		\$66		568				295	21
1835-'36						129				35	
1836-'37		82				56					200
1837-'38		306				652				53	541
1838-'39					\$90	350					
1839-'40		96			613	37					648
1840-'41		32			275	228				412	
1841-'42			\$61		424	213					275
1842-'43		46			105	32	105				
1843-'44					297	88			60	610	
1844-'45					85	600	90				
1845-'46		110			487	186	190			311	
1846-'47		30			395	280					
1847-'48					406	324					60
1848-'49	\$160	180			249	15					
1849-'50					37		200		725		
1850-'51						445					
1851-'52				106	331	175					
1852-'53					463	889		75			
1853-'54					42	1,809				607	

(d.) *Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Foreign Countries, 1863-'64 to 1867-'68 (values).*

Countries.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	1865-'66.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.
Argentine Republic.....	\$2, 174	\$215	\$3, 865	\$4, 501	\$8, 836
Brazil.....	2, 295	2, 406	12, 514	2, 827	29, 745
Chili.....		3, 314		159	5, 915
China.....	16, 202	9, 337	19, 241	7, 739	7, 218
Costa Rica.....					250
Danish West Indies.....			262	80	2, 355
Denmark and Danish West Indies.....	1, 090	2, 094			
France:					
Atlantic ports.....		5, 363	30, 229	12, 756	8, 000
Mediterranean ports.....		11, 353		8, 163	
Total.....		16, 716	30, 229	20, 919	8, 000
French Possessions in North America.....		1, 531	1, 003	918	
French West Indies.....	786			154	
French Guiana.....					
French Possessions in Africa.....		247		150	
Total France and French Poss'ns.....	786	18, 494	31, 232	22, 141	16, 000
Germany:					
Hamburg.....					120
Bremen.....		908			5, 636
Total.....	496	908			5, 756
Great Britain:					
England.....		13, 180	17, 218	2, 516	16, 470
Ireland.....		23, 978	8, 000		
Total.....	6, 222	37, 158	25, 218	2, 516	16, 470
British Colonies:					
Gibraltar.....					
Canada and British North America.....	5, 336				
Other British Provinces, North America.....		7, 450	2, 579	3, 195	3, 923
West Indies.....	1, 288	1, 883	1, 842	6, 772	2, 639
Guiana.....		152	523		
Honduras.....		9			
African ports.....	11, 882	8, 340	3, 104	1, 482	192
East Indies.....		17, 960	900		10, 809
Australia.....	3, 399	589	3, 502	1, 466	119
Total Colonies.....	21, 905	36, 383	12, 450	12, 915	17, 682
Total Great Britain and Colonies.....	28, 127	73, 541	37, 668	15, 431	34, 152
Hayti.....	100	120	1, 010	640	25
Holland.....					1, 600
Dutch West Indies.....		2, 857	2, 073	472	342
Dutch Guiana.....		200		500	390
Dutch East Indies.....		6, 445			551
Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.....	2, 333	9, 502	2, 073	972	2, 883
Liberia.....					760
Mexico.....	494	872	5, 120	2, 220	319
New Grenada.....	36		3, 255		
Peru.....	14	1, 363	468		1, 350
Portugal.....					1, 970
Madeira.....		4			
Azores.....				17	70
Cape de Verde Islands.....					78
Total Portugal and Colonies.....	43	4		17	148
Sandwich Islands.....	375	10, 749	167	642	1, 755
Spain:					
Atlantic ports.....				200	
Mediterranean ports.....				530	314
Total.....	596			730	314
Canary Islands.....		375	300	325	373
Cuba.....		3, 161	4, 951	3, 871	8, 350
Porto Rico.....	262	100	900		
Philippine Islands.....		2, 882			
Total Spain and Colonies.....	858	6, 518	6, 151	4, 926	9, 037
United States of Colombia.....				420	27
Uruguay.....		327	2, 194	145	200
Venezuela.....			79	156	
Other ports in Africa.....					660
Other ports in the Pacific.....	838	140	253		800

(e.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber, by Foreign Countries (value), 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Danish West Indies.
1868-'69	\$6,469	\$1,990	\$4,539	-----	\$540	\$22,216	\$3,197
1869-'70	2,248	21,334	4,233	-----	3,182	11,807	2,535
1870-'71	4,192	4,566	19,916	-----	-----	6,197	2,528
1871-'72	1,400	5,482	1,068	\$75	300	7,163	4,023
1872-'73	12,620	50,468	2,300	-----	-----	2,800	757
1873-'74	9,373	3,760	320	105	-----	8,571	2,909
1874-'75	3,781	32,730	2,545	-----	202	1,985	772
1875-'76	1,312	14,296	7,577	107	598	-----	325
1876-'77	432	7,521	1,660	-----	64	145	802
1877-'78	231	9,060	-----	-----	790	136	3,404
1878-'79	200	8,228	1,105	-----	-----	-----	2,791

*Denmark, \$750 in 1875-'76.*

Years.	France and French Colonies.						Total France and French Colonies.
	France.	French Colonies.				Total.	
		French Possessions in America.	French West Indies and Guiana.	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre.	All other French Possessions.		
1868-'69.....	\$6, 020	\$418	.....	.....	.....	\$418	\$6, 438
1869-'70.....	49, 726	690	.....	.....	.....	690	50, 416
1870-'71.....	4, 554	695	.....	.....	\$101	796	5, 350
1871-'72.....	23, 132	100	.....	.....	43	143	23, 276
1872-'73.....	32, 943	.....	\$300	\$250	.....	550	33, 493
1873-'74.....	30, 481	.....	.....	556	.....	556	31, 037
1874-'75.....	37, 501	.....	.....	700	58	758	38, 259
1875-'76.....	11, 506	.....	339	1, 498	595	2, 432	13, 938
1876-'77.....	31, 049	.....	.....	676	156	832	31, 881
1877-'78.....	46, 501	.....	726	1, 029	315	2, 070	48, 571
1878-'79.....	67, 586	.....	235	2, 750	396	3, 381	70, 967

Years.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	Bremen.	Hamburg.	North German Union.	Total Germany.	Great Britain.			Total Great Britain.
					England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
1868-'69	\$70,117	\$1,766	-----	\$71,883	\$54,671	\$6,145	\$15,264	\$76,680
1869-'70	22,725	57,870	-----	86,195	145,842	9,541	42,111	197,494
1870-'71	-----	-----	\$61,752	61,752	73,810	-----	5,650	79,460
1871-'72	-----	-----	-----	162,805	109,687	531	-----	110,218
1872-'73	-----	-----	-----	318,664	175,615	2,100	2,100	179,815
1873-'74	-----	-----	-----	319,473	159,451	13,522	14,178	187,151
1874-'75	-----	-----	-----	95,491	316,392	1,350	-----	317,742
1875-'76	-----	-----	-----	267,988	200,798	21,119	15,312	237,229
1876-'77	-----	-----	-----	212,231	164,804	3,235	11,243	179,282
1877-'78	-----	-----	-----	170,562	77,340	5,600	-----	82,940
1878-'79	-----	-----	-----	302,423	156,195	3,628	5,030	164,853

*Austria, 1878-'79, \$800.*

<sup>1</sup>Including \$3,600 for Prussia and other German States.

(e.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	British Colonies.					
	Gibraltar.	Canada.	All other British North American.	Quebec, Ontario, &c.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.	British West Indies and Honduras.
1868-'69		\$2, 192	\$311			\$2, 012
1869-'70		17, 043	38, 829			3, 982
1870-'71		4, 122	1, 694			2, 090
1871-'72		22, 478	1, 175			3, 404
1872-'73	\$300			\$8, 402	\$6, 613	1, 983
1873-'74	707			8, 705	15, 844	4, 097
1874-'75				43, 268	8, 525	2, 090
1875-'76			150	23, 610	7, 072	1, 881
1876-'77				43, 231	2, 862	1, 097
1877-'78				12, 117	1, 715	238
1878-'79				23, 732	1, 415	2, 127

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				
	British Colonies.				
	British East Indies.	Hong-Kong.	British Possessions in Africa.	British Australasia. <sup>1</sup>	All other British Possessions.
1868-'69	\$6, 688		\$367	\$6, 688	
1869-'70	2, 268		8, 572	374	
1870-'71	8, 000		6, 125		
1871-'72	963		2, 475	135	
1872-'73		\$5, 680	6, 200	300	
1873-'74		12, 050	63	839	\$1, 200
1874-'75		100		1, 294	
1875-'76		44	2, 138	495	<sup>2</sup> 696
1876-'77	195	556		700	<sup>3</sup> 300
1877-'78			200	<sup>2</sup> 473	
1878-'79		2, 941	60	229	

Years.	Great Britain and British Colo- nies.		Hayti and San Domingo.	Hayti.
	British Colo- nies.	Total Great Britain and British Colo- nies.		
	Total British Colonies.			
1868-'69 .....	\$18, 258	\$94, 938	\$147	.....
1869-'70 .....	71, 068	268, 562	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	22, 021	347, 981	456	.....
1871-'72 .....	30, 630	140, 848	.....	\$2, 500
1872-'73 .....	29, 478	209, 293	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	43, 505	230, 656	.....	50
1874-'75 .....	55, 277	373, 019	.....	81
1875-'76 .....	35, 591	272, 820	.....	288
1876-'77 .....	48, 941	228, 223	.....	85
1877-'78 .....	16, 743	99, 683	.....	602
1878-'79 .....	30, 504	195, 357	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Before 1873 reported as "Australia, New Zealand, &c."<sup>2</sup> Of this, \$201 were to *British Guiana*.<sup>3</sup> British Guiana.

(c.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Holland and Dutch West Indies, &c.			Italy.	Liberia.
	Holland.	Dutch West Indies and Guiana.	Total.		
1868-'69	\$16,492	\$1,100	\$17,592	\$1,880	.....
1869-'70	47,888	3,470	51,358	7,600	.....
1870-'71	15,187	510	15,697	.....	.....
1871-'72	.....	.....	.....	1,210	\$36
1872-'73	33,623	729	34,352	.....	90
1873-'74	7,802	832	8,694	.....	.....
1874-'75	2,000	330	2,330	565	.....
1875-'76	14,030	340	14,370	1,315	.....
1876-'77	2,660	180	2,840	50	.....
1877-'78	6,908	1,839	8,747	.....	808
1878-'79	23,495	2,097	25,592	355	.....

Years.	Mexico.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.		
			Portugal.	Portuguese Possessions.	Total.
1868-'69	\$844	\$23,617	\$1,985	\$1,985	\$3,970
1869-'70	501	360	.....	7,671	7,671
1870-'71	510	176	100	1,051	1,151
1871-'72	1,634	250	410	902	1,312
1872-'73	200	75	540	376	916
1873-'74	3,261	.....	165	90	255
1874-'75	.....	4,000	230	564	794
1875-'76	350	1,260	.....	176	171
1876-'77	500	.....	3,350	144	3,494
1877-'78	577	231	2,080	2,287	4,367
1878-'79	499	325	1,800	112	1,912

Years.	Russia (Baltic).	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
				Spain.	Spanish Colonies.	
					Cuba.	Porto Rico.
1868-'69	.....	.....	\$640	\$1,302	\$4,357	.....
1869-'70	.....	.....	360	834	4,024	.....
1870-'71	.....	.....	1,155	1,834	11,204	\$300
1871-'72	\$910	.....	714	345	3,785	512
1872-'73	7,057	\$40	300	392	3,062	4
1873-'74	.....	700	3,679	218	895	.....
1874-'75	.....	.....	489	180	5,620	360
1875-'76	.....	641	389	2,680	12,140	.....
1876-'77	.....	.....	636	.....	2,898	265
1877-'78	.....	399	1,092	50	1,959	.....
1878-'79	.....	.....	224	.....	1,391	200

(e.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Tur- key.
	Spanish Colonies.			Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.	
	Spanish Pos- sessions in Africa.	All other Spanish Pos- sessions.	Total Spanish Colonies.		
1868-'69 .....	.....	\$1, 766	\$6, 123	\$7, 425	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	4, 024	4, 858	\$45
1870-'71 .....	.....	1, 113	12, 617	14, 451	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	4, 297	4, 642	.....
1872-'73 .....	\$369	.....	3, 375	3, 767	.....
1873-'74 .....	965	.....	1, 860	2, 078	.....
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	5, 980	6, 160	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	12, 140	14, 820	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	3, 163	3, 163	3, 163	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	1, 959	2, 009	.....
1878-'79 .....	110	.....	1, 701	1, 701	.....

Years.	United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other Countries in Africa.	All other Countries.
1868-'69	\$85	\$391	\$454	.....	\$1,800
1869-'70		6,869	263	.....	.....
1870-'71	306	6,149	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72	1,057	590	.....	.....	120
1872-'73	373	569	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74			.....	.....	.....
1874-'75	93	1,428	109	\$109	.....
1875-'76	125	2,136	450	.....	.....
1876-'77	60	1,952	133	.....	.....
1877-'78	105	.....	240	.....	.....
1878-'79	531	.....	96	.....	.....

Sweden and Norway, \$3,950 in 1876-'77; \$600 in 1878-'79. Dutch East Indies, \$490 in 1877-'78.

GENERAL SUMMARY BY COASTS AND GRAND DIVISIONS.

Years.	Europe. <sup>1</sup>				Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).
	Mediterranean ports.	Atlantic ports. <sup>2</sup>	Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>1</sup>			
1868-'69	\$1,880	\$78,065	\$90,365	\$177,632	\$367	\$36,232	\$1,985
1869-'70	7,645	197,494	155,417	411,116	8,573	14,899	7,671
1870-'71		79,560	81,505	167,453	6,125	15,352	1,051
1871-'72	1,210	110,628	169,197	304,512	2,511	8,975	902
1872-'73		180,625	409,812	591,772	6,290	9,080	745
1873-'74		188,023	331,095	549,817	63	25,139	1,055
1874-'75	565	317,972	130,221	486,439	109	3,868	564
1875-'76	1,315	237,229	279,240	532,136	2,188	928	.....
1876-'77	50	162,632	226,362	440,093	50	2,232	144
1877-'78		85,020	186,530	318,101	1,323	4,191	2,287
1878-'79	1,155	166,653	334,146	569,540	170	3,394	112

<sup>1</sup>Including France and Spain, not embraced in preceding columns. <sup>2</sup>Excepting those of France and Spain.

## GENERAL SUMMARY BY COASTS AND GRAND DIVISIONS—Continued.

Years.	West Indies. <sup>1</sup>	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American ports and Islands.	Uncertain.
		Atlantic ports.	Pacific ports.	Total.			
1868-'69.....	\$7,467	\$13,704	\$24,157	\$37,861	\$844	\$2,218	.....
1869-'70.....	10,976	21,574	3,542	25,116	501	690	.....
1870-'71.....	16,632	30,563	176	30,739	511	796	.....
1871-'72.....	11,724	10,828	550	1,378	1,709	858	.....
1872-'73.....	6,775	15,865	75	15,940	200	100	.....
1873-'74.....	8,773	9,733	.....	9,733	3,366	1,200	.....
1874-'75.....	5,228	8,049	4,202	12,251	.....	58	.....
1875-'76.....	15,954	11,801	1,858	13,659	457	31,330	\$545
1876-'77.....	5,327	4,537	64	4,601	500	46,769	106
1877-'78.....	9,167	576	1,021	1,597	577	14,861	.....
1878-'79.....	8,841	2,257	.....	2,257	499	27,897	296

<sup>1</sup>Including British Honduras and Dutch and French Guiana.*Exportation of Masts and Spars, by Districts, from 1863-'64 to 1867-'68.*

## VALUES.

Districts.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	\$25	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	.....	\$1,370	\$625	\$3,988
Belfast, Me.....	.....	417	410	600
Bangor, Me.....	.....	4,957	5,140	2,342
Machias, Me.....	.....	.....	89	117
Castine, Me.....	.....	.....	.....	551
Bath, Me.....	.....	.....	457	.....
Other Maine ports than Passamaquoddy and Portland.....	5,988	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, N. H.....	.....	295	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	8,599	30,387	2,525	15,311
Other ports of Massachusetts.....	21	.....	.....	.....
New London, Conn.....	.....	100	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	6,916	12,850	19,671	56,305
Philadelphia, Pa.....	210	1,338	2,154	200
Baltimore, Md.....	944	1,187	2,541	68
Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	.....	450	200
Georgetown, S. C.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	.....	380	289
Pensacola, Fla.....	.....	.....	66	1,292
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	4,650
New Orleans, La.....	220	.....	773	150
San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	10,740	27,232	1,096
Oregon and Washington Territory.....	33,338	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound, Wash.....	.....	76,262	400	34,957

(g.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars and other Whole Timber by Districts from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79 (values).*

Years.	Maine.							Massachusetts.
	Belfast.	Bangor.	Machias.	Bath.	Portland.	Frenchman's Bay.	Total Maine.	Salem.
1868-'69 .....		\$3, 136	\$75		\$1, 426		\$4, 637	\$15
1869-'70 .....		7, 795			646	\$28	8, 469	
1870-'71 .....		1, 269	280		501		2, 054	
1871-'72 .....	\$140	1, 058	86				1, 284	
1872-'73 .....	87	1, 214	34				1, 335	
1873-'74 .....	250	1, 740					1, 990	
1874-'75 .....	125	1, 820				10	1, 955	
1875-'76 .....		1, 113		\$497	2, 621	450	4, 681	
1876-'77 .....		1, 054	195	384	1, 500		3, 073	
1877-'78 .....		4, 301	140				4, 441	
1878-'79 .....		1, 748	198				1, 946	

Years.	Massachusetts.			Connecticut.		New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.
	Boston.	New Bedford.	Total Massachusetts.	Fairfield.	New London.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
1868-'69 .....	\$12, 806	\$40	\$12, 861			\$173, 789	\$1, 139	\$134
1869-'70 .....	17, 498		17, 498	\$250		240, 291	935	
1870-'71 .....	18, 649	95	18, 744			121, 167	3, 070	
1871-'72 .....	7, 642		7, 642			296, 133	474	160
1872-'73 .....	11, 398		11, 398			441, 221	180	166
1873-'74 .....	10, 748	90	10, 838			353, 781	2, 240	106, 240
1874-'75 .....	8, 575		8, 575			415, 245	3, 440	16, 303
1875-'76 .....	14, 421		14, 421			317, 240	28, 402	158, 350
1876-'77 .....	6, 143		6, 143		\$120	305, 679	14, 584	106, 368
1877-'78 .....	9, 954	154	10, 108			246, 304	9, 143	34, 058
1878-'79 .....	14, 177	47	14, 224		90	452, 913	13, 251	56, 738

Years.	Virginia.		North Carolina.		South Carolina.			Georgia.
	Richmond.	Norfolk.	Pamlico.	Wilmington.	Georgetown.	Charleston.	Beaufort.	Savannah.
1868-'69 .....				\$165	\$310	\$130		\$29, 427
1869-'70 .....				133				179, 164
1870-'71 .....				80				52, 876
1871-'72 .....		\$11						33, 082
1872-'73 .....		111		186				13, 993
1873-'74 .....						4, 180	\$15	48, 399
1874-'75 .....	\$9, 256			125		1, 010		6, 882
1875-'76 .....		2, 200		350		2, 040		2, 480
1876-'77 .....	10, 474		\$100			4, 075		168
1877-'78 .....	12, 273		2	150		650		
1878-'79 .....	15, 130	13, 700	12	2, 300		620		

(g.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Georgia.	Florida.				Alabama.	Missis- sippi.	Louisiana.
	Saint Mary's.	Fernandina.	Saint John's.	Key West.	Pensacola.	Mobile.	Pearl River.	New Orleans.
1868-'69	\$1,000				\$2,932	\$1,725		\$45,106
1869-'70					3,589	170		21,024
1870-'71		\$20			3,885			26,046
1871-'72		200			4,515			1,910
1872-'73					3,215			42,796
1873-'74		1,050	\$50			501	\$80	70,782
1874-'75					280	850	401	17,872
1875-'76				\$51	24,240	2,060	390	3,736
1876-'77					100	2,766		
1877-'78			602			250	50	19,120
1878-'79				13,000	600			1,651

Years.	Texas.	Californ- nia.	Oregon.		Washing- ton Ter- ritory.	Alaska.	Minne- sota.	Michigan.
	Texas (Galves- ton).	San Francisco.	Oregon (Astoria).	Willamette.	Puget Sound.	Sitka.	Minnesota (Pen- sina).	Huron (Port Hu- ron).
1868-'69	\$50	\$25,612			\$22,871			
1869-'70		2,394	\$692		57,988			
1870-'71	55	698	539		15,352			
1871-'72		4,242	524	\$25	8,962		\$3,282	
1872-'73		255			18,304		8,402	
1873-'74	487	2,928		50	29,045		5,104	
1874-'75		14,460	100		2,776		1,721	
1875-'76		17,161	199	204	14,432	\$150	14,400	\$3,360
1876-'77		2,058	61	556	270		42,652	100
1877-'78			548		2,288		12,117	
1878-'79			329	1,541	1,849		11,674	529

Years.	Michigan.		Ohio.	New York.	General Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.			
	Michigan.	Detroit.	Toledo.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast.	Southern Atlan- tic Coast.	Gulf Coast.
1868-'69		\$400		\$22	\$17,498	\$175,062	\$31,032	\$49,813
1869-'70					26,217	241,226	179,297	24,783
1870-'71					20,798	124,237	52,896	29,986
1871-'72					8,926	296,778	33,362	6,425
1872-'73					12,733	441,678	14,179	46,011
1873-'74		101	\$3,500		12,828	462,261	53,694	71,850
1874-'75		41,547			10,530	444,244	8,017	19,403
1875-'76	\$240	350			19,102	506,192	4,870	30,426
1876-'77		239	5,500		9,336	437,101	4,243	2,866
1877-'78					14,549	301,778	1,404	19,420
1878-'79		11,529			16,260	551,732	15,932	2,251

(g.) *Exportation of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.	
	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1868-'69 .....	\$48,483	\$422
1869-'70 .....	61,074	.....
1870-'71 .....	16,589	.....
1871-'72 .....	13,754	3,282
1872-'73 .....	18,559	8,402
1873-'74 .....	32,023	8,705
1874-'75 .....	17,336	43,268
1875-'76 .....	32,146	23,850
1876-'77 .....	2,945	42,991
1877-'78 .....	2,836	12,117
1878-'79 .....	3,719	23,732

(h.) *Exportation of Boats and Oars, by Districts, from 1863-'64 to 1867-'68 (value.)*

Districts.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.
Passamaquoddy, Me .....	.....	.....	\$1,500	.....
Belfast, Me .....	.....	\$391	309	\$100
Bangor, Me .....	.....	2,170	2,401	1,520
Bath, Me .....	.....	1,082	.....	.....
Other ports of Maine .....	\$590	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass .....	.....	.....	473	835
Boston, Mass .....	5,045	20,081	11,386	26,523
New Bedford, Mass .....	.....	893	770	443
Other ports of Massachusetts .....	1,542	.....	.....	.....
Bristol, R. I. ....	.....	426	.....	.....
Ports of Connecticut .....	120	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y. ....	97,937	140,568	158,535	145,768
Lake ports of New York .....	453	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	3,479	4,363	698	175
Baltimore, Md .....	6,230	3,555	2,957	1,547
Wilmington, N. C. ....	.....	.....	74	.....
Charleston, S. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	29
New Orleans, La .....	2,613	1,430	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal. ....	580	1,160	.....	.....
Lake ports of Ohio .....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Oswego, N. Y .....	.....	60	.....	.....
Champlain, N. Y .....	.....	.....	820	.....
Total .....	124,589	176,179	179,923	177,010

(i.) *Exportation of Treenails, by Districts, from 1863-'64 and 1864-'65 (quantities and values.)*

Districts.	1863-'64.		1864-'65.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
New York .....	46	\$2,894	399	\$4,116
Philadelphia .....	103	2,800	143	5,160
Baltimore .....	706	25,436	380	13,149
Total .....	855	31,130	922	22,425

244 EXPORTATION OF TIMBER AND WOOD -NOT- SPECIFIED.

3. OTHER TIMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS.

(a) Various Timber and Wood Products exported before 1803.

Articles.	1789-'90.	1790-'91.	1791-'92.	1792-'93.	1793-'94.	1794-'95.
Cedar posts .....number..		10, 453	134			
Laths .....do		25, 000				
Lignum vitæ .....tons..	176	59	186	319	682	2, 108
Mahogany .....\$18, 531		15	12			
Mahogany and logw'd, pieces		3, 250				
Oak and pine .....pieces		38, 680				
Oak and pine boards and planks .....feet..	46, 747, 730					
Oak boards and planks do...		963, 820	824, 088			
Pine boards and planks do...		37, 288, 928	51, 316, 112			
Scantling .....do	8, 719, 638	6, 237, 497	5, 867, 504			
Shook casks .....number..		2, 180, 137	2, 323, 450			
Timber .....feet		2, 180, 137	2, 323, 450			
Timber .....tons		13, 775	19, 391½	21, 838	5, 709	9, 093
Timber .....pieces			18, 374	12, 272	6, 122	14, 223
All other timber, wood, and lumber.....value or feet..	\$267, 831			265, 846, 034	234, 341, 847	240, 735, 561

<sup>1</sup> Tons.

<sup>2</sup> Feet.

(b.) Exportation of all other <sup>1</sup>Timber from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79 (value.)

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	\$316, 311	1872-'73 .....	\$153, 802	1876-'77 .....	\$60, 059
1869-'70 .....	103, 230	1873-'74 .....	205, 943	1877-'78 .....	114, 907
1870-'71 .....	136, 403	1874-'75 .....	366, 975	1878-'79 .....	164, 192
1871-'72 .....	99, 304	1875-'76 .....	138, 553		

<sup>1</sup> The items understood as included in this term are "firewood," "hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles," and "timber, sawn and hewn," and all articles comprised under the name of "lumber."

(c.) Exportation of all other <sup>1</sup>Timber, by Foreign Countries (value), 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.

Years.	Argen- tine Re- public.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	France and Colonies.		
							France.	French Colonies.	Total.
1868-'69 .....							\$7, 430		\$7, 430
1869-'70 .....		\$18, 159	\$740		\$980				
1870-'71 .....					180	\$9, 300	1, 200		1, 200
1871-'72 .....	\$146	44, 049				72			
1872-'73 .....								\$125	125
1873-'74 .....	1, 250			\$5, 929	2, 855		2, 700		2, 700
1874-'75 .....	4, 659	45, 625		2, 753	22, 833		6, 389	472	6, 861
1875-'76 .....	7, 159	15, 396							
1876-'77 .....			95				1, 332		1, 332
1877-'78 .....		600					18, 542	614	19, 156
1878-'79 .....		535	1, 350				801	1, 968	2, 769

Years.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	Bremen.	Prussia, &c.	North Germany.	Total.	Great Britain.			
					England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1868-'69 .....	\$53, 378	\$2, 614		\$55, 992	\$147, 264	\$23, 170	\$41, 963	\$212, 397
1869-'70 .....	3, 550			3, 550			3, 645	3, 645
1870-'71 .....			\$13, 400	13, 400	84, 458		12, 340	96, 798
1871-'72 .....				2, 075	35, 867			35, 867
1872-'73 .....				2, 853	12, 001			12, 001
1873-'74 .....				600	62, 050			62, 086
1874-'75 .....					49, 327	725		50, 052
1875-'76 .....				700	87, 574			87, 574
1876-'77 .....					39, 311			39, 311
1877-'78 .....				128	60, 434	8, 992	11, 675	81, 101
1878-'79 .....				48, 786	33, 577	12, 606	5, 760	51, 943

<sup>1</sup> The items embraced in this term are all articles included under the name of "lumber" and "firewood," "hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles," "logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber," and "timber, sawed and hewn."

(c.) *Exportation of all other Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Gibraltar.	Canada.	All other British North America.	Quebec, Ontario, &c.	Nova Sco- tia, New Brun- swick, &c.	New- found- land, &c.	British Colum- bia.	British West In- dies and Hondur- as.
1868-'69 .....	.....	\$12,542	\$217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	7,194	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,510
1870-'71 .....	.....	4,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
1871-'72 .....	.....	5,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	738
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$684	\$12,855	\$130	.....	202
1873-'74 .....	\$80	.....	.....	5,276	23,134	.....	\$43	1,264
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,093	5,386	88	.....	153
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	5,595	231	.....	.....	5
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	6,430	1,800	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	7,471	918	.....	.....	50
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	37,389	150	.....	.....	6,277

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	British Colonies.					
	British East In- dies.	Hong- Kong.	British Posses- sions in Africa.	British Austral- asia.	Total British Colonies.	Total Great Britain and Colo- nies.
1868-'69 .....					\$12, 759	\$25, 156
1869-'70 .....	\$1, 311			\$6, 592	18, 017	21, 662
1870-'71 .....					4, 855	101, 653
1871-'72 .....	1, 875			273	8, 093	43, 960
1872-'73 .....				10, 485	24, 316	36, 317
1873-'74 .....			\$1, 000	9, 487	40, 284	102, 370
1874-'75 .....		\$251		5, 131	13, 106	63, 159
1875-'76 .....				7, 859	13, 690	101, 264
1876-'77 .....					8, 230	47, 541
1877-'78 .....			451			89, 991
1878-'79 .....		501		10, 675	54, 992	106, 935

Years.	Hayti and St. Do- mingo.	Holland and Colonies.			Italy.	Japan.
		Holland.	Dutch West In- dies.	Total.		
1868-'69 .....	.....	\$15,000	.....	\$15,000	\$7,472	.....
1869-'70 .....	\$610	.....	\$60	60	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,112
1873-'74 .....	200	406	.....	406	175	.....
1874-'75 .....	.....	640	.....	640	14,872	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	522	.....	522	438	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	2,782	.....	2,782	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## 246 EXPORTATION OF TIMBER AND WOOD NOT SPECIFIED.

(c.) *Exportation of all other Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Mexico.	Peru.	Portugal and Colonies.			Sandwich Island.
			Portugal.	Portu- guese Col- onies.	Total.	
1868-'69						\$90
1869-'70	\$716	\$49,161		\$251	\$251	369
1870-'71						
1871-'72	1,982		\$100	1,299	1,399	
1872-'73	498	77,789		87	87	20,328
1873-'74	937	31,163		3,978	3,978	3,054
1874-'75	640	198,197		80	80	1,590
1875-'76	2,540	6,150	59		59	1,493
1876-'77	3,640			2,547	2,547	1,895
1877-'78				6	6	120
1878-'79	391	100		85	85	

Years.	Spain and Colonies.			United States of Colombia.	Other Countries and Ports in Africa.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.			
	Spain.	Cuba.	Total.			Europe.			
						Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Continental Ports on Bal- tic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>1</sup>
1868-'69.....		\$3, 285	\$3, 285	\$1, 346		\$7, 472	\$212, 397	\$70, 992	\$78, 422
1869-'70.....		6, 446	6, 446	526			3, 645	21, 709	21, 708
1870-'71.....	\$2, 553	7, 237	9, 790				96, 798	13, 400	17, 153
1871-'72.....		3, 860	3, 860	1, 740			35, 967	46, 115	46, 115
1872-'73.....		4, 896	4, 896	2, 783			12, 001	2, 853	2, 853
1873-'74.....	5, 997	46, 576	52, 573	1, 949		175	62, 166	1, 006	9, 703
1874-'75.....	5, 519	5, 519	11, 038	155	\$21	14, 872	50, 052	46, 265	52, 723
1875-'76.....	420	1, 563	1, 983	763		438	87, 574	16, 618	104, 650
1876-'77.....			<sup>2</sup> 174				39, 311	2, 782	43, 425
1877-'78.....	3, 757	319	4, 076	131				81, 829	106, 128
1878-'79.....		2, 448	2, 448	91		40	51, 943	535	55, 287

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.									
	Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spain and Portu- gal).	West Indies.	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North Amer- ican Ports and Is- lands.	Uncertain.
					Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.			
1868-'69		\$90		\$3,285	\$1,346		\$1,346		\$12,759	
1869-'70		8,572	\$251	9,626	1,266	\$50,141	51,407	\$716	7,604	
1870-'71		9,300		7,284					4,808	
1871-'72		2,220	1,299	4,598	1,886		1,886	1,982	5,237	
1872-'73	\$1,000	31,925		5,143	2,783	77,789	80,572	6,427	13,756	\$125
1873-'74		12,541		48,040	3,199	34,018	37,217	3,690	32,388	
1874-'75	21	6,972		5,672	4,814	221,030	225,844	640	7,647	472
1875-'76		9,352		1,568	8,008	6,150	14,158	2,540	5,826	
1876-'77		1,845	2,547	174	148		148	3,640	8,230	
1877-'78	451	120	6	319	830		830	50	9,003	
1878-'79		11,176		8,725	1,941	100	1,541	391	37,109	85

<sup>1</sup>Including France and Spain, which are not embraced in the preceding columns.<sup>2</sup>Porto Rico.

Uruguay, \$86 in 1875-'76; \$207 in 1877-'78.

Venezuela, \$53 in 1876-'77; \$492 in 1877-'78; \$662 in 1878-'79.

(d.) *Exportation of all other Timber, by Districts, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79 (values).*

Years.	Maine.		Massachusetts.			Conn.	N. Y.
	Passamaquoddy.	Bath.	Newburyport.	Gloucester.	Boston.	New Haven.	New York.
1868-'69.....	\$440	.....	.....	\$167	\$90	.....	\$15,000
1869-'70.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,597	.....	23,298
1870-'71.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,266	.....	29,804
1871-'72.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,501	.....	72,946
1872-'73.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,330	.....	8,838
1873-'74.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,744	\$980	22,857
1874-'75.....	.....	\$466	\$150	.....	3,067	.....	86,285
1875-'76.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,092
1876-'77.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,374	.....	36,444
1877-'78.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119	.....	63,786
1878-'79.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	76,351

Years.	Pa.	Md.	Virginia.		North Carolina.		South Carolina.	
	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Norfolk.	Pamlico.	Beaufort.	Charleston.	Beaufort.
1868-'69.....	.....	\$400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,688	\$4,950	.....	.....
1871-'72.....	.....	260	.....	2,610	.....	.....	\$100	.....
1872-'73.....	\$559	3,802	.....	11,317	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74.....	.....	27,680	.....	42,466	.....	.....	.....	\$3,100
1874-'75.....	5,715	7,300	3,838	21,637	.....	.....	.....	2,253
1875-'76.....	225	575	.....	1,998	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77.....	700	3,026	560	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78.....	16,077	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79.....	3,088	.....	30,377	2,152	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Georgia.		Florida.				Ala.	Miss.
	Savannah.	Saint Mary's.	Fernandina.	Saint John's.	Key West.	Pensacola.	Mobile.	Pearl River.
1868-'69.....	\$265,807	.....	\$536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70.....	7,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71.....	98,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72.....	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74.....	.....	.....	375	\$566	7,857	\$566	.....	\$87
1874-'75.....	.....	\$4	3,650	156	.....	156	\$16	.....
1875-'76.....	.....	120	.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....
1876-'77.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600
1877-'78.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,612	.....	6,845
1878-'79.....	5,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	6,528

*Bangor, Me., 1878-'79, \$140.*

## 248 EXPORTATION OF TIMBER AND WOOD NOT SPECIFIED.

(d.) *Exportation of all other Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	La.	Texas.		Cal.	Oregon.	Wash.	Minn.	Mich.
	New Orleans.	Texas (Galveston).	Brazos de Santiago.	San Francisco.	Oregon (Astoria).	Puget Sound.	Minnesota (Pembina).	Detroit.
1868-'69	\$33,661				\$50			
1869-'70	5,722		\$38	\$47,331	73	\$6,483		
1870-'71			80					
1871-'72	16,397							
1872-'73	9,586	\$75		102,111		8,500		
1873-'74	42,815			45,375	1,720	43		
1874-'75	1,262			229,083				
1875-'76	3,558			5,417	935	979		
1876-'77	2,967				1,895		\$1,430	\$5,000
1877-'78	8,077					120	1,468	2,803
1878-'79	1,253	25		193		100		

Years.	Ohio.		Pa.	New York.				
	Miami (Tolledo).	Cuyahoga (Cleveland).	Erie.	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee (Rochester).	Oswego.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	Champlain (Plattsburg).
1868-'69	\$160							
1869-'70						\$160		\$208
1870-'71				\$500			\$3	
1871-'72				552	\$12	579		
1872-'73						864		
1873-'74		\$31				3,762	1,483	
1874-'75			\$20			2,073		
1875-'76						595	5,000	
1876-'77								
1877-'78		3,200						
1878-'79		31,000		50				

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.					
	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast.	Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1868-'69	\$697	\$15,400	\$267,143	\$33,661	\$50	\$160
1869-'70	5,597	30,423	7,195	5,760	53,887	368
1870-'71	1,266	29,804	104,750	80		503
1871-'72	5,501	75,816	447	16,397		1,143
1872-'73	7,330	24,516		10,661	110,611	864
1873-'74	4,744	93,005	3,475	51,325	47,138	5,276
1874-'75	3,683	126,775	5,907	1,434	229,083	2,093
1875-'76		120,890	120	3,617	7,331	5,595
1876-'77	4,374	40,780		6,607	1,895	6,430
1877-'78	1,119	87,663		18,534	120	7,461
1878-'79	375	111,968	5,760	7,906	794	37,369

Chicago, Ill., 1878-'79, \$5,364.

Willamette, Oreg., 1878-'79, \$501.

Huron, Mich., 1878-'79, \$975.

## VI. STAVES, HEADINGS, SHOOKS, AND COOPER'S WARES AND STOCK.

1. *Staves and Heading: General summary of exportation, 1789-'90 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) Quantities exported annually from 1789 to 1853-'54.
  - (b.) Quantities and total values exported annually: average values.
  - (c.) Exportation of Staves and Heading by Foreign Countries from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54: Thousands, with general summaries.
  - (d.) Exportation of Staves and Heading by Foreign Countries: by Quantities and Values, from 1854-'55 to 1860-'61.
  - (e.) Exportation of Staves and Heading by Foreign Countries from 1861-'62 to 1863-'64: Quantities and Values. (Condensed headings.)
  - (f.) Exportation of Staves and Heading by Foreign Countries from 1864-'65 to 1867-'68: Quantities and Values.
  - (g.) Exportation of Staves and Heading by Districts from 1855-'56 to 1867-'68: Quantities and Values.
2. *Box Shooks: Exportation from 1863-'64 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) Exportation by Foreign Countries from 1863-'64 to 1866-'67. (Condensed headings.)
  - (b.) Exportation by Foreign Countries from 1867-'68 to 1878-'79, with general summaries.
  - (c.) Exportation by Districts from 1863-'64 to 1878-'79.
3. *"Other Shooks, Staves, and Heading": Exportation from 1863-'64 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) Exportation by Foreign Countries: Values from 1863-'69 to 1878-'79, with general summaries.
  - (b.) Exportation by Districts: Values from 1863-'69 to 1878-'79.
4. *"Shooks" (not otherwise specified): Exportation by Districts in 1863-'64 and 1864-'65.*
5. *Hoops and Hoop-Poles, &c.: Exportation from 1789-'90 to 1867-'68, so far as reported:*
  - (a.) Quantities (thousands) exported from 1789-'90 to 1819-'20.
  - (b.) Hoops exported in 1863-'64 and 1864-'65 by quantities and values.
  - (c.) Hoops and Hoop-Poles exported in 1865-'66 and 1867 by quantities and values.
  - (d.) Barrel and Hogshead Shooks exported from 1863-'64 to 1867-'68.
  - (e.) Exportation of Hoops and Hoop-Poles by Districts in 1863-'64 and 1864-'65 and in 1866-'67 and 1867-'68: Quantities and Values.
6. *Hop, Hoop, Telegraph, and other Poles exported from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
7. *Barrels and Hogsheads exported empty from 1863-'64 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) General totals of number and value.
  - (b.) Exportation by Foreign Countries: number and value, with general summaries.
  - (c.) Exportation by Districts: number and value.

## 1. STAVES AND HEADING: GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTATION.

(a.) *By quantities exported annually from 1789-'90 to 1853-'54.*

Years.	Thousands.	Years.	Thousands.	Years.	Thousands.	Years.	Thousands.
1789-'90 <sup>1</sup> ...	36, 402	1806-'07 ....	37, 701	1822-'23 ....	18, 667	1838-'39 ....	51, 182
1790-'91 ....	29, 062	1807-'08 ....	10, 003	1823-'24 ....	28, 682	1839-'40 ....	28, 136
1791-'92 ....	29, 197	1808-'09 ....	26, 991	1824-'25 ....	23, 507	1840-'41 ....	42, 507
1792-'93 ....	29, 735	1809-'10 ....	27, 137	1825-'26 ....	28, 193	1841-'42 ....	31, 843
1793-'94 ....	25, 874	1810-'11 ....	30, 284	1826-'27 ....	24, 192	1842-'43 ....	19, 765
1794-'95 ....	30, 013	1811-'12 ....	18, 285	1827-'28 ....	25, 981	1843-'44 ....	23, 246
1795-'96 ....	34, 589	1812-'13 ....	7, 179	1828-'29 ....	29, 253	1844-'45 ....	21, 264
1796-'97 ....	33, 074	1813-'14 ....	2, 671	1829-'30 ....	23, 069	1845-'46 ....	28, 800
1797-'98 ....	28, 073	1814-'15 ....	16, 743	1830-'31 ....	22, 838	1846-'47 ....	21, 206
1798-'99 ....	34, 008	1815-'16 ....	49, 239	1831-'32 ....	20, 282	1847-'48 ....	22, 463
1799-1800 ...	19, 376	1816-'17 ....	28, 258	1832-'33 ....	30, 984	1848-'49 ....	22, 618
1800-'01 ....	37, 189	1817-'18 ....	25, 566	1833-'34 ....	29, 797	1849-'50 ....	32, 459
1801-'02 ....	29, 809	1818-'19 ....	25, 199	1834-'35 ....	57, 636	1850-'51 ....	33, 006
1802-'03 ....	35, 290	1819-'20 ....	29, 405	1835-'36 ....	23, 846	1851-'52 ....	29, 106
1803-'04 ....	34, 614	1820-'21 ....	25, 506	1836-'37 ....	20, 880	1852-'53 ....	28, 693
1804-'05 ....	42, 062	1821-'22 ....	15, 784	1837-'38 ....	24, 177	1853-'54 ....	34, 594
1805-'06 ....	44, 624						

<sup>1</sup> From August, 1789, to September 30, 1790.

(b.) By Quantities and total Values annually ; average Values from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.

Years.	Thousands.	Total value.	Average value per thousand.	Years.	Thousands.	Total value.	Average value per thousand.
1854-'55 .....	89, 454	\$1, 822, 238	\$21 49	1867-'68 .....	20, 955	\$2, 377, 792	\$113 48
1855-'56 .....	73, 311	1, 864, 281	25 43	1868-'69 .....	.....	5, 782, 414	.....
1856-'57 .....	65, 579	2, 055, 980	31 35	1869-'70 .....	.....	4, 897, 733	.....
1857-'58 .....	87, 186	1, 975, 852	22 66	1870-'71 .....	.....	4, 822, 705	.....
1858-'59 .....	131, 918	2, 410, 334	18 26	1871-'72 .....	.....	5, 003, 551	.....
1859-'60 .....	75, 800	2, 365, 516	31 09	1872-'73 .....	.....	6, 091, 771	.....
1860-'61 .....	73, 408	1, 959, 392	26 69	1873-'74 .....	.....	6, 456, 391	.....
1861-'62 .....	69, 965	2, 590, 649	37 03	1874-'75 .....	.....	5, 239, 329	.....
1862-'63 .....	105, 563	4, 260, 076	40 35	1875-'76 .....	.....	4, 322, 252	.....
1863-'64 .....	44, 103	2, 458, 266	55 74	1876-'77 .....	.....	3, 948, 739	.....
1864-'65 .....	33, 029	2, 911, 310	88 14	1877-'78 .....	.....	3, 778, 196	.....
1865-'66 .....	24, 490	2, 267, 616	92 58	1878-'79 .....	.....	3, 666, 652	.....
1866-'67 .....	24, 565	3, 081, 588	125 44				

[The returns commencing in 1868-'69, and continuing till the present time, after giving the value of box-shocks, specify the value of "other shocks, staves, and heading" as above, but without giving the quantities.]

(c.) Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries (thousands), from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.

Years.									Denmark and Colonies.			France and Colonies.					Total France and French Colonies.	
	Argentine Republic.	Austria. <sup>1</sup>	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central Republic of America.	Chili.	China.	Cisplatine Republic.	Colombia.	Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	Total.	France.			French West Indies.		Miquelon and French fisheries.
													A t l a n t i c Ports.	M e d i t e r r a n e a n Ports.	T o t a l.			
1820-'21	...	...	...	17	...	...	63	...	...	10	994	1, 004	223	42	265	2, 872	...	3, 137
1821-'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	544	156	71	227	...	...	2, 227
1822-'23	...	76	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	442	390	133	523	1, 748	...	2, 271
1823-'24	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1, 188	1, 188	851	501	1, 352	...	...	1, 352
1824-'25	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	33	...	33	865	732	1, 597	2, 203	...	3, 800
1825-'26	253	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	1, 630	1, 630	951	1, 190	2, 141	2, 505	...	4, 646
1826-'27	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	185	...	1, 012	1, 012	1, 644	517	2, 161	4, 726	...	6, 887
1827-'28	...	...	...	9	...	12	...	...	25	...	4, 261	4, 261	2, 660	252	2, 912	4, 996	...	7, 908
1828-'29	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	...	7	...	4, 049	4, 049	2, 637	1, 052	3, 689	7, 683	...	11, 372
1829-'30	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	2, 325	2, 325	1, 801	2, 133	3, 934	3, 342	...	7, 276
1830-'31	52	...	...	...	82	6	90	...	...	...	1, 429	1, 429	341	1, 641	1, 982	2, 313	...	4, 295
1831-'32	4	...	...	18	5	17	...	...	4	3	858	861	1, 317	738	2, 055	2, 015	...	4, 070
1832-'33	...	...	...	2	54	24	32	...	6	...	2, 431	2, 431	1, 557	892	2, 449	3, 054	...	5, 503
1833-'34	4	20	10	10	...	33	74	...	60	69	1, 151	1, 220	1, 740	1, 393	3, 133	2, 866	...	5, 999
1834-'35	2	...	15	2	...	36	...	...	68	12	1, 005	1, 017	2, 216	9, 034	11, 250	2, 615	...	13, 865
1835-'36	2	17	1	75	...	11	...	...	6	...	531	531	1, 635	1, 283	2, 918	1, 486	...	4, 404
1836-'37	...	...	...	27	...	13	...	...	3	...	964	964	1, 835	400	2, 235	2, 237	...	4, 472
1837-'38	7	...	21	5	...	14	...	4	3	...	1, 020	1, 020	1, 477	104	1, 581	2, 500	...	4, 081
1838-'39	24	...	...	3	350	65	...	...	...	...	1, 749	1, 749	1, 224	341	1, 565	17, 845	...	19, 410
1839-'40	...	...	18	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	558	558	1, 208	264	1, 474	1, 361	...	2, 835
1840-'41	...	...	15	132	...	...	25	1	...	...	664	664	2, 283	742	3, 025	2, 176	1	5, 202
1841-'42	16	...	8	194	...	...	...	...	6	...	351	357	2, 853	1, 706	4, 559	2, 493	1	7, 052
1842-'43	...	...	24	305	...	21	...	...	...	...	305	305	1, 293	1, 044	2, 337	1, 709	5	4, 081
1843-'44	...	32	37	1	...	9	30	2	...	13	423	136	2, 222	1, 337	3, 559	1, 770	6	5, 335
1844-'45	77	...	7	27	...	32	...	5	...	36	1, 067	1, 103	1, 985	269	2, 254	1, 650	...	3, 903
1845-'46	...	...	14	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	1, 437	1, 437	2, 109	358	2, 467	2, 383	...	4, 850
1846-'47	3	3	45	140	...	30	...	...	...	...	636	636	1, 821	678	2, 499	1, 192	...	3, 691
1847-'48	...	...	74	27	3	40	...	...	...	...	435	435	2, 947	704	3, 651	879	...	4, 530
1848-'49	10	...	18	9	...	10	...	5	...	...	425	425	3, 028	1, 304	4, 332	202	20	4, 554
1849-'50	15	8	31	10	...	44	...	...	...	...	220	220	4, 649	2, 404	7, 053	894	...	7, 947
1850-'51	8	...	98	27	45	143	8	5	...	...	249	249	3, 773	3, 576	7, 349	483	...	7, 832
1851-'52	14	2	128	...	...	90	3	81	...	2	172	174	5, 751	3, 718	9, 469	1, 318	...	10, 787
1852-'53	...	...	94	6	2	80	...	...	...	...	173	173	2, 662	3, 422	6, 084	1, 101	...	7, 185
1853-'54	6	3	45	142	...	59	...	...	...	...	505	505	849	1, 619	2, 468	1, 361	...	3, 829

<sup>1</sup> Entries under heading of "Trieste."

<sup>2</sup> Buenos Ayres.

(c.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

	Great Britain and British Colonies.																			
Years.	British Islands.					British Colonies.														Total Great Britain and British Colonies.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	Total British Islands.	Gibraltar.	Malta. <sup>1</sup>	Cape of Good Hope.	Mauritius.	Australia.	British East Indies.	Canada.	British American Colonies.	British West Indies.	British Guiana.	Honduras and Campeachy.	Other British Colonies.	Total British Colonies.		
1820-'21.	1,225	31	1,446	....	2,702	990	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,038	2,885	....	....	10	10,923	13,625	
1821-'22.	1,400	22	1,974	....	3,396	1,442	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,344	....	....	62	2,848	6,244	
1822-'23.	957	14	1,476	....	2,447	896	....	....	....	....	....	....	638	8,351	....	....	289	10,174	12,621	
1823-'24.	1,226	28	3,282	....	4,536	1,393	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	11,565	....	....	411	13,371	17,907	
1824-'25.	1,046	43	2,368	....	3,457	1,227	....	....	....	....	6	....	218	9,292	....	....	205	10,948	14,405	
1825-'26.	874	23	2,798	....	3,695	1,992	....	....	....	....	....	....	397	11,072	....	....	73	13,534	17,229	
1826-'27.	744	49	472	....	1,265	1,653	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,967	4,929	....	....	....	9,549	10,814	
1827-'28.	632	30	748	....	1,410	2,702	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,382	113	....	....	....	5,197	6,607	
1828-'29.	416	52	59	....	528	1,240	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,449	84	....	....	....	4,773	5,301	
1829-'30.	339	....	....	....	339	1,406	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,582	....	....	....	....	7,628	7,967	
1830-'31.	87	....	3	....	90	1,219	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,152	7,124	....	....	....	11,495	11,585	
1831-'32.	81	....	7	5	93	1,558	....	....	....	....	2	....	1,428	6,814	....	....	....	9,802	9,895	
1832-'33.	34	....	1	....	35	3,073	273	....	....	....	40	....	2,348	8,736	47	....	....	14,517	14,552	
1833-'34.	281	....	....	....	281	1,676	396	....	....	....	90	....	3,389	6,480	97	....	....	12,128	12,409	
1834-'35.	3,695	....	8	....	3,703	2,174	52	101	....	....	....	....	6,531	4,517	208	....	....	13,583	17,286	
1835-'36.	377	....	....	61	438	1,165	33	219	....	....	6	....	2,761	5,228	239	26	....	9,677	10,115	
1836-'37.	21	....	....	....	21	786	50	74	....	....	60	....	975	4,729	49	69	....	6,792	6,813	
1837-'38.	24	....	....	....	24	566	....	100	....	....	107	....	3,668	4,632	120	....	....	9,493	9,517	
1838-'39.	166	....	....	....	166	1,656	....	341	....	17	60	....	5,386	3,460	20	35	....	10,975	11,141	
1839-'40.	72	....	....	....	72	680	....	87	....	16	58	....	12,550	2,185	48	....	....	15,624	15,686	
1840-'41.	110	....	....	....	110	895	8	125	....	....	126	....	6,276	3,371	167	9	....	10,977	11,087	
1841-'42.	202	1	....	....	303	1,270	....	....	....	....	116	....	1,772	4,605	53	....	....	7,816	8,019	
1842-'43.	267	....	....	....	267	362	....	25	....	....	155	....	454	5,707	81	....	....	6,784	7,051	
1843-'44.	85	....	....	....	85	1,085	....	88	....	....	88	....	696	3,807	83	....	....	5,847	5,932	
1844-'45.	297	32	2	....	331	716	....	12	....	18	170	....	1,129	4,259	4	4	....	5,312	5,643	
1845-'46.	2,292	124	144	....	2,560	809	....	20	....	30	285	....	2,273	5,461	386	....	....	9,264	11,824	
1846-'47.	1,575	120	379	....	2,074	411	....	139	1	12	96	....	748	3,230	20	7	....	4,664	6,738	
1847-'48.	605	149	74	....	828	534	....	16	....	....	30	....	374	4,396	74	....	....	5,424	6,252	
1848-'49.	997	74	184	....	1,255	555	30	163	....	....	5	467	331	4,771	375	....	....	6,697	7,952	
1849-'50.	2,957	198	163	....	3,318	468	22	279	....	....	10	313	144	6,317	325	....	....	7,778	11,096	
1850-'51.	1,398	155	50	....	1,603	306	....	239	50	....	125	180	88	4,929	66	....	....	5,983	7,586	
1851-'52.	1,466	165	94	....	1,725	4	17	152	....	10	30	....	38	4,850	95	....	....	5,196	6,921	
1852-'53.	2,141	113	52	....	2,306	260	45	53	....	20	....	....	136	6,050	116	....	4	6,684	8,990	
1853-'54.	2,722	161	87	....	2,970	194	2	37	....	87	26	372	181	7,341	143	....	....	8,381	11,351	

<sup>1</sup> Before 1832 "Italy and Malta" were reported together; see "Italy."

(c.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Germany (Hanse Towns and German Ports).		Holland and Dutch Colonies.					Italy, &c.								Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.				
		Hayti.	Holland.	Dutch East Indies.	Dutch Guiana.	Dutch West Indies.	Total Holland and Colonies.	"Italy and Malta." <sup>1</sup>	Sicily.	Sardinia.	Total Italy, &c.	Mexico.	New Granada.	Peru.	Portugal.	Cape Verde Islands.	Fayal, and other Azores.	Madeira.	Other Portuguese African Ports.	
1820-'21.	9	40	109	.....	.....	282	391	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	225	491	.....	
1821-'22.	26	37	220	96	.....	131	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	.....	198	.....	64	
1822-'23.	13	50	138	.....	.....	285	423	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	131	250	.....	
1823-'24.	13	31	132	.....	.....	408	540	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	595	.....	364	.....	.....	
1824-'25.	42	337	152	.....	.....	243	395	25	.....	.....	25	13	.....	.....	442	.....	61	692	.....	
1825-'26.	19	27	184	.....	.....	95	279	115	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	1,362	.....	59	476	.....	
1826-'27.	108	74	283	.....	.....	442	725	93	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	4	316	.....	
1827-'28.	49	51	194	.....	.....	182	376	110	.....	.....	110	2	.....	.....	565	.....	8	242	.....	
1828-'29.	31	32	412	.....	.....	252	664	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	433	.....	72	448	.....	
1829-'30.	96	61	304	.....	.....	356	660	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	401	.....	2	171	.....	
1830-'31.	13	29	80	.....	.....	127	207	458	85	.....	543	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	32	242	.....	
1831-'32.	51	136	78	.....	.....	133	211	365	58	.....	423	.....	.....	5	144	.....	18	207	.....	
1832-'33.	.....	411	123	30	.....	84	237	470	27	.....	497	16	.....	.....	241	18	27	448	.....	
1833-'34.	10	17	199	.....	.....	356	555	36	76	.....	112	9	.....	.....	627	.....	28	555	.....	
1834-'35.	50	214	387	106	65	169	727	198	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	1,063	.....	21	484	.....	
1835-'36.	49	33	261	.....	.....	321	582	73	479	.....	552	3	.....	.....	433	55	40	297	.....	
1836-'37.	15	113	240	.....	.....	70	310	.....	303	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	1,089	.....	5	803	.....	
1837-'38.	34	5	174	.....	.....	80	254	24	314	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	616	.....	16	382	.....	
1838-'39.	48	60	310	.....	17	129	456	191	298	.....	489	.....	.....	.....	755	.....	72	645	.....	
1839-'40.	10	66	423	.....	28	66	517	79	538	.....	617	.....	.....	.....	727	.....	40	228	.....	
1840-'41.	15	249	265	58	36	77	436	19	744	.....	763	10	.....	.....	1,162	.....	31	554	.....	
1841-'42.	122	76	742	.....	20	62	824	90	208	133	331	.....	5	.....	558	.....	77	230	.....	
1842-'43.	26	29	287	.....	.....	72	359	93	172	.....	265	.....	1	.....	288	297	.....	22	.....	
1843-'44.	155	18	455	.....	65	71	591	110	424	.....	534	.....	2	.....	928	2	116	253	.....	
1844-'45.	127	.....	127	.....	133	533	793	172	192	26	390	12	.....	.....	1,327	16	12	377	.....	
1845-'46.	78	42	500	.....	173	.....	673	254	215	2	471	4	.....	.....	1,353	.....	4	496	.....	
1846-'47.	48	11	661	.....	56	.....	717	98	700	46	844	.....	.....	2	695	2	.....	461	.....	
1847-'48.	38	38	561	.....	1,227	.....	1,788	39	279	1	319	.....	.....	.....	1,839	.....	.....	328	.....	
1848-'49.	30	2	928	.....	.....	8	936	91	591	60	742	.....	.....	13	1,528	.....	18	258	.....	
1849-'50.	31	7	956	.....	.....	.....	956	113	461	18	592	.....	.....	3	1,329	10	18	506	.....	
1850-'51.	158	96	1,146	.....	65	.....	1,211	289	350	19	658	8	9	.....	977	.....	34	634	.....	
1851-'52.	239	73	1,005	.....	.....	.....	1,005	80	815	40	935	2	5	.....	1,958	.....	29	241	.....	
1852-'53.	448	41	1,689	.....	.....	.....	1,689	126	349	8	483	.....	58	11	1,848	59	41	103	.....	
1853-'54.	.....	27	487	.....	4	1	492	65	229	7	301	21	9	4	913	.....	27	33	.....	

<sup>1</sup> "Italy and Malta" classed together before 1832.

(c.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.	Russia.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
			Spain.			Spanish West Indies.		
			Atlantic ports.	Mediterranean ports.	Total Spain.	Cuba.	Other Spanish West Indies.	Total.
1820-'21	1,376	.....	888	132	1,020	266	40	306
1821-'22	1,227	.....	352	381	733	122	81	203
1822-'23	536	.....	710	133	843	146	93	239
1823-'24	959	.....	928	238	1,166	151	655	806
1824-'25	1,195	6	317	407	724	1,004	77	1,081
1825-'26	1,897	.....	867	125	992	274	54	328
1826-'27	1,010	.....	347	339	686	617	81	698
1827-'28	815	.....	418	648	1,066	825	99	924
1828-'29	953	.....	1,373	753	2,126	403	114	517
1829-'30	574	.....	382	249	631	985	551	1,536
1830-'31	672	.....	680	393	1,073	1,080	256	1,336
1831-'32	369	.....	1,392	804	2,196	1,085	182	1,267
1832-'33	734	.....	1,886	812	2,698	911	543	1,454
1833-'34	1,210	.....	1,822	1,020	2,842	1,825	1,157	2,982
1834-'35	1,568	.....	2,464	818	3,282	638	671	1,309
1835-'36	825	.....	1,808	800	2,608	358	579	937
1836-'37	1,897	.....	1,463	282	1,745	430	712	1,142
1837-'38	1,014	.....	1,038	165	1,203	853	1,190	2,043
1838-'39	1,472	.....	3,309	1,549	4,858	6,460	1,011	7,471
1839-'40	995	.....	1,184	316	1,500	1,038	933	1,971
1840-'41	1,747	.....	2,312	919	3,231	16,602	1,195	17,797
1841-'42	865	.....	3,070	1,246	4,316	3,107	4,797	7,904
1842-'43	607	.....	478	.....	478	1,119	3,080	4,199
1843-'44	1,299	.....	2,193	249	2,442	1,484	2,839	4,323
1844-'45	1,732	.....	1,425	596	2,021	454	1,551	2,005
1845-'46	1,853	.....	1,604	1,057	2,661	1,211	1,359	2,570
1846-'47	1,158	.....	1,683	1,347	3,030	1,574	1,009	2,583
1847-'48	2,167	.....	1,789	1,405	3,194	883	978	1,861
1848-'49	1,804	.....	2,037	1,191	3,228	125	941	1,066
1849-'50	1,863	.....	3,803	2,812	6,615	182	1,458	1,640
1850-'51	1,645	2	3,427	2,692	6,119	8,713	2,558	11,271
1851-'52	2,228	.....	1,576	1,672	3,248	521	708	1,229
1852-'53	2,051	.....	1,492	1,271	2,763	3,392	969	4,361
1853-'54	973	.....	1,676	1,736	3,412	1,910	10,019	11,929

(c.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Sweden and Swedish Colonies.		
	Spanish South American Colonies and Mexico.	Teneriffe and other Canaries.	Total Spanish Colonies.	Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.	Total Sweden and Swedish Colonies.
1820-'21	4	382	689	1,709		584	584
1821-'22	66	226	495	1,228		233	233
1822-'23	129	326	694	1,537		198	198
1823-'24	25	224	1,055	2,221		301	301
1824-'25		397	1,478	2,202	19	130	149
1825-'26		313	641	1,633		67	67
1826-'27		367	1,065	1,751		1,007	1,007
1827-'28		459	1,383	2,449		2,979	2,979
1828-'29		302	819	2,975		3,684	3,684
1829-'30		192	1,728	2,359		1,560	1,560
1830-'31		291	1,627	2,700		313	313
1831-'32		217	1,484	3,680		11	11
1832-'33		388	1,842	4,540		102	102
1833-'34		319	3,301	6,143		39	39
1834-'35		257	1,566	4,814		15	15
1835-'36		304	1,241	3,849		131	131
1836-'37		450	1,592	3,337		23	23
1837-'38		529	2,572	3,775		10	10
1838-'39		180	7,651	12,309		30	30
1839-'40		178	2,149	3,649		13	13
1840-'41		123	17,920	21,151			
1841-'42		226	8,130	12,446		22	22
1842-'43		43	4,242	8,920			
1843-'44		162	4,485	6,927		2	2
1844-'45		42	2,047	4,068			
1845-'46		185	2,755	5,416		20	20
1846-'47		189	2,772	6,402			
1847-'48		65	1,926	5,120			
1848-'49		218	1,284	4,512			
1849-'50		224	1,864	8,479			
1850-'51		161	11,432	17,551			
1851-'52		211	1,440	4,688	6	5	11
1852-'53		142	4,503	7,266			
1853-'54		38	11,967	15,379		1	1

(c.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

## General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.													
	Texas.	Turkey and the Levant, Egypt, Mocha.	Venezuela.	Europe.					Asia, and Islands of Pacific and Indian Oceans.			Africa.		Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).
				Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Continental Ports on the Baltic and North Seas.	Europe generally.	Total Europe.	Asia (not specified).	South Seas (not specified).	Total Asia and Islands of Pacific and Indian Oceans.	Africa (not specified).	Total Africa.	
1820-'21				217	5,463	128		5,808		3	66			
1821-'22		1		453	6,311	246		7,010	193		193	30	94	424
1822-'23		4		368	4,598	151		5,117	2		98			707
1823-'24				749	8,303	145		9,197			2			610
1824-'25				1,164	6,308	255		7,727			6			1,150
1825-'26		2		1,432	8,867	203		10,502				2		848
1826-'27		3		956	5,599	391	7	6,953						687
1827-'28				910	7,755	343	12	8,920						709
1828-'29				1,846	6,211	443	153	8,653						822
1829-'30		3		2,520	3,969	400		6,889						365
1830-'31		1		2,578	2,728	93		5,399			90			565
1831-'32		4		1,969	4,504	131		6,604	10	9	21			530
1832-'33		25		2,499	6,792	123		9,414	30	1	133	31	31	863
1833-'34				2,941	6,156	278		9,375	29		193			902
1834-'35				10,102	11,620	464		22,179			106	2	103	817
1835-'36				2,685	5,479	311		8,475			6	183	402	641
1836-'37				1,035	4,204	255		5,494			60	46	120	1,258
1837-'38				607	4,021	229		4,851			107	130	230	927
1838-'39	3			2,379	7,110	358		9,847			60	3	344	897
1839-'40	5		18	1,197	3,871	451		5,519	10		85	12	44	446
1840-'41		2	18	2,434	6,762	295		9,491			225	14	139	708
1841-'42			2	3,383	7,954	872		12,209			116	21	21	533
1842-'43			8		2,628	343					155		25	362
1843-'44			5	2,152	6,513	660		9,325		20	138	5	93	533
1844-'45		1	11	1,257	5,784	291		7,332			170	7	19	147
1845-'46			5	1,886	8,435	592		10,913			303	67	87	685
1846-'47			2	2,872	6,684	754		10,210			127	21	160	652
1847-'48				2,428	7,937	673		11,038			42	74	90	393
1848-'49		51		3,318	8,403	966		12,687			5		163	494
1849-'50		23		5,823	13,567	1,018		20,408			10	6	284	758
1850-'51		2	2	6,919	10,066	1,404		18,389			183	55	294	829
1851-'52				6,344	11,014	1,380		18,738			43	94	246	481
1852-'53				5,221	8,568	1,231		15,020			20	60	117	347
1853-'54			2	3,661	6,602	532		10,795		85	198	150	187	98

(c.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	West Indies.		South America.				North America.	
	West Indies (not specified).	Total West Indies.	Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	South America (not specified).	Total South America.	Mexico, Honduras, and Campeachy.	Total North America.
1820-'21	511	8,834	17	---	---	17	---	---
1821-'22	---	2,492	44	66	---	110	---	---
1822-'23	378	11,689	22	129	---	151	---	638
1823-'24	1,080	15,379	11	25	---	36	2	2
1824-'25	1,097	14,164	27	---	---	27	13	231
1825-'26	4	15,728	59	---	13	72	---	397
1826-'27	487	13,375	196	---	44	240	---	2,967
1827-'28	318	13,824	32	12	---	44	2	2,384
1828-'29	---	16,301	7	21	5	33	---	3,449
1829-'30	28	9,208	5	6	4	15	---	6,582
1830-'31	803	13,474	70	88	---	158	---	3,152
1831-'32	574	11,808	10	27	---	37	13	1,441
1832-'33	1,766	18,048	63	78	---	141	16	2,364
1833-'34	1,822	15,713	163	33	16	212	9	3,398
1834-'35	17,221	26,465	421	36	---	457	---	6,531
1835-'36	2,080	10,747	274	11	---	285	29	2,790
1836-'37	2,566	11,844	57	13	---	70	69	1,044
1837-'38	3,890	14,180	137	14	50	201	---	3,668
1838-'39	4,368	34,109	66	415	---	481	38	5,424
1839-'40	2,941	9,161	197	---	---	197	5	12,561
1840-'41	914	25,248	421	---	---	421	19	6,295
1841-'42	1,270	16,785	397	---	6	403	---	1,773
1842-'43	1,961	13,682	92	21	---	113	---	455
1843-'44	1,861	12,275	182	9	---	191	---	701
1844-'45	2,215	11,732	226	32	---	258	16	1,151
1845-'46	1,867	13,780	704	39	---	743	4	2,277
1846-'47	1,428	9,080	108	32	---	140	7	755
1847-'48	1,536	9,145	1,310	43	---	1,353	---	374
1848-'49	1,536	8,010	400	23	---	423	---	351
1849-'50	1,011	10,089	367	47	---	414	---	144
1850-'51	670	17,698	155	188	---	343	8	96
1851-'52	1,349	8,985	212	90	16	318	2	140
1852-'53	708	12,418	1544	93	---	637	---	136
1853-'54	1,123	22,288	167	63	---	230	21	202

<sup>1</sup>Includes 212 for "Oriental Republic" not in preceding columns.

(d.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, 1854-'55 to 1860-'61.*

[Quantities and values.]

Years.	Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres.		Austria.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Chili.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	80	\$5,368	.....	.....	286	\$17,505	380	\$1,352	100	\$7,236
1855-'56.	10	650	.....	.....	364	25,067	336	4,151	174	11,150
1856-'57.	40	3,215	.....	.....	323	24,190	56	5,293	266	19,519
1857-'58.	15	1,100	.....	.....	197	12,135	31	1,964	117	11,832
1858-'59.	10	488	3	\$125	250	14,257	31	2,329	64	4,160
1859-'60.	1	20	.....	.....	549	46,886	658	11,024	91	4,784
1860-'61.	39	1,503	.....	.....	590	23,849	110	5,737	133	6,124

Years.	Denmark and Danish Colonies.						France and French Colonies.			
	Denmark.		Danish West Indies.		Total Denmark and Danish Colonies.		France.			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	Atlantic ports.		Mediterranean ports.	
1854-'55.	.....	.....	1,494	\$21,467	1,494	\$21,467	2,439	\$145,984	1,320	\$80,246
1855-'56.	.....	.....	1,055	24,491	1,055	24,491	1,187	76,010	417	28,215
1856-'57.	10	\$627	648	23,578	658	24,205	2,068	145,951	769	49,162
1857-'58.	.....	.....	417	15,747	417	15,747	2,947	202,748	1,803	122,048
1858-'59.	.....	.....	613	2,532	613	2,532	10,457	677,993	3,894	203,624
1859-'60.	.....	.....	1,077	15,455	1,077	15,455	6,370	333,764	4,539	281,210
1860-'61.	.....	.....	138	2,782	138	2,782	3,300	177,124	3,888	246,511

Years.	France and French Colonies.									
	France.		French Colonies.							
	Total France.		In Africa.		In North America.		French West Indies.		French Guiana.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	3,759	\$226,230	.....	.....	625	\$2,994	4,549	\$49,042	.....	.....
1855-'56.	1,604	104,215	.....	.....	55	6,105	1,574	24,405	.....	.....
1856-'57.	2,837	195,113	.....	.....	3	438	1,559	29,546	4	\$240
1857-'58.	4,750	324,796	.....	.....	152	3,056	1,532	47,580	18	997
1858-'59.	14,351	881,617	.....	.....	10,977	9,022	1,176	35,972	169	891
1859-'60.	10,909	614,974	6	\$480	2,994	1,165	1,789	49,550	7	414
1860-'61.	7,188	423,635	.....	.....	480	10,115	1,045	39,730	8	280

Years.	France and French Colonies.				Germany.					
	French Colonies.		Total France and French Colonies.		Bremen.		Hamburg.		Other German ports.	
	Total French Colonies.									
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	5,174	\$52,036	8,933	\$278,266	183	\$11,408	66	\$3,863	1	\$118
1855-'56.	1,627	30,510	3,231	134,725	50	3,429	116	8,284	.....	.....
1856-'57.	1,562	30,224	4,399	225,337	184	12,781	96	8,175	.....	.....
1857-'58.	1,702	51,633	6,452	376,429	282	17,880	203	11,615	12	442
1858-'59.	12,322	45,885	26,673	927,502	290	15,667	358	20,406	.....	.....
1859-'60.	4,886	51,609	15,795	666,583	711	26,278	453	22,802	5	143
1860-'61.	1,533	50,125	8,721	473,760	563	22,917	614	25,922	.....	.....

*China, 7 M (\$450) in 1856-'57.**Ecuador, 5 M (\$450) in 1857-'58.*

(d.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Germany.		Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Total Germany.		Great Britain.							
			England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Great Britain.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	250	\$15,389	1,780	\$109,335	135	\$9,256	90	\$5,301	2,005	\$123,892
1855-'56.	166	11,713	2,044	137,059	169	12,004	114	6,950	2,327	32,013
1856-'57.	280	20,956	2,594	165,549	245	18,259	3,885	7,209	6,724	191,017
1857-'58.	497	29,937	3,794	243,729	259	19,616	312	12,136	4,365	275,481
1858-'59.	648	36,073	3,815	219,824	182	12,688	212	7,352	4,209	239,864
1859-'60.	1,369	49,223	3,359	156,371	493	22,296	278	10,738	4,130	189,405
1860-'61.	1,177	48,839	2,684	104,329	321	13,610	178	7,347	3,183	125,286

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	British Colonies.									
	Gibraltar.		Malta.		British Possessions in Africa.		British East Indies.		British Australia.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	321	\$21,894	15	\$1,000	287	\$19,785	36	\$2,531	8	\$496
1855-'56.	310	19,786	-----	-----	280	18,917	45	1,348	15	1,195
1856-'57.	147	9,466	-----	-----	513	40,784	137	9,282	27	1,560
1857-'58.	155	9,499	3	240	225	13,629	8	594	-----	-----
1858-'59.	525	33,336	4	40	249	16,848	2	180	-----	-----
1859-'60.	807	48,501	16	800	214	14,947	-----	-----	39	2,105
1860-'61.	585	30,778	15	689	104	5,228	-----	-----	53	1,961

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	British Colonies.									
	British West Indies.		British Honduras.		British Guiana.		Canada.		Other British North America.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	18,090	\$224,381	-----	-----	347	\$14,054	359	\$2,954	-----	-----
1855-'56.	17,588	239,809	-----	-----	390	20,304	1,152	4,290	214	\$13,726
1856-'57.	12,675	199,310	-----	-----	766	18,430	394	7,839	239	17,559
1857-'58.	9,902	164,827	-----	-----	271	8,869	9,450	44,214	50	2,455
1858-'59.	12,195	195,276	71	\$3,399	180	7,184	742	15,367	202	9,700
1859-'60.	13,991	221,047	1	18	67	2,114	374	6,420	231	7,211
1860-'61.	3,572	138,976	-----	-----	346	15,208	337	9,420	103	6,612

(d.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				Hayti.		Holland.		Italy.	
	British Colonies.		Total Great Britain and British Colonies.						Papal States.	
	Total British Colonies.									
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	19, 463	\$287, 095	21, 468	\$410, 987	10	\$593	558	\$31, 565	13	\$307
1855-'56.	19, 994	319, 375	22, 321	351, 388	44	3, 035	487	26, 695	.....	.....
1866-'57.	14, 898	304, 230	21, 622	495, 247	8	663	1, 759	98, 055	.....	.....
1857-'58.	20, 064	244, 327	24, 429	519, 808	7	455	768	44, 570	.....	.....
1858-'59.	14, 200	294, 330	18, 409	534, 194	18	740	1, 440	86, 900	7	380
1859-'60.	15, 740	303, 163	19, 870	492, 568	3	73	1, 994	76, 801	12	371
1860-'61.	5, 115	208, 872	8, 298	334, 158	11	531	1, 524	68, 777	.....	.....

*Greece*, 2 M (\$113) in 1858-'59.*Dutch East Indies*, 7 M (\$200) in 1860-'61.*Dutch West Indies*, 6 M (\$293) in 1856-'57; 38 M (\$878) in 1859-'60.*Dutch Guiana*, 30 M (\$1,133) in 1860-'61.*Ionian Republic*, 22 M (\$350) in 1857-'58.*Italy* (Austrian), 40 M (\$1,700) in 1858-'59.

Years.	Italy.								Mexico.	
	Sardinia.		Tuscany.		Two Sicilies.		Total Italy.			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	267	\$10, 630	12	\$268	223	\$10, 713	515	\$21, 918	2	\$87
1855-'56	36	2, 008	3	145	186	8, 071	225	10, 224	2	75
1856-'57	55	2, 668	.....	.....	372	18, 295	427	20, 961	9	723
1857-'58	63	2, 329	6	246	728	36, 851	837	42, 126	1	64
1858-'59	124	5, 972	7	226	737	35, 444	875	42, 022	5	231
1859-'60	141	6, 879	10	360	286	11, 941	449	19, 551	3	105
1860-'61	108	5, 054	38	1, 422	495	23, 701	641	30, 177	23	1, 140

Years.	New Grenada.		Peru.		Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.					
					Portugal.		Azores.		Cape de Verde Islands.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	1	\$79	.....	.....	783	\$62,248	27	\$520	.....	.....
1855-'56.	.....	.....	26	\$1,940	1,038	91,237	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856-'57.	28	1,687	36	2,690	1,136	96,460	14	928	.....	.....
1857-'58.	1	35	.....	.....	934	72,411	26	323	10	\$500
1858-'59.	8	289	108	4,608	1,061	48,871	7	425	.....	.....
1859-'60.	12	432	115	3,649	745	53,291	2	160	.....	.....
1860-'61.	11	510	49	2,085	876	53,032	9	780	.....	.....

(d.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.						St. Domingo.		Sandwich Islands.	
	Madeira.		Total Portuguese Colonies.		Total Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.					
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	.....	.....	27	\$520	810	\$63,058	3	\$58	.....	.....
1855-'56	6	\$419	6	419	1,044	92,281	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856-'57	.....	.....	14	928	1,150	97,388	.....	.....	7	\$185
1857-'58	6	350	42	1,173	976	73,584	.....	.....	90	1,813
1858-'59	32	1,750	39	2,175	1,100	51,046	.....	.....	12	333
1859-'60	3	120	5	280	750	53,571	1	54	.....	.....
1860-'61	51	2,076	60	2,856	936	55,888	4	130	50	2,832

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.									
	Spain.						Spanish Colonies.			
	Atlantic ports.		Mediterranean ports.		Total Spain.		Canary Islands.		Cuba.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	4,054	\$266,397	1,896	\$131,172	5,950	\$397,569	29	\$1,564	8,132	\$480,119
1855-'56	1,950	129,621	2,136	148,092	4,086	277,713	12	1,012	7,668	627,855
1856-'57	2,576	158,517	2,018	144,267	4,594	302,784	7	603	7,835	561,674
1857-'58	3,108	163,088	3,193	214,181	6,301	377,269	100	2,697	24,063	359,929
1858-'59	3,682	161,407	1,850	109,767	5,532	271,174	15	1,218	45,715	340,239
1859-'60	2,552	115,237	1,205	71,205	3,757	186,442	38	1,330	16,364	574,272
1860-'61	3,386	198,493	971	62,940	4,357	261,433	11	695	11,458	502,133

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						Swedish West Indies.		Turkey.			
	Spanish Colonies.				Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Turkey in Europe.			
	Porto Rico.		Total Spanish Colonies.									
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.		
1854-'55	36,055	\$136,755	44,216	\$618,438	50,166	\$447,735	.....	.....	2	\$200		
1855-'56	31,664	125,468	39,344	754,335	43,430	321,143	9	.....	2	100		
1856-'57	21,582	114,330	29,424	676,607	34,018	336,802	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1857-'58	20,510	62,254	44,673	424,880	50,974	428,243	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1858-'59	27,461	61,370	73,181	402,827	78,713	349,887	273	\$528	4	181		
1859-'60	32,304	126,907	48,706	702,509	52,463	238,905	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860-'61	34,811	122,887	46,280	625,715	50,637	312,070	.....	.....	.....	.....		

Years.	Turkey.				Uruguay.		Venezuela.		"Whale Fisheries" (country not specified).	
	Turkey in Asia.		Total Turkey.							
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55	.....	.....	2	\$200	.....	.....	101	\$6,013	180	\$2,250
1855-'56	11	\$378	13	478	.....	.....	16	1,177	.....	.....
1856-'57	4	270	4	270	3	\$267	33	1,401	.....	.....
1857-'58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	12,200
1858-'59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	787	1,942	29,138
1859-'60	4	300	4	300	67	1,460	.....	.....	201	18,085
1860-'61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,162	.....	.....

*General summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.*

Years.	Europe.						Total Europe.	
	Mediterranean Ports.		Atlantic Ports. <sup>1</sup>		Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.			
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	3, 748	\$234, 536	9, 602	\$620, 415	1, 094	\$63, 459	14, 444	\$918, 410
1855-'56.	2, 791	187, 009	6, 812	137, 059	1, 026	63, 475	10, 629	387, 543
1856-'57.	3, 215	214, 660	12, 651	601, 411	2, 372	143, 828	18, 238	959, 899
1857-'58.	5, 858	376, 945	8, 509	504, 226	1, 462	86, 642	15, 829	967, 813
1858-'59.	6, 632	621, 606	19, 964	1, 161, 411	2, 611	137, 758	29, 207	1, 920, 975
1859-'60.	5, 212	373, 066	14, 524	740, 198	3, 812	172, 910	23, 548	1, 286, 174
1860-'61.	5, 515	340, 317	11, 330	524, 813	3, 291	141, 465	20, 136	1, 006, 595

<sup>1</sup> Including all ports of Great Britain.

Years.	Asia and Islands in Pacific and Indian Oceans. <sup>1</sup>		Africa. <sup>2</sup>		Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55.	224	\$5,277	461	\$28,336	56	\$2,084	68,333	\$912,415
1855-'56.	60	2,543	587	26,524	18	1,431	59,591	1,045,063
1856-'57.	178	11,477	951	74,278	21	1,531	44,313	929,394
1857-'58.	279	14,607	1,393	42,733	142	3,870	56,431	490,792
1858-'59.	1,956	29,651	933	24,905	54	3,393	77,178	536,129
1859-'60.	240	20,190	600	30,460	43	1,610	65,567	988,236
1860-'61.	110	4,993	345	15,155	71	3,551	51,039	807,172

<sup>1</sup> Including the exportation for use of whale fisheries.<sup>2</sup> Including ports not specified.

Years.	South America.						Mexico and Hon- duras.		Canada and other North Ameri- can Ports.	
	Atlantic Ports.		Pacific Ports.		Total South America.					
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1854-'55 .	909	\$26,866	100	\$7,236	1,009	\$34,102	2	\$87	984	\$5,948
1855-'56 .	752	26,282	200	13,090	952	39,372	2	75	1,421	24,121
1856-'57 .	930	30,533	302	22,209	1,232	52,742	9	723	636	25,836
1857-'58 .	336	12,965	122	12,282	458	25,247	1	64	9,652	49,725
1858-'59 .	419	11,968	172	8,768	591	20,736	76	6,630	11,921	34,689
1859-'60 .	812	15,464	206	8,433	1,018	23,897	4	123	3,599	14,796
1860-'61 .	582	25,533	183	8,209	765	33,742	23	1,140	920	26,147

(e.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, from 1861-'62 to 1863-'64.*

[By quantities and values.]

Countries.	1861-'62.		1862-'63.		1863-'64.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
Argentine Republic .....			6	\$297	45	\$3, 033
Belgium .....	336	\$18, 235	427	20, 680	120	9, 847
Brazil .....	68	3, 046	162	9, 004	33	2, 962
Central America .....			30	1, 650	16	1, 625
Chili .....	82	4, 720	82	5, 848	675	19, 640
China and Japan .....	4	81	140	8, 404	47	511
Denmark and Danish West Indies .....	3, 064	25, 217	1, 483	31, 319	61	3, 332
Germany .....	379	21, 119	413	30, 310	611	50, 057
England, Scotland, and Ireland .....	1, 198	75, 612	1, 766	142, 811	1, 629	118, 929
British East Indies and Australia .....	74	4, 797	28	1, 844	96	8, 818
British Possessions in Africa and Mediterranean .....	591	39, 538	557	38, 292	574	47, 061
British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America .....	2, 946	148, 240	4, 094	179, 876	1, 526	91, 834
Canada and British Possessions in North America .....	175	4, 860	269	8, 481	630	16, 391
Total Great Britain and British Columbia .....	4, 984	273, 047	6, 714	371, 304	4, 455	283, 033
France .....	5, 760	439, 908	6, 573	540, 284	4, 295	375, 096
French Colonies .....	1, 384	73, 977	1, 636	87, 182	251	16, 505
Total France and Colonies .....	7, 144	513, 885	8, 209	627, 466	4, 546	391, 601
Hayti and San Domingo .....			70	4, 387	10	325
Holland and Dutch Colonies .....	286	17, 995	452	26, 498	624	49, 413
Italy .....	136	8, 987	161	13, 143	522	33, 816
Liberia and other African ports .....	146	7, 496	295	16, 336	61	5, 788
Mexico .....	26	1, 255	69	3, 428	2	260
New Grenada and Venezuela .....	149	6, 196	113	8, 324	12	604
Peru and Ecuador .....	31	2, 132	32	1, 763	6	525
Portugal and Colonies .....	649	43, 152	1, 326	131, 536	1, 024	124, 950
Sandwich Islands .....	366	1, 690	17	883	325	3, 727
Spain and Canary Islands .....	5, 233	341, 305	9, 501	930, 838	7, 695	749, 683
Spanish West Indies .....	46, 842	1, 301, 122	75, 738	2, 014, 581	22, 213	718, 955
Total Spain and Colonies .....	52, 075	1, 642, 427	85, 239	2, 945, 419	29, 908	1, 468, 638
Sweden, Norway, and Swedish West Indies .....			1	42		
Turkey and Dependencies .....			16	1, 360		
Uruguay .....			16	735		

(f.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, from 1864-'65 to 1867-'68.*

[Quantities and values.]

Countries.	1864-'65.		1865-'66.		1866-'67.		1867-'68.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
Argentine Republic .....	22	\$730					5	\$643
Belgium .....	187	30, 538	107	\$12, 330	369	\$53, 156	208	27, 425
Bolivia .....			1	125				
Brazil .....			67	7, 230	476	29, 056	364	17, 628
Chili .....	190	20, 770	81	7, 184	50	4, 203	75	14, 341
China .....							6	1, 100
Denmark and Colonies <sup>1</sup> .....	83	5, 460	133	9, 462	65	3, 610	512	21, 864
France (Atlantic) .....	2, 822	422, 774	2, 764	355, 388	4, 095	526, 037	1, 164	139, 347
France (Mediterranean) .....	1, 142	184, 079	2, 162	329, 564	1, 102	240, 985	864	166, 512
France (total) .....	3, 964	606, 853	4, 926	684, 952	5, 197	767, 022	1, 228	305, 859
French North American Colonies .....	117	3, 248	17	468	5	137	8	238
French West Indies .....	196	11, 470	141	3, 850	175	11, 912	237	13, 983
Total France and Colonies .....	4, 277	621, 571	5, 084	689, 270	5, 377	779, 071	2, 255	320, 080
Bremen .....	423	52, 360	274	24, 012	265	38, 261	313	26, 966
Hamburg .....	481	56, 242	139	24, 871	63	9, 321	84	6, 301
Total Germany .....	904	108, 602	413	48, 883	328	47, 582	397	33, 267
England .....	1, 329	138, 177	1, 417	193, 644	2, 151	344, 476	1, 384	169, 377
Scotland .....	280	47, 279	303	42, 148	298	40, 722	229	33, 295
Ireland .....	6	673	38	4, 050	20	4, 766	15	576
Great Britain .....	1, 615	186, 129	1, 758	239, 842	2, 469	389, 964	1, 628	203, 248
Gibraltar .....	554	64, 610	479	54, 222	388	50, 484	322	49, 713
Malta .....			99	16, 081	148	33, 070		
Canada .....	22	1, 350					93	2, 700
British North America .....	50	430	140	6, 728	156	16, 541	225	17, 520
British Provinces on Pacific .....	3	30						

(f.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Countries.	1864-'65.		1865-'66.		1866-'67.		1867-'68.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
British West Indies.....	304	\$19,478	1,574	\$62,042	3,343	\$175,610	2,900	\$137,206
British Honduras.....	17	715	36	305	6	420		
British Guiana.....	648	51,649	509	42,363	1,061	50,577	1,488	82,559
British Possessions in Africa.....	31	2,897	64	7,566	11	1,355	84	11,189
Australia.....	89	8,113			2	234	27	4,859
Total British Colonies.....	1,718	149,272	2,991	189,307	5,115	328,291	5,139	305,746
Total Great Britain and Colonies.....	3,333	335,401	4,659	429,149	7,584	718,255	6,767	508,994
Hayti.....	57	2,832						
Holland.....	598	62,146	402	43,932	574	61,920	682	69,065
Dutch West Indies.....	1	110	76	4,246				
Italy.....	440	40,206	200	24,094	409	53,416	70	7,531
Sicily.....			9	1,256	197	32,836	538	49,667
Japan.....			10	300				
Liberia and other ports in Africa.....			80	13,043				
Mexico.....	38	2,270	15	1,920	13	1,298	8	760
Peru.....			42	3,840	58	6,460	13	2,852
Portugal.....	719	109,947	177	37,243	1,226	202,513	543	89,258
Azores.....					53	7,845	3	420
Madeira.....	9	1,200			26	3,590	179	21,743
Total Portugal and Colonies.....	728	111,147	177	37,243	1,305	213,948	725	111,421
Russia.....	2	265						
Sandwich Islands.....	33	1,332			22	711		
Spain (Atlantic).....			1,708	219,595	1,617	239,032	4,931	654,890
Spain (Mediterranean).....			2,123	284,143	5,085	742,407	2,699	420,490
Spain (total).....	5,540	896,065	3,831	503,738	6,702	981,439	7,630	1,075,380
Canary Islands.....	96	3,967	52	7,372	24	1,494	3	491
Cuba.....	12,746	583,706	8,156	380,979	993	90,203	866	109,543
Porto Rico.....	3,754	84,192	883	41,198	4	530	9	1,343
Total Spain and Colonies.....	22,136	1,567,930	12,923	933,287	7,723	1,073,666	8,508	1,186,757
United States of Colombia.....					4	570		
Uruguay.....							8	498
Venezuela.....			5	822				
<i>General summary by coasts and grand divisions.</i>								
Europe (Mediterranean ports).....	1,584	224,285	4,593	655,138	6,941	1,102,714	4,171	644,200
Europe (Atlantic ports).....	4,991	673,513	6,709	869,047	8,569	1,205,517	8,045	1,047,198
Europe (continental ports North and Baltic Seas).....	1,691	201,551	922	105,145	1,271	162,658	1,287	129,757
Europe (total).....	13,806	1,995,414	12,224	1,629,330	16,781	2,470,889	13,503	1,821,155
Asia and islands in Pacific and Indian Oceans.....	122	9,445	10	300	30	2,045	27	4,859
Africa.....	31	2,897	144	20,609	16	2,080	84	11,189
Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).....	105	5,167	52	7,372	103	12,929	185	22,654
West Indies.....	17,141	707,248	11,365	545,708	5,154	343,785	5,206	358,004
South America (Atlantic).....	670	52,379	581	50,415	1,541	80,203	1,865	101,328
South America (Pacific).....	190	20,770	123	11,025	108	10,788	88	17,193
South America (total).....	860	73,149	704	61,440	1,649	90,991	1,953	118,521
Mexico and Honduras.....	55	2,985	51	2,225	19	1,718	8	760
Canada and other North American ports.....	192	5,058	157	7,196	161	16,678	326	20,458

<sup>1</sup> Chiefly Danish West Indies.

## EXPORTATION OF STAVES AND HEADING.

(g.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Districts, 1855-'56 to 1867-'68.*

[Quantities and values.]

Years.	Maine.							
	Penobscot.		Portland and Fal-mouth.		Other ports of Maine.		Total Maine.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	20	\$1,375	18	\$37,955	.....	.....	38	\$39,330
1856-'57 .....	44	5,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5,878
1857-'58 .....	84	6,202	.....	.....	379	\$1,407	463	7,609
1858-'59 .....	110	4,924	45,338	222,345	8,877	4,572	54,325	231,841
1859-'60 .....	.....	.....	3,711	187,420	3,180	1,312	6,891	188,732
1860-'61 .....	15	2,450	3,395	160,762	427	7,140	3,837	170,352
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	6,200	366,343	424	11,780	6,624	378,123
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	8,464	618,084	788	28,050	9,252	646,134
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	451	62,412	25	1,495	476	63,907
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	1,192	79,525	141	3,666	1,333	83,191
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	283	42,549	5	137	288	42,686
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	515	71,753	80	2,329	595	74,082

*Portsmouth, N. H., 45 M (\$901) in 1858-'59.*

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	Salem and Beverly.		Boston and Charles-town.		Other ports of Mas-sachusetts.		Total Massachu-sets.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	.....	.....	738	\$71,526	133	\$16,633	871	\$81,595
1856-'57 .....	38	\$6,208	322	27,372	31	1,013	391	34,633
1857-'58 .....	955	13,649	88	5,140	10	553	1,053	19,342
1858-'59 .....	726	11,796	174	12,390	.....	.....	900	24,186
1859-'60 .....	66	5,717	193	16,800	.....	.....	259	22,517
1860-'61 .....	10	771	889	55,184	.....	.....	899	55,955
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	1,401	83,083	140	6,754	1,541	61,938
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	2,555	201,422	178	11,168	2,733	94,251
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	215	26,045	31	1,103	246	202,525
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	338	57,461	.....	.....	338	26,045
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	1,176	199,596	.....	.....	1,176	57,461
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	964	157,848	.....	.....	964	152,848

*Newport, R. I., 49 M (\$5,000) in 1860-'61.*

Years.	Connecticut.							
	New London.		New Haven.		Ports of Connecti-cut.		Total Connecticut.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	.....	.....	42,656	\$72,020	.....	.....	42,656	\$72,020
1856-'57 .....	.....	.....	27,839	44,841	.....	.....	27,839	44,841
1857-'58 .....	90	\$1,813	23,067	31,742	<sup>1</sup> 181	<sup>1</sup> \$12,200	23,338	45,755
1858-'59 .....	2,223	29,791	32,673	46,513	.....	.....	34,896	76,304
1859-'60 .....	232	22,216	38,440	52,810	<sup>2</sup> 727	<sup>2</sup> 1,236	39,399	76,262
1860-'61 .....	112	4,462	32,830	51,535	.....	.....	32,942	55,997
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,223	59,343	27,223	59,343
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,129	91,870	42,129	91,870
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	3,007	870	3,007
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	30	2,297	.....	.....	30	2,297
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	14	1,000	.....	.....	14	1,000
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	37	1,990	.....	.....	37	1,990

<sup>1</sup> Stonington.<sup>2</sup> Middletown.

(g.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	New York.		Pennsylvania.		Maryland.	
	Seaboard.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	15,406	\$1,149,866	62	\$2,018	682	\$24,558
1856-'57 .....	17,762	1,281,930	21	661	1,710	58,488
1857-'58 .....	14,497	960,390	50	2,749	1,152	53,983
1858-'59 .....	18,702	935,157	57	2,885	1,231	61,076
1859-'60 .....	33,877	1,327,186	9	480	1,442	59,030
1860-'61 .....	29,819	1,413,126	27	820	1,130	56,557
1861-'62 .....	28,343	1,759,249	5,499	287,698	202	11,118
1862-'63 .....	34,337	2,374,299	10,314	448,271	1,164	58,390
1863-'64 .....	21,508	1,824,394	10,845	414,996	9,000	76,454
1864-'65 .....	18,585	2,204,655	11,716	490,276	678	48,188
1866-'67 .....	11,710	1,950,004	533	26,185	1,179	96,040
1867-'68 .....	10,130	1,437,371	123	14,941	1,344	138,804

Years.	Virginia.							
	Alexandria.		Richmond.		Norfolk and Ports- mouth.		Total Virginia.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	34	\$1,190	82	\$911	6,391	\$229,474	6,515	\$231,975
1856-'57 .....	15	300	18	940	6,337	218,719	6,376	2,319
1857-'58 .....	39	1,040	36	2,060	6,421	218,659	6,496	221,759
1858-'59 .....	30	760	.....	.....	6,432	194,504	6,462	195,264
1859-'60 .....	47	1,609	17	1,950	5,657	231,575	5,721	235,134
1860-'61 .....	10	375	.....	.....	2,575	105,182	2,585	2,950
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	7,906	155	7,906
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,853	204,304	3,853	204,304
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	7	1,600	4,555	241,343	4,562	242,943

Years.	North Carolina.							
	Edenton. <sup>1</sup>		Camden. <sup>1</sup>		Plymouth. <sup>1</sup>		Washington. <sup>2</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	48	\$1,056	412	\$9,347	501	\$10,347	489	\$9,893
1856-'57 .....	.....	.....	352	6,796	406	7,700	416	6,868
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	449	8,358	150	3,291	426	7,325
1858-'59 .....	5	27	244	4,813	477	12,050	519	9,104
1859-'60 .....	44	1,074	220	4,796	410	9,388	443	7,441
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	52	868	202	3,237	128	2,428
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Delaware exported 10 M (\$550) in 1861-'62, and 2 M (\$173) in 1862-'63. Petersburg exported 8 M (\$400) in 1855-'56, and 6 M (\$360) in 1856-'57. These are included in the total of Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> Albemarle District (representing Edenton, Camden, and Plymouth, of former years) exported in 1867-'68 72 M, valued at \$2,198.

<sup>2</sup> Pamlico District (represented in former years by New Berne, Washington, and Ocracoke) exported in 1867-'68 22 M, valued at \$412. Ocracoke, in 1856-'57, exported 130 M, valued at \$3,288.

## EXPORTATION OF STAVES AND HEADING.

(g.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	North Carolina.							
	Newbern. <sup>1</sup>		Beaufort.		Wilmington.		Total North Carolina.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	168	\$2,743	4	\$50	301	\$3,172	1,923	\$36,608
1856-'57 .....	118	1,835	18	294	105	2,505	1,545	29,286
1857-'58 .....	117	1,774	9	119	174	3,978	1,325	24,845
1858-'59 .....	141	2,133	13	192	11	440	1,410	28,759
1859-'60 .....	225	4,392	11	151			1,353	27,242
1860-'61 .....	154	3,728	21	475			557	10,736
1861-'62 .....								
1862-'63 .....			31	521			31	521
1863-'64 .....			11	124			11	124
1864-'65 .....								
1866-'67 .....			7	280	152	5,425	152	5,425
1867-'68 .....					8	257	102	2,867

Years.	South Carolina.						Georgia.	
	Georgetown.		Charleston.		Total South Carolina.		Savannah.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	199	\$3,980	19	\$677	218	\$4,657	50	\$2,639
1856-'57 .....	40	800	35	1,629	75	2,429	47	2,802
1857-'58 .....			12	660	12	660	105	4,356
1858-'59 .....			123	1,013	123	1,013	149	4,485
1859-'60 .....							27	662
1860-'61 .....							25	1,660
1861-'62 .....								
1862-'63 .....								
1863-'64 .....								
1864-'65 .....								
1866-'67 .....	10	200	97	5,575	107	5,775	26	2,229
1867-'68 .....	156	5,668	21	2,381	177	8,049	4	364

Years.	Florida.		Alabama.		Louisiana.		California.	
	Gulf ports.		Mobile.		New Orleans.		San Francisco.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	1	\$50	148	\$8,368	600	\$23,040		
1856-'57 .....	23,766	2730	242	14,950	5,505	355,120		
1857-'58 .....	44	2,440	404	27,055	6,454	395,550		
1858-'59 .....	84	400	446	28,364	11,711	789,117	12	\$333
1859-'60 .....	37	875	120	7,602	6,128	410,169		
1860-'61 .....			4	235	1,197	73,977		
1861-'62 .....							386	2,461
1862-'63 .....					5,308	418,165	47	2,238
1863-'64 .....					201	28,488	357	4,548
1864-'65 .....					114	13,800	17	485
1866-'67 .....	11	855	17	2,180	5,420	543,178		
1867-'68 .....	4	295	136	14,469	2,673	280,212		

<sup>1</sup> Pamlico District (represented in former years by *New Berne*, *Washington*, and *Ocracoke*) exported in 1867-'68 22 M, valued at \$412. *Ocracoke*, in 1856-'57, exported 130 M, valued at \$3,288.

<sup>2</sup> This return from *Apalachicola* evidently involves an error.

(g.) *Exportation of Staves and Heading, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Northern Frontier.									
	Detroit.		Miami (Toledo).		Sandusky.		Cuyahoga (Cleveland).		Lake Ports of New York.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	950	\$960	112	\$2,790					190	1\$540
1856-'57 .....	20	1,000	59	1,280					2130	2830
1857-'58 .....	8,429	3,625	202	4,567			426	\$10 930	3650	33,847
1858-'59 .....	852	7,800			5	\$200	610	14,648	4292	47,567
1859-'60 .....	121	2,885	68	1,178			163	4,205	5185	52,357
1860-'61 .....	99	2,780	50	1,000					6188	65,640
1861-'62 .....	72	1,935					35	1,020	6188	65,640
1862-'63 .....	86	3,230					9	700	107	2,955
1863-'64 .....									95	3,930
1864-'65 .....					7	415	22	1,350	29	1,265
1866-'67 .....										
1867-'68 .....			3	800					3	800

Years.	General Summary.							
	Atlantic Coast.		Gulf Coast.		Pacific Coast.		Northern Frontier.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1855-'56 .....	68,205	\$1,651,422	749	\$31,458			1,152	\$4,290
1856-'57 .....	55,804	1,462,907	9,513	370,800			209	3,010
1857-'58 .....	48,491	1,341,448	6,902	425,045			9,710	23,003
1858-'59 .....	118,300	1,560,970	12,241	817,881	12	\$333	1,759	30,215
1859-'60 .....	89,027	1,937,245	6,285	418,646			537	10,625
1860-'61 .....	71,831	1,773,153	1,201	74,212			337	9,420
1861-'62 .....	69,432	2,558,019			386	2,461	295	8,595
1862-'63 .....	98,960	3,713,736	5,308	418,165	47	2,288	202	6,885
1863-'64 .....	42,956	2,585,407	201	28,488	357	4,548	95	3,930
1864-'65 .....	32,985	2,862,558	114	13,800	17	485	58	3,530
1866-'67 .....	19,038	2,390,109	5,448	546,213				
1867-'68 .....	18,038	2,079,259	2,820	295,706			66	2,500

*Texas*, in 1867-'68, exported 7 M, valued at \$730. *Milwaukee*, in 1858-'59, exported 3 M, valued at \$34. *Huron* District, in 1867-'68, exported 60 M, valued at \$900.

<sup>1</sup> *Genesee* 30 M (\$180), the rest from *Niagara*. <sup>2</sup> Of this, 51 M (\$1.150) were from *Oswegatchie*, the rest from *Cape Vincent*. <sup>3</sup> *Cape Vincent*, except 60 M (\$484) from *Niagara*. <sup>4</sup> *Niagara*. <sup>5</sup> *Buffalo*. <sup>6</sup> *Champlain*.

## EXPORTATION OF BOX-SHOOKS.

## 2.—BOX-SHOOKS. EXPORTATION FROM 1863-'64 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *Exportation of Box-Shooks, by Foreign Countries, from 1863-'64 to 1866-'67.*

[Condensed headings: Values.]

Countries.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	1865-'66.	1866-'67.
Belgium .....			\$270	
Brazil .....	\$1, 623		873	\$416
Chili .....	405		675	
Danish West Indies .....			5, 156	
French West Indies .....			10, 358	
Germany (Bremen) .....			350	
Great Britain (England) .....				98
Canada .....	17			
Other ports of British North America .....			11, 590	2, 508
British West Indies .....		\$3, 000	26, 790	3, 131
British Honduras .....		100		
British Guiana .....			6, 838	1, 783
British African and Mediterranean ports .....	579			
British West Indies and Colonies and South America .....	1, 058			
Hayti .....				200
Italy .....	28, 247	30, 040	8, 600	
Sicily .....			16, 552	53, 388
Liberia and other ports in Africa .....				1, 390
Mexico .....	130			
New Granada .....	258		1, 098	
Portugal and Colonies .....	400			
Sandwich Islands .....		2, 120		
Spain (Atlantic ports) .....			2, 620	
Spanish West Indies .....	745, 834			1, 280
Cuba .....		1, 292, 432	1, 042, 198	627, 120
Porto Rico .....			15, 501	7, 615
Uruguay .....			2, 093	
Venezuela .....			750	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>778, 542</b>	<b>1, 327, 593</b>	<b>1, 152, 062</b>	<b>699, 279</b>

(b.) *Exportation of Box-Shooks, by Countries, from 1867-'68 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Danish West Indies.	French Colonies.			
							French Possessions in North America.	French West Indies.	Other French Colonies.	Total.
1867-'68	\$1,593									
1868-'69		\$280	\$763							
1869-'70		488			\$30	\$1,686	\$8,348		\$170	\$8,518
1870-'71		280		\$180						
1871-'72		728		3,500						
1872-'73	200	2,320		1,600						
1873-'74		489						\$72		72
1874-'75		1,975				1,650				
1875-'76										
1876-'77		138	23	2,800				208		208
1877-'78			308					13,649		13,649
1878-'79			260						24	

Years.	Germany.	Great Britain and British Colonies.					Total Great Britain and British Colonies.	Hayti.	Holland.	Italy and Sicily.
		England.	Canada.	British West Indies and Honduras.	British Guiana.	British Australasia.				
1867-'68				\$5,811	\$1,110		\$6,921	\$3,391		\$48,154
1868-'69				16,148			16,168			49,718
1869-'70			\$190				190			63,645
1870-'71				1,000			1,000			33,018
1871-'72										38,876
1872-'73				7,143			7,143			66,698
1873-'74					121		121		\$200	14,251
1874-'75		\$5,736		858		\$60	6,654			54,730
1875-'76	\$210			9,231			9,221			31,400
1876-'77		1,100		9,397			10,897	2,282	655	75,600
1877-'78				3,957	270	36	4,263			58,022
1878-'79			132	1,005			1,337		360	72,633

Years.	Liberia.	Mexico.	Peru.	Portuguese Possessions.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				
						Spain.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Spanish Possessions in Africa.	Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.
1867-'68							\$612,693	\$3,102		\$615,795
1868-'69		\$242	\$1,000				490,248			490,248
1869-'70		833					291,667	5,984		297,651
1870-'71		635	231	\$773	\$53		100,598	610		101,208
1871-'72		390	100	4,400	117	\$10,095	40,999			51,094
1872-'73		951	540	245	449	3,276	182,762	200	\$612	186,850
1873-'74		32	572				44,841	3,150		47,991
1874-'75		903	2,490			25,194	25,194	1,230		51,618
1875-'76	\$125	272		102			64,396			64,396
1876-'77		2,580	362	23,800	100	93,640	80,681	7,132		181,453
1877-'78		2,973	55		639	5,337	54,331	2,552		62,220
1878-'79		3,060		7,400	438		17,169	86		17,255

*British Columbia, 1878-'79, \$200.*<sup>1</sup> Including \$400 to Nova Scotia, &c.<sup>2</sup> To Portugal, \$11,000.

(b.) *Exportation of Box-Shooks, by Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	All other Countries in South America.	All other Countries in Africa.	All other Countries and Ports.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.			
							Europe.			
							Mediterranean Coast.	Atlantic Coast. <sup>1</sup>	Baltic and North Seas.	Total Europe. <sup>2</sup>
1867-'68			\$4,283				\$48,154			\$48,154
1868-'69	\$167					\$685	49,718			49,718
1869-'70			575			630	63,645			63,645
1870-'71			1,045			390	33,018			33,018
1871-'72			600				38,876			38,876
1872-'73	22		1,413	\$2,189			66,698			66,698
1873-'74							14,251			14,251
1874-'75		\$680	50		\$50		54,730	\$5,763	\$200	85,884
1875-'76			60				31,400		210	31,610
1876-'77	1,684	48	160			60	75,600	12,100	676	182,017
1877-'78	127		354				58,022			63,359
1878-'79		540	406				72,633		360	72,993

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.										
	Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Isl's (Spanish and Portuguese).	West Indies. <sup>3</sup>	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports.	Uncertain.	General total.
					Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.				
1867-'68				\$624,997	\$6,986		\$6,986				\$680,137
1868-'69	\$4,853			504,396	447	\$1,000	1,447	\$1,005	\$20	\$685	558,507
1869-'70	5,981	\$30		299,337	1,063		1,063	833	190	9,148	374,246
1870-'71	818	53	\$773	102,208	1,325	411	1,736	635		390	138,813
1871-'72	2,028	117	4,400	48,142	1,328	3,600	4,928	390			113,448
1872-'73	664	449	245	182,962	3,755	2,140	5,895	951		2,801	263,277
1873-'74	2,996			47,991	489	572	1,061	32			63,857
1874-'75	1,715	60		29,011	3,026	2,490	5,516	903			471,942
1875-'76	125		102	73,627	60		60	272			105,796
1876-'77		1,939	12,800	99,992	2,030	3,162	5,192	2,603		268	305,201
1877-'78		675		74,489	751	55	806	3,281			142,610
1878-'79		513	7,400	18,260	946		946	3,320	334	24	103,788

<sup>1</sup> Excepting *France* and *Spain*.  
<sup>2</sup> Including *France* and *Spain*, not included in preceding columns  
<sup>3</sup> Including *British Honduras* and *Dutch and French Guiana*.  
*Japan*, \$839 in 1876-'77.  
*Dutch East Indies*, \$1,000 in 1877-'78; \$75 in 1878-'79.  
*San Domingo*, \$490 in 1877-'78.  
*Sweden and Norway*, \$21 in 1877-'78.

(c.) *Exportation of Box-Shooks, by Districts, 1863-'64 to 1878-'79.*

[Values.]

Years.	Frenchman's Bay.	Belfast.	Wiscasset.	Bath.	Bangor.	Portland.	Total Maine.
1863-'64.....						\$608, 254	\$715, 769
1864-'65.....	\$16, 382	\$50, 178			\$43, 908	1, 180, 930	1, 291, 398
1866-'67.....	53, 412	6, 245	\$18, 339	\$12, 892		502, 559	646, 903
1867-'68.....	9, 733	8, 118	36, 035		48, 154	446, 634	548, 674
1868-'69.....	31, 836	13, 499	29, 806	11, 200	49, 718	295, 211	423, 547
1869-'70.....	12, 692	4, 422	43, 671	7, 554	65, 331	594, 638	728, 308
1870-'71.....			13, 504	800	33, 246		47, 550
1871-'72.....			28, 291	1, 959	43, 276		53, 519
1872-'73.....	12, 948		28, 273	9, 199	70, 586	120, 073	241, 079
1873-'74.....	6, 508		27, 238	4, 680	14, 251		52, 677
1874-'75.....	5, 887		47, 473	11, 459	54, 730	304, 421	423, 970
1875-'76.....	4, 669		21, 400	5, 200	31, 702	32, 975	95, 746
1876-'77.....			24, 375		88, 400	52, 572	
1877-'78.....					60, 526	65, 821	126, 347
1878-'79.....					78, 208	8, 344	93, 637

Years.	Boston.	New York.	Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.	Maryland. Baltimore.	North Carolina. Beaufort.	Louisiana. New Orleans.	California. San Francisco.
1863-'64.....	\$42, 739	\$3, 066	\$16, 951			\$17	
1864-'65.....	27, 673		6, 601			600	
1866-'67.....	13, 209	13, 730	4, 056	\$5, 056	\$8, 750		
1867-'68.....	37, 044	2, 087	12, 885	71, 139	8, 294	14	
1868-'69.....	16, 793	280	2, 151	73, 060	30, 397		\$242
1869-'70.....	18, 904	11, 384	575		38, 674		701
1870-'71.....	21, 826	3, 273	1, 045		42, 873	125	651
1871-'72.....	3, 093	32, 942	600		2, 640	290	257
1872-'73.....	7, 826	5, 693	1, 213	11	6, 025	30	1, 400
1873-'74.....	6, 951	489	3, 507			232	
1874-'75.....		45, 629			2, 257	26	60
1875-'76.....		9, 774				272	
1876-'77.....		136, 310					3, 492
1877-'78.....	270	11, 932				135	3, 283
1878-'79.....	932	1, 362		540		1, 615	2, 957

*Passamaquoddy, Me.*, \$68 in 1866-'67; \$53,388 in 1866-'67.*Castine, Me.*, \$3,477 in 1868-'69.*Other ports of Maine besides Portland*, \$107,515 in 1863-'64; \$7,075 (*Wiscasset*) in 1878-'79.*Salem, Mass.*, \$685 in 1868-'69; \$368 in 1869-'70.*New Bedford, Mass.*, \$1,321 in 1864-'65; \$1,900 in 1878-'79.*New Haven, Conn.*, \$7,575 in 1866-'67.*New London, Conn.*, \$86 in 1878-'79.*Baltimore*, \$1 in 1877-'78.*Richmond, Va.*, \$133 in 1868-'69.*Pamlico, N. C.*, \$21,430 in 1870-'71; \$16 in 1878-'79.*Saint John's, Fla.*, \$150 in 1878-'79.*Key West, Fla.*, \$100 in 1872-'73; \$4 in 1875-'76; \$543 in 1878-'79.*Brazos de Santiago, Tex.*, \$332 in 1869-'70; \$40 in 1870-'71; \$52 in 1876-'77; \$40 in 1877-'78; \$60 in 1878-'79.*Chicago, Ill.*, \$20 in 1868-'69.*Willamette*, \$502 in 1877-'78.

# 272 EXPORTATION OF OTHER SHOOKS, STAVES, AND HEADING.

## 3.—OTHER SHOOKS, STAVES, AND HEADING. EXPORTATION 1868-'69 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *Exportation, by Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

[Values.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Danish West Indies.	France and French Colonies.		
								France.	French Colonies.	
									French Possessions in America.	French West Indies and Guiana.
1868-'69 .....	\$50,393	\$71,137	\$51,609	\$208	\$32,110	\$5,333	\$31,235	\$390,310	\$108,802	.....
1869-'70 .....	39,934	30,597	77,270	126	21,802	979	13,450	214,521	126,214	.....
1870-'71 .....	2,963	36,568	42,165	374	9,692	165	50,035	119,217	126,357	.....
1871-'72 .....	39,458	20,525	36,645	1,012	10,832	60	25,859	180,640	182,615	.....
1872-'73 .....	67,223	69,055	54,589	90	12,715	.....	10,979	201,826	.....	\$65,825
1873-'74 .....	1,968	52,773	25,613	2,119	23,966	10,073	4,231	319,620	.....	88,294
1874-'75 .....	616	16,582	11,791	1,000	11,037	.....	31,275	311,668	.....	149,175
1875-'76 .....	165	36,434	5,932	1,514	5,969	.....	14,263	358,503	.....	126,162
1876-'77 .....	600	12,964	1,831	320	5,726	.....	7,537	142,078	.....	129,166
1877-'78 .....	350	39,460	12,683	3,052	6,357	.....	15,464	160,390	.....	124,939
1878-'79 .....	3,627	24,744	10,358	542	3,494	260	20,189	217,340	.....	175,075

Years.	France and French Colonies.				Germany.				
	French Colonies.				Bremen.	Hamburg.	North German Union.	Prussia and all other Germany.	Total Germany.
	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre.	All other French Possessions.	Total French Colonies.	Total France and French Colonies.					
1868-'69 .....	.....	\$3,496	\$402,608	\$792,918	\$20,801	\$40,148	.....	\$850	\$61,799
1869-'70 .....	.....	401	341,136	555,637	14,922	10,089	.....	.....	25,011
1870-'71 .....	.....	712	246,286	365,503	.....	.....	\$35,040	.....	35,040
1871-'72 .....	.....	150	363,405	544,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,640
1872-'73 .....	.....	794	268,445	470,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,619
1873-'74 .....	.....	915	408,829	728,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,750
1874-'75 .....	\$4,650	20	153,845	465,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,119
1875-'76 .....	.....	568	121,730	485,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,039
1876-'77 .....	.....	1,061	130,227	272,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,983
1877-'78 .....	.....	2,000	126,939	287,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,608
1878-'79 .....	98	.....	175,173	392,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,857

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								
	Great Britain.				British Colonies.				
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Canada.	All other British North America.	Quebec, Ontario, &c.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.
1868-'69 .....	\$177,609	\$44,865	\$5,198	\$227,672	\$28,788	\$24,221	\$5,764	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	133,891	28,658	365	162,914	31,269	8,615	7,000	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	161,414	11,176	5,489	178,079	70,270	65,073	3,173	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	318,590	13,092	7,432	359,114	39,948	88,606	5,387	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	411,497	37,056	13,875	462,428	64,759	.....	.....	\$268,896	\$5,075
1873-'74 .....	365,953	52,688	2,815	421,456	103,785	.....	.....	276,177	13,518
1874-'75 .....	245,485	26,996	835	273,316	14,565	.....	.....	149,483	175
1875-'76 .....	318,391	43,988	14,509	376,888	2,365	.....	.....	88,384	488
1876-'77 .....	376,218	43,809	37,169	457,196	12,860	.....	.....	283,534	275
1877-'78 .....	329,599	71,770	39,353	440,722	103,752	.....	.....	272,691	1,758
1878-'79 .....	262,026	52,095	2,220	316,341	24,544	.....	.....	97,742	240

*Austria, \$150 in 1878-'79.*

(a.) *Exportation, by Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								
	British Colonies.								
	Newfoundland, &c.	British Colum- bia.	British West Indies and Honduras.	British Guiana.	British East Indies.	Hong-Kong.	British Pos- sessions in Africa.	British Aus- tralia. <sup>1</sup>	All other Brit- ish Posses- sions.
1868-'69.....			\$512,883				\$49,315	\$12,994	
1869-'70.....			268,451				51,542	1,028	
1870-'71.....			372,280				34,318	7,203	\$1,050
1871-'72.....			404,190				45,512	4,373	
1872-'73.....	\$930		239,865	\$85,593	\$2,450	\$300	80,982	7,246	600
1873-'74.....	1,940		281,745	109,800			44,644	5,009	
1874-'75.....	420	\$77	369,661	191,657		2,145	43,490	5,839	72
1875-'76.....	36		339,910	127,010		800	55,125	5,187	
1876-'77.....	2,565	87	228,374	147,305			40,193	7,202	
1877-'78.....	318		298,773	148,120	1,600	420	44,217	4,354	427
1878-'79.....	380		207,456	83,719			58,425	6,277	

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti and St. Domingo.	Hayti.	Holland and Dutch West Indies.			Italy.	Liberia.	Mexico.
	British Colonies.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.			Holland.	Dutch West Indies.	Total.			
	Total British Colonies.									
1868-'69.....	\$633,965	\$861,637			\$32,332	\$12,765	\$45,097	\$59,117	\$8,274	\$6,819
1869-'70.....	347,901	510,815	\$2,396		53,133	12,146	65,279	40,042	6,680	6,760
1870-'71.....	493,367	671,446	6,633		51,674	10,738	62,412	35,920	4,325	3,034
1871-'72.....	588,016	947,130		\$2,607	37,359	9,761	47,120	101,599	1,782	1,492
1872-'73.....	756,616	1,219,124		1,839	64,592	13,338	77,930	106,272	4,887	3,040
1873-'74.....	836,618	1,258,074		2,253	37,379	13,857	51,236	86,839	18	17,419
1874-'75.....	777,584	1,050,900			60,917	14,488	75,405	70,128		10,528
1875-'76.....	619,305	996,193		55	46,615	12,065	58,680	102,105	312	15,690
1876-'77.....	722,395	1,179,591			32,731	18,863	51,594	83,716	245	12,759
1877-'78.....	875,930	1,316,652		179	43,967	8,697	27,564	44,110		5,105
1878-'79.....	478,783	795,124			48,398	94	48,492	90,613	309	4,142

<sup>1</sup>Before 1873-'74 this heading was "Australia, New Zealand, &c.

## 274 EXPORTATION OF OTHER SHOOKS, STAVES, AND HEADING.

(a.) *Exportation, by Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.*

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.				Russia (Baltic).	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
	Peru.	Portugal.	Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, &c.	Total.				Spain.	Spanish Colonies.	
									Cuba.	Porto Rico.
1868-'69 .....	\$103, 920	\$116, 845	\$3, 119	\$119, 962	\$250	.....	\$37, 666	\$1, 027, 061	\$2, 265, 997	\$433, 489
1869-'70 .....	20, 893	69, 193	2, 095	71, 288	.....	.....	67, 390	691, 814	2, 339, 131	456, 330
1870-'71 .....	28, 806	151, 567	8, 941	160, 508	419	.....	46, 763	635, 528	2, 077, 147	596, 797
1871-'72 .....	40, 031	112, 850	10, 657	123, 507	.....	\$2, 385	17, 073	786, 185	2, 014, 123	374, 759
1872-'73 .....	6, 894	201, 704	17, 598	219, 302	.....	850	44, 618	1, 524, 980	2, 056, 337	280, 953
1873-'74 .....	11, 995	339, 062	8, 632	347, 694	189	.....	25, 642	1, 363, 949	2, 385, 429	259, 901
1874-'75 .....	34, 135	165, 133	16, 536	181, 669	.....	867	23, 607	664, 287	664, 287	355, 525
1875-'76 .....	13, 604	187, 080	13, 160	200, 240	305	2, 924	17, 639	359, 522	1, 713, 574	199, 003
1876-'77 .....	10, 945	173, 624	7, 554	181, 178	203	2, 070	25, 080	443, 717	1, 373, 674	156, 673
1877-'78 .....	12, 850	113, 803	3, 956	117, 759	401	3, 599	32, 328	369, 632	1, 204, 644	166, 381
1878-'79 .....	7, 320	133, 462	27, 433	160, 898	491	8, 850	12, 018	383, 287	1, 453, 537	175, 806

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.			Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.	United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	All other countries in Africa.	All other countries and ports.	General total.
	Spanish Colonies.									
	Spanish Possessions in Africa and Islands.	All other Spanish Possessions.	Total Spanish Colonies.							
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	\$2, 699, 486	\$3, 726, 547	\$5, 101	\$20, 582	\$4, 173	.....	\$10, 379	\$5, 782, 414
1869-'70 .....	.....	\$3, 997	2, 819, 458	3, 511, 272	1, 071	17, 256	4, 227	.....	1, 305	4, 897, 733
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	2, 673, 944	3, 309, 472	2, 331	1, 156	2, 301	.....	3, 876	4, 822, 705
1871-'72 .....	.....	255	2, 388, 882	3, 175, 067	10, 246	7, 345	2, 709	.....	5, 040	5, 003, 551
1872-'73 .....	\$968	.....	2, 338, 258	3, 863, 238	9, 463	12, 351	3, 570	.....	.....	6, 091, 771
1873-'74 .....	7, 765	.....	2, 653, 095	4, 017, 039	3, 978	16, 710	2, 426	\$3, 224	.....	6, 456, 391
1874-'75 .....	1, 038	.....	1, 020, 850	1, 685, 137	2, 740	2, 712	2, 768	2, 768	180	5, 239, 329
1875-'76 .....	7, 679	.....	1, 920, 256	2, 279, 778	5, 737	.....	3, 802	2, 039	.....	4, 322, 252
1876-'77 .....	2, 983	.....	1, 533, 330	1, 977, 047	1, 586	60	2, 893	1, 094	.....	3, 948, 739
1877-'78 .....	9, 355	.....	1, 380, 380	1, 750, 012	6, 050	.....	2, 389	9, 605	.....	3, 778, 196
1878-'79 .....	1, 863	.....	1, 631, 206	2, 014, 493	3, 400	5, 689	1, 896	3, 704	.....	3, 666, 652

*Sweden and Norway*, \$185 in 1874-'75.*Turkey in Asia*, \$3,600 in 1875-'76.*Turkey in Europe*, \$673 in 1873-'74, and \$825 in 1874-'75.*"Other ports in South America,"* \$2,103 in 1872-'73; \$600 in 1877-'78.*Other countries in Asia*, \$700 in 1873-'74.*Japan*, \$15 in 1870-'71; \$1,708 in 1877-'78; \$111 in 1878-'79.*Asiatic Russia*, \$2,412 in 1876-'77.*Dutch East Indies*, \$1,875 in 1877-'78.*Dutch Guiana*, \$4,368 in 1878-'79.

General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.

Years.	Europe.				Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands, Spanish and Portuguese.
	Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports. <sup>1</sup>	Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>2</sup>			
1868-'69.....	\$59, 117	\$344, 545	\$169, 666	\$1, 990, 699	\$57, 589	\$55, 993	.....
1869-'70.....	40, 042	232, 138	118, 830	1, 297, 345	58, 222	69, 397	.....
1870-'71.....	35, 920	329, 716	123, 282	1, 243, 663	38, 643	54, 146	.....
1871-'72.....	101, 599	452, 003	238, 524	1, 758, 951	47, 294	21, 506	.....
1872-'73.....	106, 272	664, 196	166, 266	2, 663, 540	85, 869	54, 314	\$18, 566
1873-'74.....	87, 512	760, 621	151, 902	2, 683, 604	47, 886	41, 024	16, 397
1874-'75.....	70, 953	438, 595	113, 803	1, 599, 306	46, 258	32, 291	17, 574
1875-'76.....	105, 705	566, 333	153, 393	1, 543, 456	65, 155	23, 626	13, 160
1876-'77.....	83, 716	643, 680	160, 881	1, 474, 072	44, 042	34, 694	10, 537
1877-'78.....	44, 110	658, 277	139, 436	1, 371, 645	55, 822	42, 285	13, 311
1878-'79.....	90, 763	474, 347	122, 490	1, 288, 227	62, 438	18, 666	29, 299

Years.	West Indies. <sup>3</sup>	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports and Islands.	Uncertain.
		Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.			
1868-'69.....	\$3, 256, 369	\$132, 258	\$136, 030	\$268, 288	\$15, 027	\$40, 364	\$115, 417
1869-'70.....	3, 111, 803	139, 758	42, 695	182, 453	6, 886	16, 920	132, 707
1870-'71.....	3, 113, 630	50, 916	38, 498	89, 414	3, 408	72, 122	137, 060
1871-'72.....	2, 831, 077	96, 403	50, 863	147, 266	2, 504	98, 933	193, 422
1872-'73.....	2, 670, 755	232, 789	19, 609	252, 398	3, 130	274, 901	1, 394
1873-'74.....	3, 035, 296	160, 495	23, 031	183, 526	19, 538	291, 635	915
1874-'75.....	1, 587, 531	212, 284	45, 172	257, 456	11, 528	154, 985	2, 195
1875-'76.....	2, 407, 956	142, 646	19, 573	162, 219	17, 204	88, 908	568
1876-'77.....	1, 916, 357	151, 382	10, 945	162, 327	13, 079	286, 461	1, 443
1877-'78.....	1, 822, 176	219, 592	19, 207	239, 399	8, 157	274, 767	427
1878-'79.....	2, 041, 007	113, 057	10, 814	123, 871	4, 684	98, 460	.....

<sup>1</sup> Except France and Spain.  
<sup>2</sup> Including France and Spain, which are not embraced in the three preceding columns.  
<sup>3</sup> Including Honduras and Dutch and French Guiana.

(b.) Exportation of "other Shooks, Staves, and Heading," by Districts, 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.  
[Values.]

Years.	Maine.						Massachusetts.		
	Bangor.	Belfast.	Wiscasset.	Bath.	Portland.	Total Maine.	Newburyport.	Salem and Beverly.	Boston.
1868-'69..	\$29, 602	\$793	.....	.....	\$391, 724	\$422, 119	.....	\$956	\$463, 441
1869-'70..	24, 623	.....	.....	.....	594, 676	619, 299	.....	71	358, 907
1870-'71..	21, 595	.....	.....	\$4, 466	744, 989	771, 050	.....	138	369, 933
1871-'72..	14, 217	.....	\$88	36, 984	607, 393	658, 682	.....	365	335, 405
1872-'73..	18, 668	.....	.....	52, 303	513, 097	584, 068	.....	779	578, 918
1873-'74..	4, 541	.....	.....	34, 817	733, 481	772, 839	.....	327	582, 869
1874-'75..	950	.....	.....	44, 373	751, 237	796, 560	.....	75	438, 012
1875-'76..	162	.....	.....	36, 715	879, 437	916, 314	\$3, 321	.....	306, 017
1876-'77..	528	.....	.....	11, 259	743, 584	755, 371	.....	334	324, 730
1877-'78..	.....	.....	.....	.....	706, 748	706, 748	174	.....	269, 264
1878-'79..	5, 980	.....	.....	.....	929, 270	935, 250	.....	.....	251, 823

276 EXPORTATION OF OTHER SHOOKS, STAVES, AND HEADING.

(b.) *Exportation of "other Shooks, Staves, and Heading," &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.		R. I.	Connecticut.			New York.	Pa.	Md.
	New Bedford.	Total Massachu- setts.	Providence.	New London.	New Haven.	Total Connecti- cut.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
1868-'69..	\$7,800	\$472,197	.....	\$11,376	\$27,292	\$38,668	\$2,580,740	\$729,828	\$820,100
1869-'70..	3,821	362,799	.....	16,843	12,560	29,403	2,154,747	600,797	664,290
1870-'71..	551	370,622	.....	14,330	28,835	43,165	1,646,013	662,144	588,620
1871-'72..	280	336,050	.....	12,811	29,944	42,755	464,513	524,187	645,167
1872-'73..	.....	579,697	.....	6,797	29,836	36,633	2,645,019	467,706	555,191
1873-'74..	.....	583,196	.....	11,358	18,785	30,143	2,477,644	525,058	606,232
1874-'75..	.....	438,087	.....	23,679	22,438	46,117	1,591,531	751,237	780,953
1875-'76..	.....	309,338	\$299	10,225	7,908	18,133	1,354,582	323,018	382,549
1876-'77..	.....	325,064	.....	15,340	13,190	28,530	1,333,949	320,999	186,200
1877-'78..	45	269,483	.....	14,024	6,762	20,786	1,268,409	278,667	139,216
1878-'79..	1,457	253,280	.....	8,529	6,740	15,269	1,102,696	312,286	174,811

Years.	Virginia.				North Carolina.				
	Alexandria.	Norfolk and Portsmouth.	Richmond.	Total.	Albemarle.	Pamlico.	Beaufort.	Wilmington.	Total.
1868-'69..	.....	\$352,271	\$850	\$353,121	\$132	\$410	.....	\$650	\$1,192
1869-'70..	.....	184,274	.....	184,274	.....	4,940	.....	60	5,000
1870-'71..	.....	240,306	.....	240,306	.....	.....	.....	60	60
1871-'72..	.....	411,172	.....	411,172	.....	281	.....	.....	281
1872-'73..	\$16,282	395,788	1,640	413,710	.....	526	.....	.....	526
1873-'74..	.....	307,632	2,610	310,242	.....	126	.....	.....	126
1874-'75..	.....	422,739	25,249	447,988	.....	4,835	.....	.....	4,835
1875-'76..	5,239	361,120	10,006	371,126	.....	5,981	.....	200	6,181
1876-'77..	.....	298,231	6,342	304,573	.....	5,506	\$3,832	941	10,279
1877-'78..	.....	357,011	5,828	362,839	.....	3,293	3,040	.....	6,333
1878-'79..	.....	256,310	7,300	263,610	74	5,984	.....	7,754	13,812

Years.	South Carolina.				Georgia.				Florida.		
	Georgetown.	Charleston.	Beaufort.	Total.	Savannah.	Brunswick.	Saint Mary's.	Total.	Key West.	Pensacola.	Total.
1868-'69..	\$930	\$720	.....	\$1,650	\$357	.....	\$560	\$970	.....	\$650	\$650
1869-'70..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,906	\$800	.....	5,740	.....	600	600
1870-'71..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462	.....	.....	.....	\$200	.....	200
1871-'72..	.....	2,180	.....	2,180	13,766	.....	.....	281	.....	500	500
1872-'73..	.....	5,285	.....	5,285	76,854	300	3,700	4,526	.....	486	486
1873-'74..	1,947	10,417	\$415	12,779	35,326	.....	.....	126	88	940	1,028
1874-'75..	.....	7,498	.....	7,498	6,540	.....	.....	4,835	.....	2,179	2,179
1875-'76..	.....	6,294	.....	6,294	1,642	.....	.....	5,981	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77..	.....	9,230	.....	9,230	993	.....	.....	5,506	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78..	.....	7,310	.....	7,310	25	.....	.....	25	150	1,138	1,288
1878-'79..	.....	29,591	5,434	35,025	1,992	.....	.....	1,992	75	3,858	14,698

Delaware, \$2,321 in 1877-'78.

<sup>1</sup> Including \$765 for *Apalachicola*, Fla.

(b.) Exportation of "other Shooks, Staves, and Heading," &c.—Continued.

Years.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.			Cal.	Oregon.	
	Mobile.	Pearl River.	New Orleans.	Texas (Galves-ton).	Brazos de Santi-ago.	Total.	San Francisco.	Oregon.	Willamette.
1868-'69..	\$14, 741	-----	\$315, 252	\$5, 185	-----	\$5, 185	\$4, 801	-----	-----
1869-'70..	6, 549	-----	248, 713	-----	\$1, 103	1, 103	8, 111	-----	-----
1870-'71..	4, 010	-----	269, 766	-----	-----	-----	9, 512	\$326	-----
1871-'72..	6, 082	-----	464, 513	-----	-----	-----	7, 005	223	-----
1872-'73..	6, 515	-----	447, 857	-----	-----	-----	950	2, 078	-----
1873-'74..	10, 073	-----	803, 110	94	-----	94	10, 848	3, 018	-----
1874-'75..	6, 495	\$1, 715	575, 835	-----	-----	-----	6, 911	2, 141	-----
1875-'76..	11, 367	2, 920	515, 294	465	450	920	5, 913	2, 359	\$100
1876-'77..	6, 738	1, 658	374, 061	250	760	1, 085	9, 558	3, 582	40
1877-'78..	17, 494	7, 960	392, 415	293	447	740	12, 541	4, 360	6, 221
1878-'79..	13, 675	2, 384	431, 630	1, 386	175	1, 561	3, 205	2, 525	1, 201

Years.	Wash.	Alaska.	Northern Frontier.						
	Puget Sound.	Alaska.	Minnesota (Pem-bina).	Chicago.	Huron (Port Hu-ron).	Miami (Toledo).	Sandusky.	C u y a h o g a (Cleveland)	Cape Vincent.
1868-'69..	-----	\$125	-----	-----	\$5, 700	\$8, 623	-----	\$3, 290	-----
1869-'70..	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 115	200	-----	1, 700	-----
1870-'71..	-----	-----	-----	-----	16, 650	31, 575	-----	1, 466	\$4, 123
1871-'72..	\$280	-----	-----	-----	56, 527	26, 867	-----	-----	-----
1872-'73..	-----	-----	\$200	-----	174, 555	34, 650	-----	-----	40, 756
1873-'74..	90	-----	-----	-----	261, 485	10, 740	-----	-----	-----
1874-'75..	-----	-----	-----	-----	68, 971	16, 595	-----	-----	44, 893
1875-'76..	285	-----	-----	-----	50, 890	850	\$4, 430	-----	32, 414
1876-'77..	-----	-----	-----	\$150	201, 448	35, 100	-----	-----	21, 200
1877-'78..	-----	-----	-----	-----	255, 662	8, 290	-----	-----	7, 969
1878-'79..	-----	-----	-----	-----	93, 802	640	2, 050	-----	-----

General summary by Coasts and Frontier.

Years.	New England Coast.	Middle Atlan-tic Coast.	Southern At-lantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	N o r t h e r n Frontier.
1868-'69.....	\$932, 984	\$4, 483, 789	\$3, 759	\$335, 828	\$4, 926	\$14, 613
1869-'70.....	1, 011, 501	3, 604, 108	7, 706	256, 965	8, 111	4, 015
1870-'71.....	1, 184, 837	3, 137, 083	1, 522	273, 976	9, 848	53, 808
1871-'72.....	1, 037, 487	2, 045, 577	16, 227	471, 095	7, 508	83, 394
1872-'73.....	1, 200, 398	4, 081, 626	86, 665	454, 858	3, 028	249, 961
1873-'74.....	1, 386, 178	3, 919, 176	48, 231	814, 305	13, 956	272, 225
1874-'75.....	1, 280, 764	3, 571, 709	18, 873	586, 224	9, 052	130, 459
1875-'76.....	1, 244, 084	2, 431, 275	14, 122	519, 134	8, 637	88, 584
1876-'77.....	1, 108, 465	2, 144, 721	20, 502	376, 804	13, 180	257, 748
1877-'78.....	997, 017	2, 049, 131	13, 669	419, 897	23, 122	273, 721
1878-'79.....	1, 203, 805	1, 853, 403	50, 829	453, 948	6, 931	97, 742

<sup>1</sup>Including \$15 for Corpus Christi, Tex. Detroit, \$770 in 1877-'78; \$1,250 in 1878-'79.

## 4. "SHOOKS" (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED), EXPORTATION BY DISTRICTS, 1863-'64 TO 1864-'65.

(Quantities and values.)

Districts.	1863-'64.		1864-'65.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Bangor, Me .....			7, 668	\$5, 753
Portland, Me .....	237, 241	\$423, 143	173, 414	373, 305
Other ports of Maine besides Portland .....	16, 132	7, 951		
Boston, Mass .....	153, 435	273, 836	198, 516	330, 920
Other ports of Massachusetts .....	1, 954	2, 895		
Providence, R. I. ....	1, 704	3, 660	92	100
Bristol, R. I. ....	30, 592	67, 484	15, 531	7, 217
Newport, R. I. ....			35	35
New London, Conn. ....			4, 606	11, 670
New Haven, Conn. ....			23, 415	60, 998
Ports of Connecticut .....	30, 592	67, 484		
New York, N. Y. ....	378, 112	630, 963	432, 630	886, 871
Philadelphia, Pa .....	78, 603	108, 322	45, 952	67, 976
Baltimore, Md .....	121, 545	219, 636	128, 147	291, 935
San Francisco, Cal .....	22	25	26	19
Puget Sound .....			220	265
Total .....	1, 049, 932	1, 805, 399	1, 030, 252	2, 037, 264

## 5. EXPORTATION OF HOOPS AND HOOP-POLES, ETC.

(a.) Quantities (thousands) exported from 1789-'90 to 1819-'20.

Years.	Thousands.	Years.	Thousands.	Years.	Thousands.	Years.	Thousands.
1789-'90 ....	1, 908	1797-'98 ....	2, 328	1805-'06 ....	6, 239	1813-'14 ....	1, 064
1790-'91 ....	1, 426	1798-'99 ....	2, 914	1806-'07 ....	3, 621	1814-'15 ....	3, 733
1791-'92 ....	2, 563	1799-1800 ..	2, 120	1807-'08 ....	2, 186	1815-'16 ....	3, 554
1792-'93 ....	2, 309	1800-'01 ....	3, 732	1808-'09 ....	3, 419	1816-'17 ....	2, 975
1793-'94 ....	2, 641	1801-'02 ....	3, 832	1809-'10 ....	3, 250	1817-'18 ....	2, 905
1794-'95 ....	3, 424	1802-'03 ....	3, 501	1810-'11 ....	2, 240	1818-'19 ....	3, 086
1795-'96 ....	3, 711	1803-'04 ....	4, 228	1811-'12 ....	2, 392	1819-'20 ....	2, 503
1796-'97 ....	3, 956	1804-'05 ....	5, 523	1812-'13 ....	1, 888		

(b.) Hoops.

1863-'64 .....	17, 219 M.	421, 563 bundles.	\$474, 783
1864-'65 .....	15, 615 M.	.....	778, 171

(c.) Hoops and hoop-poles.

1865-'66 .....	12, 231 M.	\$659, 530
1866-'67 .....	16, 930 M.	821, 999

(d.) Barrel and hogshead shooks.

Years.	Number.	Value.
1863-'64 .....	1, 019, 340	\$1, 737, 915
1864-'65 .....	1, 030, 289	2, 037, 064
1865-'66 .....		2, 174, 051
1866-'67 .....		2, 778, 277
1867-'68 .....		3, 393, 884

(e.) *Exportation of Hoops and Hoop-poles, by Districts, 1863-'64 to 1867-'68.*

(Quantities and values.)

Districts.	Hoops.				Hoops and Hoop-poles.			
	1863-'64.		1864-'65.		1866-'67.		1867-'68.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
Belfast, Me .....					6	\$168	6	\$156
Machias, Me .....			11	\$770				
Portland, Me .....	1,941	\$66,545	2,831	125,722	2,188	104,883	2,569	117,508
Boston and Charlestown, Mass .....	1,477	28,510	1,199	54,747	934	46,536	1,134	56,458
Fall River, Mass .....			145	4,077	74	2,007	152	4,010
New Bedford, Mass .....			20	600				
Providence, R. I .....			90	3,000	42	1,050		
Bristol and Warren, R. I .....			570	19,067	354	11,577	248	8,024
Newport, R. I .....			194	7,388	90	2,898	108	3,441
Ports of Rhode Island .....	1,017	25,249						
New London, Conn. ....			69	2,130	43	893	70	2,600
New Haven, Conn .....			787	24,988	733	25,254	748	26,981
Fairfield, Conn. ....							6	285
Ports of Connecticut .....	905	18,641						
New York, N. Y .....	4,931	178,479	5,235	253,805	3,378	192,039	4,762	220,125
Philadelphia, Pa .....	3,754	148,816	4,333	275,250	3,837	241,326	4,841	283,057
Delaware .....			24	1,017				
Baltimore, Md .....	158	8,118	79	4,797	480	27,896	1,708	94,209
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va .....					50	2,159	10	450
Wilmington, N. C .....							9	125
Georgetown, S. C .....					4	74		
Saint John's, Fla .....							5	255
Key West, Fla .....					8	85		
New Orleans, La .....	13	55			10	385	35	1,095
San Francisco, Cal .....	35	744	28	813				
Detroit, Mich .....							519	3,168
Genesee, N. Y .....								2

<sup>1</sup> Bundles.

In 1863-'64 the quantities were also reported by *bundles*. Of these there were, from Portland, 67,050; from Boston, 48,510; from Rhode Island, 35,734; from ports of Connecticut, 29,454; from New York, 108,511; from Philadelphia, 124,861; from Baltimore, 6,295; and from San Francisco, 4,150.

## 6. EXPORTATION OF HOP, HOOP, TELEGRAPH, AND OTHER POLES, FROM 1868-'69 TO 1878-'79. (Values.)

(a.) *By Foreign Countries.*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Danish West Indies.	France and French Colonies.	
							France.	French Possessions in North America.
1868-'69 .....				\$100		\$750		
1869-'70 .....		\$35				1,160		\$110
1870-'71 .....		20	\$343		\$30	9,466		
1871-'72 .....		12,775	5,250	440		6,477		10
1872-'73 .....		12,145	20			5,483	\$200	
1873-'74 .....		5,726	150	180		3,334	2,309	150
1874-'75 .....	\$150	2,357				6,980		
1875-'76 .....		4,877	8			3,489		200
1876-'77 .....		734				4,048	10,375	
1877-'78 .....		5,701				5,849	1,300	44
1878-'79 .....	380	779	14			5,375		

## 280 EXPORTATION OF HOP, HOOP, TELEGRAPH AND OTHER POLES.

(a.) By Foreign Countries—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.		Germany.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				
	French Possessions in Africa.	Total.		England.	Scotland.	Ontario, Quebec, etc.	Nova Scotia, etc.	British West Indies and Honduras.
1868-'69			\$192				\$15	\$1,732
1869-'70		\$110				\$35		123
1870-'71				\$30	\$472	33	40	385
1871-'72		110						4,279
1872-'73		200				45	1,535	560
1873-'74		2,459				25	59	1,625
1874-'75	\$75	75		150		150	50	1,082
1875-'76		200	10	620	400	14	17	579
1876-'77		10,375	15	689		350		1,372
1877-'78		1,344		861		315		3,275
1878-'79		8,860	160	3,083		10		3,815

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				Do Hayti and San Domingo.	Dutch Colonies.		
	British Guiana.	British Possessions in Africa.	British Australia.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.		Dutch West Indies and Guiana.	Dutch East Indies.	Total.
1868-'69				\$1,747		\$3,110		\$3,110
1869-'70				158		2,388		2,388
1870-'71		\$1,023		1,983	\$1,288	727	\$948	1,675
1871-'72				4,279	1,043	960		960
1872-'73	\$3	1,618		2,761				
1873-'74	400			2,109	350	38		38
1874-'75	93		\$227	1,752	91	1,006		1,006
1875-'76	230		893	2,753	7	38		38
1876-'77		14	69	2,494	63			
1877-'78	38	233	200	4,922	440	660		660
1878-'79				6,958				

Years.	Italy.	Liberia.	Mexico.	Portugal and Colonies.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
						Spain.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.
1868-'69					\$116		\$299,124	\$35,948
1869-'70			\$96	\$1	260		481,712	43,507
1870-'71	\$150		745		964		616,115	98,340
1871-'72				342	472		435,787	61,781
1872-'73			31	87			614,966	35,627
1873-'74	480		86	15			939,892	62,701
1874-'75			88			\$7,765	503,713	38,364
1875-'76		\$80	206	451	3	40	433,511	23,012
1876-'77			9		200		375,564	19,378
1877-'78			1,107	13	25		333,939	21,425
1878-'79				21	20		409,291	32,831

<sup>1</sup> Of this, \$100 not specified as to Colony.*French West Indies*, \$8,860 in 1878-'79.*Newfoundland and Labrador*, \$50 in 1878-'79.*Japan*, \$32 in 1876-'77; \$700 in 1878-'79.*Netherlands*, \$410 in 1877-'78.*Peru*, \$342 in 1873-'79.*San Domingo*, \$460 in 1878-'79.

(a.) By Foreign Countries—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other Countries in South America not specified.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.	
	Spanish Possessions (Islands).	Total.					Europe.	Africa.
1868-'69		\$355, 072					\$192	
1869-'70		525, 219						
1870-'71		714, 455					652	1, 023
1871-'72		497, 568	\$207					
1872-'73		650, 593	116	\$9			200	1, 618
1873-'74	\$40	1, 002, 593	30				2, 789	
1874-'75	33	542, 077	97	178	\$198	\$198	8, 415	75
1875-'76	56	456, 523			29		8, 576	80
1876-'77		394, 942		317	92		704	14
1877-'78		355, 364	1, 193		100		2, 571	233
1878-'79		442, 122	18				3, 243	

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	Asia, Australasia, etc.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish Ports.)	West Indies.	Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports.	South America.		
						Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.
1868-'69	\$116		\$340, 664		\$15	\$100		\$100
1869-'70	260	\$1	528, 890	\$96	143	35		35
1870-'71	1, 942		726, 321	1, 088	73	20		20
1871-'72	472	342	510, 327	5, 250	10	13, 423		13, 423
1872-'73		87	656, 636	51	1, 580	13, 273		13, 273
1873-'74		55	1, 007, 940	236	234	6, 336		6, 326
1874-'75	227	33	551, 236	88	200	3, 073	\$198	3, 271
1875-'76	896	507	460, 636	214	231	5, 136		5, 136
1876-'77	301		406, 752	9	350	1, 143		1, 143
1877-'78	225	15	365, 641	1, 107	315	7, 032		7, 032
1878-'79	720	21	460, 632	14	60	1, 177	460	1, 637

(b.) By Districts.

Years.	Maine.						Massachusetts.	
	Frenchman's Bay.	Belfast.	Bangor.	Bath.	Portland and Falmouth.	Total.	Newburyport.	Boston.
1868-'69					\$91, 720	\$91, 720		\$4, 378
1869-'70			\$247		140, 319	140, 566		13, 119
1870-'71			51	\$835	158, 011	158, 897		41, 792
1871-'72		\$95		7, 025	56, 085	63, 205		33, 457
1872-'73		42	120	120	98, 640	98, 922		25, 130
1873-'74				2, 136	132, 424	134, 560		38, 788
1874-'75				2, 036	28, 929	30, 965	\$80	36, 255
1875-'76	\$40		82	2, 170	43, 570	45, 862	172	13, 785
1876-'77			253	1, 087	30, 563	21, 903		18, 130
1877-'78			12		35, 758	35, 776		20, 629
1878-'79			15		58, 314	58, 329		17, 375

## 282 EXPORTATION OF HOP, HOOP, TELEGRAPH AND OTHER POLES.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.		Rhode Island.				Connecticut.	
	Fall River.	Total.	Providence.	Newport.	Bristol and Warren.	Total.	New London.	New Haven.
1868-'69 .....	\$3,020	\$7,398	\$2,112	\$1,485	\$1,754	\$5,351	\$2,067	\$17,501
1869-'70 .....	1,350	14,469	-----	3,774	10,888	14,662	7,378	12,206
1870-'71 .....	4,453	46,245	4,475	1,952	8,819	15,246	7,143	21,161
1871-'72 .....	1,400	34,857	2,221	1,072	2,468	5,761	5,019	16,776
1872-'73 .....	-----	25,130	325	1,234	3,158	4,717	-----	17,880
1873-'74 .....	-----	38,788	2,185	690	1,875	4,750	-----	13,413
1874-'75 .....	-----	36,335	540	1,016	-----	1,556	-----	6,573
1875-'76 .....	232	14,189	789	-----	-----	789	-----	3,040
1876-'77 .....	448	18,578	231	160	-----	391	-----	3,355
1877-'78 .....	400	21,174	275	-----	-----	275	-----	3,285
1878-'79 .....	943	18,331	928	-----	-----	928	-----	1,488

*Machias*, \$6 in 1876-'77.*Gloucester*, \$132 in 1877-'78.*New Bedford*, \$13 in 1877-'78; \$21 in 1878-'79.

Years.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.		
	Total.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Delaware.	Baltimore.	Alexandria.	Richmond.	Norfolk and Portsmouth.
1868-'69 .....	\$19,568	-----	\$121,361	-----	\$60,803	-----	-----	-----
1869-'70 .....	19,584	-----	228,073	-----	90,681	-----	-----	-----
1870-'71 .....	28,304	\$78,420	299,009	\$3,500	99,167	-----	-----	-----
1871-'72 .....	21,795	134,652	183,385	-----	88,727	-----	-----	\$800
1872-'73 .....	17,880	194,778	231,491	-----	93,581	-----	-----	-----
1873-'74 .....	13,413	278,566	389,040	-----	158,266	-----	-----	-----
1874-'75 .....	6,573	131,542	204,523	-----	131,813	-----	\$7,060	-----
1875-'76 .....	3,040	119,145	222,253	-----	55,932	\$5,000	9,592	-----
1876-'77 .....	3,350	101,514	179,598	-----	41,972	8,820	24,670	-----
1877-'78 .....	3,285	104,776	155,827	-----	26,490	-----	29,130	5
1878-'79 .....	1,488	45,756	220,023	-----	68,587	12,110	39,970	214

Years.	Virginia.	North Carolina.				South Carolina.		
	Total.	Pamlico.	Beaufort.	Wilmington.	Total.	Savannah.	Brunswick.	Total.
1868-'69 .....	-----	\$100	\$850	-----	\$950	-----	-----	-----
1869-'70 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1870-'71 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$405	-----	\$450
1871-'72 .....	\$800	\$10	-----	-----	10	-----	\$150	150
1872-'73 .....	-----	-----	-----	\$73	73	-----	-----	-----
1873-'74 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1874-'75 .....	7,060	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1875-'76 .....	14,592	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1876-'77 .....	33,490	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1877-'78 .....	29,135	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1878-'79 .....	52,294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Perth Amboy*, N. J., \$435 in 1878-'79.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Florida.		Louisiana.	Texas.		California.	Oregon.	Minnesota.
	Saint John's.	Key West.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Brazos de Santiago.	San Francisco.	Oregon.	Minnesota [Pembina.]
1868-'69						\$116	\$15	
1869-'70					\$96	260		
1870-'71			\$235		745	964		
1871-'72			900			472		
1872-'73			1,818					
1873-'74			11,161					
1874-'75	\$385	\$128	330					\$150
1875-'76			480	12			3	
1876-'77			1,923	9		32	200	350
1877-'78				65			25	
1878-'79							20	

Years.	Michigan.	New York. (Lake Frontier.)					Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.	
	Huron.	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee.	Oswego.	Champlain.	Total.	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast.
1868-'69							\$124,037	\$182,164
1869-'70	\$35					\$35	189,281	318,754
1870-'71			\$18	\$15		33	248,686	480,096
1871-'72							125,618	407,564
1872-'73					\$45	45	146,657	519,850
1873-'74		\$25				25	191,511	825,872
1874-'75							44,469	474,938
1875-'76							63,880	411,922
1876-'77							54,222	356,574
1877-'78	310						60,510	336,363
1878-'79			10				79,084	387,095

Superior, \$5 in 1877-'78.

Years.	Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.				Years.	Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.			
	Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.		Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1868-'69	\$950		\$131		1874-'75	\$385	\$458		\$150
1869-'70		\$96	260	\$35	1875-'76		507	\$3	
1870-'71	405	980	964	33	1876-'77		1,932	232	350
1871-'72	160	900	472		1877-'78		65	25	310
1872-'73	73	1,818		45	1878-'79			20	10
1873-'74		11,161		25					

## 7.—BARRELS AND HOGSHEADS EXPORTED EMPTY FROM 1863-'64 TO 1878-'79.

## (a.) General totals of number and value.

Years.	Number.	Value.	Years.	Number.	Value.
1863-'64 .....	88,649	\$145,565	1871-'72 .....	154,506	\$277,307
1864-'65 .....	70,465	123,668	1872-'73 .....	145,277	267,195
1865-'66 .....	96,536	170,033	1873-'74 .....	170,348	335,777
1866-'67 .....	104,358	173,148	1874-'75 .....	202,879	459,085
1867-'68 .....	177,614	288,047	1875-'76 .....	152,228	349,456
1868-'69 .....	(Not re- ported.)	(Not re- ported.)	1876-'77 .....	136,724	255,911
1869-'70 .....	162,777	277,284	1877-'78 .....	82,402	159,420
1870-'71 .....	152,230	292,561	1878-'79 .....	148,604	248,085

## (b.) Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, empty, by Foreign Countries.

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Central American States.		Danish Colonies.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	West Indies.		Greenland, Iceland, and Faroe Islands.	
									No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70							350	\$635	432	\$1,140		
1870-'71					38	\$140	22	64	2,361	6,053		
1871-'72							1,413	1,133	1,419	3,520		
1872-'73							50	83	70	140		
1873-'74	20	\$40	40	\$142	20	45			190	875		
1874-'75					15	45	705	2,805	908	3,708	100	\$100
1875-'76							20	81	184	695		
1876-'77							35	50	155	305		
1877-'78			4	20	50	75			410	1,078		
1878-'79			30	90					613	1,168		

Years.	French Colonies.								Germany.	
	West Indies and Guiana.		Possessions in North America.		Other French Possessions.		Total.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70			50	\$200			50	\$200		
1870-'71										
1871-'72			292	945	459	\$320	758	1,265		
1872-'73	109	\$455					109	455		
1873-'74	74	280			100	100	174	380	18	\$36
1874-'75	678	2,419			750	3,550	1,428	5,969	3,997	10,465
1875-'76	868	1,588			73	521	941	2,109	3,048	6,679
1876-'77	582	1,198	4,872	5,038			5,454	6,236	308	644
1877-'78	156	343					156	343		
1878-'79	536	1,768					536	1,768	362	380

(b.) *Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	England.		British Possessions in Africa.		British West Indies and Honduras.		British Guiana.		Newfoundland and Labrador.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....					2,856	\$7,289				
1870-'71 .....	50	\$100			8,179	20,759				
1871-'72 .....	264	646	300	\$225	6,735	13,048				
1872-'73 .....			250	225	4,828	9,429				
1873-'74 .....	3,200	4,800			3,604	7,537				
1874-'75 .....	4,035	5,209	500	187	4,506	12,631	449	\$1,295	600	\$240
1875-'76 .....	178	475	114	305	4,043	9,695			4,413	2,951
1876-'77 .....	101	450			2,840	7,618	78	94	16,191	12,357
1877-'78 .....	166	205			1,416	3,282			1,240	610
1878-'79 .....	5,784	7,363			531	915	74	159	700	400

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	Canada.		Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.		Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, &c.		British Columbia.		All other British North America.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....	19,031	\$20,094							255	\$510
1870-'71 .....	11,391	8,668							700	632
1871-'72 .....	25,061	30,145							3,264	2,917
1872-'73 .....			713	\$524	18,848	\$19,848	76	\$228		
1873-'74 .....			330	310	3,320	3,121	570	1,160		
1874-'75 .....			5,770	7,842	3,978	3,403	240	322		
1875-'76 .....			7,698	4,748	4,796	2,438	68	68		
1876-'77 .....			1,050	271	16,823	19,360	116	99		
1877-'78 .....			1,895	1,157	1,414	947	13	20		
1878-'79 .....			2,387	1,408	830	710	456	726		

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti and St. Domingo.		Hayti.		Holland.		Dutch West Indies.	
	Total England and British Colonies.									
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....	22,142	\$27,893								
1870-'71 .....	20,320	30,159	482	\$820			1	\$5		
1871-'72 .....	35,624	46,829	1,444	2,694						
1872-'73 .....	24,720	30,254			396	\$1,195				
1873-'74 .....	11,034	15,928			245	434				
1874-'75 .....	20,072	31,129			325	774	25	75	291	\$630
1875-'76 .....	21,310	20,680			350	400				
1876-'77 .....	37,159	40,249					8	60		
1877-'78 .....	5,978	6,016			50	25			500	100
1878-'79 .....	10,762	11,681					15	30		

(b.) *Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Japan.		Liberia.		Mexico.		Peru.		Portugal.		Russia (Asiatic).	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70					20	\$32						
1870-'71	585	\$2, 139	70	\$210	81	125						
1871-'72	145	515	62	629	219	410						
1872-'73	25	97	323	1, 323	361	512						
1873-'74			169	793	948	2, 434	1, 110	\$1, 180	300	\$1, 743	896	\$1, 261
1874-'75					5, 855	6, 704						
1875-'76					499	809	200	900				
1876-'77					2, 743	3, 877	500	2, 050				
1877-'78					3, 458	5, 161						
1878-'79			100	237	2, 568	3, 706						

Years.	San Domingo.		Sandwich Isl- ands.		Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
					Spain.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70							138, 362	\$246, 076	327	\$483
1870-'71			1, 984	\$2, 177			123, 161	244, 096	2, 063	4, 455
1871-'72	3, 493	\$6, 248	200	439			115, 649	214, 938	104	164
1872-'73	1, 151	2, 159	988	1, 360			114, 585	225, 259	1, 823	3, 612
1873-'74	1, 353	2, 507	500	575	260	\$649	152, 173	394, 358	378	694
1874-'75	2, 102	5, 709					164, 827	388, 755	909	1, 814
1875-'76	3, 565	5, 594	1, 060	1, 348			120, 628	309, 433	403	683
1876-'77	2, 254	4, 644	140	175			87, 292	96, 717	326	424
1877-'78	931	1, 754					70, 228	143, 986	179	178
1878-'79	1, 500	2, 879	184	129	600	750	127, 013	219, 640	566	548

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		Turkey in Asia.		United States of Colombia.		Venezuela.		All other Countries.	
	Total.									
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....	138, 689	\$246, 559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	\$5
1870-'71 .....	125, 224	248, 551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	244
1871-'72 .....	115, 753	215, 102	.....	.....	157	\$515	80	\$220	140	140
1872-'73 .....	116, 608	229, 520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	1, 279
1873-'74 .....	152, 551	395, 052	.....	.....	120	143	.....	.....	511	703
1874-'75 .....	165, 736	390, 569	200	\$260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	121, 031	310, 116	.....	.....	20	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	87, 618	96, 541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	70, 407	144, 164	.....	.....	42	329	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	128, 179	220, 938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Chili*, 195 (\$300) in 1876-'77. *Portuguese Islands in Atlantic*, 200 (\$180) in 1876-'77; 3,755 (\$5,079) in 1878-'79. *Dutch East Indies*, 250 (\$150) in 1877-'78.

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.*

Years.	Europe.								Africa.	
	Mediterranean Ports.		Atlantic Ports. <sup>1</sup>		Baltic and North Seas.		Total. <sup>2</sup>			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....										
1870-'71 .....			50	\$100	1	\$5	51	\$105	70	\$210
1871-'72 .....			264	641			264	640	362	854
1872-'73 .....									573	1,548
1873-'74 .....			3,700	7,232	58	178	3,818	7,410	169	793
1874-'75 .....			4,035	5,209	4,022	10,540	8,057	15,749	500	187
1875-'76 .....			178	475	3,048	6,679	3,226	7,154	114	305
1876-'77 .....			101	450	316	704	417	854		
1877-'78 .....			166	205	4	20	170	225		
1878-'79 .....			5,784	7,363	392	470	6,776	8,583		

Years.	Asia, Australasia, &c.		West Indies.		South America (except Guiana).			
					Atlantic Ports.		Pacific Ports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....			139,603	\$248,519				
1870-'71 .....	2,569	\$4,316	129,029	257,298	38	\$140		
1871-'72 .....	345	954	120,665	224,868	414	1,290		
1872-'73 .....	1,013	1,457	118,134	232,830				
1873-'74 .....	1,394	1,836	154,413	399,148	160	228	1,110	\$1,180
1874-'75 .....	200	260	171,489	405,104	15	45		
1875-'76 .....	1,060	1,348	130,041	328,088	20	45	200	900
1876-'77 .....			93,627	111,175			695	2,350
1877-'78 .....	250	150	72,454	147,464	1,508	3,686		
1878-'79 .....	184	129	131,109	227,318	74	159	200	900

Years.	South America (except Guiana).		Central American States and Mexico.		Other North American Ports.		All other Countries.	
	Total.							
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869-'70 .....			370	\$667	19,286	\$20,604	62	\$205
1870-'71 .....	38	\$140	103	189	12,091	9,300	100	244
1871-'72 .....	414	1,290	1,632	1,543	28,784	33,382	432	1,085
1872-'73 .....			419	595	20,337	20,600	673	1,279
1873-'74 .....	1,270	1,408	948	2,434	4,320	4,691	511	703
1874-'75 .....	15	45	6,560	9,509	10,688	11,907		
1875-'76 .....	220	945	519	890	16,975	10,195		
1876-'77 .....	695	2,350	2,743	3,877	39,007	37,125	200	180
1877-'78 .....	1,508	3,686	3,458	5,161				
1878-'79 .....	274	1,059	2,568	3,706	4,373	3,244		

<sup>1</sup> Excepting France and Spain.<sup>2</sup> Including France and Spain.

[illegible]

(c.) *Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, empty, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	New Bedford.		Fall River.		Other ports of Massachusetts.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64 .....	75	\$64	.....	.....	179	\$183	5,187	\$6,226
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	163	\$106	.....	.....	6,463	9,736
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	60	105	.....	.....	16,798	24,265
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	427	556	.....	.....	17,910	25,698
1869-'70 .....	578	613	426	633	.....	.....	23,528	35,611
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	332	472	.....	.....	11,285	18,276
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	6,456	12,105
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,969	10,884
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,049	16,454
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	7,851	16,524
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	140	140	150	48	19,590	34,914
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	111	117	.....	.....	26,892	37,717
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	103	53	.....	.....	16,306	23,851
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	307	184	.....	.....	22,338	28,102

Years.	Rhode Island.							
	Providence.		Newport.		Bristol.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64 .....	901	\$1,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	901	\$1,442
1864-'65 .....	12	12	.....	.....	239	\$332	251	344
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	350	236	350
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	3,441	408	3,441
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	722	463	722
1870-'71 .....	40	65	.....	.....	419	622	459	687
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	36	26	36
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	45	\$45	235	523	280	571
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	45	30	45
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	253	212	.....	.....	253	212
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Connecticut.						New York.	
	New London.		New Haven.		Total.		New York.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395 <sup>1</sup>	\$700 <sup>1</sup>	22,424	\$46,162
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	744	\$2,600	744	2,600	30,042	57,263
1866-'67 .....	46	\$80	540	2,319	586	2,399	26,303	54,996
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	1,285	5,770	1,285	5,770	31,259	63,732
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	295	870	295	870	47,913	97,535
1870-'71 .....	120	145	2,718	7,713	2,838	7,858	62,086	123,991
1871-'72 .....	57	57	270	1,100	107	1,157	6,621	7,414
1872-'73 .....	47	65	40	80	87	145	48,216	101,536
1873-'74 .....	7	7	744	1,040	751	1,047	59,523	120,219
1874-'75 .....	80	117	90	3,714	170	3,831	58,490	134,107
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	289	870	289	870	42,264	105,236
1876-'77 .....	42	70	30	60	72	130	31,016	71,950
1877-'78 .....	73	125	325	950	398	1,075	11,527	24,819
1878-'79 .....	127	207	200	450	327	657	31,252	54,146

<sup>1</sup> Ports not specified.

(c.) *Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, empty, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Pennsylvania.		Delaware.		Maryland.		Virginia.	
	Philadelphia.		Delaware.		Baltimore.		Richmond.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64 .....	3,231	\$4,863	240	\$780				
1864-'65 .....	1,404	2,400			22	\$389		
1866-'67 .....	13,820	26,121			176	290		
1867-'68 .....	27,545	49,089			1,814	3,118		
1869-'70 .....	33,212	60,972			6,647	12,311		
1870-'71 .....	37,001	84,413			8,966	17,878		
1871-'72 .....	41,566	77,499			3,778	7,200		
1872-'73 .....	50,056	97,329			2,299	4,353		
1873-'74 .....	60,493	123,383			9,597	18,732		
1874-'75 .....	7,779	16,446			30,292	71,312	47	\$61
1875-'76 .....	54,793	149,259			12,600	34,813		
1876-'77 .....	33,783	81,643			9,736	20,860		
1877-'78 .....	58,855	76,444			11,584	22,014		
1878-'79 .....	63,361	116,202			17,737	26,624		

Years.	North Carolina.		South Carolina.		Georgia.		Florida.	
	Wilmington.		Charleston.		Savannah.		Fernandina.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64 .....								
1864-'65 .....								
1866-'67 .....			78	\$77	130	\$137		
1867-'68 .....	78	\$78	374	568	567	557		
1869-'70 .....	153	249	912	1,433	251	246	118	\$150
1870-'71 .....	16	12	315	531				
1871-'72 .....			16	20				
1872-'73 .....	125	125						
1873-'74 .....	1,093	1,331	239	297				
1874-'75 .....	1,047	1,505	221	221				
1875-'76 .....	1,161	1,457	653	779	349	475		
1876-'77 .....	1,672	2,039			370	364		
1877-'78 .....					365	365		
1878-'79 .....	179	203	52	31				

Years.	Florida.		Mississippi.		Louisiana.			
	Key West.		Pearl River.		New Orleans.		Teche.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64 .....			1,800	\$750	36,000	\$55,498		
1864-'65 .....								
1866-'67 .....					20,966	30,997		
1867-'68 .....					47,956	70,032		
1869-'70 .....					13,848	17,178		
1870-'71 .....					581	989		
1871-'72 .....					6,621	7,414		
1872-'73 .....	1,266	\$1,014			2,310	3,360	100	\$150
1873-'74 .....	136	80			5,954	10,389		
1874-'75 .....	381	971			2,096	3,628	12	12
1875-'76 .....			500	750	1,345	2,023		
1876-'77 .....	100	55			1,903	3,536	45	65
1877-'78 .....					2,554	4,482	10	15
1878-'79 .....					1,530	2,505		

(c.) *Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, empty, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Texas.							
	Texas (Galveston).		Saluria.		Corpus Christi.		Brazos de Santiago.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64								
1864-'65								
1866-'67								
1867-'68								
1869-'70	16	\$24			4	\$8		
1870-'71			13	\$100			5	\$5
1871-'72					66	61		
1872-'73	85	85					11	15
1873-'74	529	1,502						
1874-'75					287	128		
1875-'76	9	9	175	400			30	25
1876-'77	130	130	5	15	240	92	731	444
1877-'78	113	103	17	96	120	74	644	391
1878-'79			194	411	28	14	884	825

Years.	California.		Oregon.				Washington Territory.	
	San Francisco.		Oregon.		Willamette.		Puget Sound.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64	1,435	\$4,757						
1864-'65	5,200	10,914						
1866-'67								
1867-'68	4,595	3,311	20	\$28				
1869-'70	12	5						
1870-'71	2,659	4,504					13	\$100
1871-'72	2,159	2,834					40	100
1872-'73	1,750	2,876					65	83
1873-'74	2,659	3,871					137	260
1874-'75	1,530	6,564					240	320
1875-'76	1,153	1,950					68	68
1876-'77	140	175			44	\$27	72	72
1877-'78					13	20		
1878-'79			44	44	412	682		

Years.	Minnesota.		Michigan.		Ohio.			
	Minnesota (Pembina).		Detroit.		Sandusky.		Cuyahoga (Cleveland).	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64			2,266	\$1,722				
1864-'65								
1866-'67			3,149	3,396				
1867-'68			8,440	8,525	5	\$20		
1869-'70			11,075	10,746	5	20	4,786	\$6,417
1870-'71	483	\$450	8,744	6,035	17	48	1,270	1,616
1871-'72	425	267	4,976	5,909			9,723	15,862
1872-'73	210	124	9,786	10,179			7,931	7,860
1873-'74	666	385	1,783	666			655	447
1874-'75	1,546	918	2,432	1,485				
1875-'76	316	224	1,180	1,180				
1876-'77	628	287	3,506	4,506			12,685	14,561
1877-'78			100	132				
1878-'79			300	325				

*Paso del Norte*, 12 (\$9) in 1870-'71.*Mackinaw, Mich.*, 550 (\$495) in 1864-'65.*Chicago*, 200 (\$300) in 1873-'74; 4 (\$6) in 1876-'77; 35 (\$60) in 1877-'78; 180 (\$225) in 1878-'79.*Duluth, Minn.*, 60 (\$65) in 1877-'78.*San Diego, Cal.*, 12 (\$14) in 1878-'79.

(c.) *Exportation of Hogsheads and Barrels, empty, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	New York.							
	Buffalo Creek.		Genesee (Rochester).		Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).		Champlain (Plattsburg).	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1863-'64								
1864-'65								
1866-'67								
1867-'68								
1869-'70			61	\$24	64	\$82		
1870-'71					1,431	2,862	8	\$3
1871-'72	5,835	\$5,710	2,264	753				
1872-'73	869	1,126						
1873-'74	26	41					52	26
1874-'75								
1875-'76	3,300	1,034						
1876-'77								
1877-'78								
1878-'79								

*Oswego*, 100 (\$200) in 1875-'76.*Superior*, 1,219 (\$690) in 1877-'78; 350 (\$160) in 1878-'79.NOTE.—For the year 1869 the above were included under the more general heading of "*Boxes, Coopered Wares, and Turnery*," and returns of value were received from the following districts:

Bangor, Me .....	\$931	Genesee, N. Y. ....	\$391	Philadelphia, Pa .....	\$7,169
Boston, Mass .....	184,677	Machias, Me .....	3	Plymouth, Mass .....	15,748
Brazos de Santiago, Tex.	1,951	New Bedford, Mass .....	105	Puget Sound, Wash. ....	162
Charleston, S. C .....	54	New Haven, Conn .....	868	Saluria, Tex .....	39
Chicago, Ill .....	862	New Orleans, La .....	25,365	Sandusky, Ohio .....	193
Corpus Christi, Tex .....	114	New York .....	43,117	San Francisco, Cal .....	4,702
Cuyahoga, Ohio .....	1,357	Oregon, Oreg .....	44		

## VII. FIREWOOD.

1. *Summaries of Exportation:*

(a.) From 1790-'91 to 1794-'95, by cords.

(b.) From 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, by cords and total values.

(c.) Exportation by foreign countries from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79; quantities and values.

(d.) Exportation by districts, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79; quantities and values.

## 1. GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTATION.

(a.) From 1790-'91 to 1794-'95, by Cords.

1790-'91 .....	499 cords.
1791-'92 .....	1,171 cords.
1792-'93 .....	1,119 cords.
1793-'94 .....	491 cords.
1794-'95 .....	169 cords.

(b.) From 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, by Cords.

[Total values.]

Years.	Cords.	Total value.	Average value per cord.	Years.	Cords.	Total value.	Average value per cord.
1868-'69 .....	9,836	\$23,347	\$2 38	1874-'75 .....	1,973	\$8,023	\$4 06
1869-'70 .....	8,341	20,725	2 48	1875-'76 .....	3,032	9,029	3 00
1870-'71 .....	8,090	19,892	2 46	1876-'77 .....	3,073	9,518	3 09
1871-'72 .....	5,428	14,097	2 59	1877-'78 .....	2,837	9,469	3 34
1872-'73 .....	6,324	18,366	2 90	1878-'79 .....	3,444	11,096	3 22
1873-'74 .....	2,721	9,279	3 41				

(c.) *Exportation, by Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

[Quantities and values.]

Countries.	Years.	Cords.	Value.
Belgium .....	1878-'79	20	\$80
Danish West Indies .....	1870-'71	2	8
France .....	1878-'79	34	130
Germany .....	1870-'71	15	75
Do .....	1878-'79	116	520
Great Britain:			
England .....	1870-'71	1	12
Do .....	1875-'76	100	100
Scotland .....	1873-'74	5	25
Ireland .....	1878-'79	21	79
British Colonies:			
Canada .....	1868-'69	9,826	23,287
Do .....	1869-'70	8,328	20,650
Do .....	1870-'71	8,088	19,884
Do .....	1871-'72	5,379	13,938
Quebec, Ontario, &c .....	1872-'73	6,324	18,366
Do .....	1873-'74	2,704	9,179
Do .....	1874-'75	1,958	7,963
Do .....	1875-'76	2,840	8,722
Do .....	1876-'77	2,613	7,597
Do .....	1877-'78	2,279	6,396
Do .....	1878-'79	2,501	6,809
Other British American Provinces .....	1871-'72	3	11
Do .....	1875-'76	92	207
Do .....	1876-'77	85	180
Do .....	1877-'78	28	56
British West Indies and Honduras .....	1877-'78	48	190
British Possessions in Africa .....	1877-'78	30	149
Total Great Britain and Colonies .....	1868-'69	9,826	23,287
Do .....	1869-'70	8,326	20,650
Do .....	1870-'71	8,089	19,896
Do .....	1871-'72	5,382	13,950
Do .....	1872-'73	6,324	18,366
Do .....	1873-'74	2,704	9,179
Do .....	1874-'75	1,963	7,983
Do .....	1875-'76	3,032	9,029
Do .....	1876-'77	2,698	7,777
Do .....	1877-'78	2,385	6,791
Do .....	1878-'79	2,766	7,863
Mexico .....	1876-'77	190	334
Portuguese Islands .....	1873-'74	17	100
Sandwich Islands .....	1871-'72	-----	135
Do .....	1876-'77	185	1,407
Do .....	1877-'78	452	2,678
Spanish Colonies:			
Cuba .....	1874-'75	10	35
Uruguay .....	1868-'69	10	60

## EXPORTATION OF FIREWOOD.

(d.) *Exportation, by Districts, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

[Quantities and values.]

Districts.	Years.	Cords.	Value.
Bangor, Me.....	1878-'79	6	\$30
Boston, Mass.....	1871-'72	4	40
Do.....	1878-'79	13	98
New Bedford, Mass.....	1877-'78	30	149
New Haven, Conn.....	1878-'79	22	106
New York, N. Y.....	1878-'79	437	1,792
Baltimore, Md.....	1869-'70	15	106
Do.....	1873-'74	17	100
Do.....	1875-'76	15	77
Alexandria, Va.....	1868-'69	10	60
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.....	1870-'71	2	8
Do.....	1877-'78	48	190
Do.....	1878-'79	38	114
Wilmington, N. C.....	1874-'75	10	35
Charleston, S. C.....	1874-'75	5	25
New Orleans, La.....	1878-'79	41	143
San Francisco, Cal.....	1877-'78	229	1,837
Do.....	1878-'79	.....	.....
Willamette, Oreg.....	1877-'78	223	841
Do.....	1878-'79	206	766
Puget Sound, Wash.....	1871-'72	48	146
Do.....	1875-'76	77	130
Do.....	1877-'78	28	56
Minnesota, Minn.....	1872-'73	30	120
Do.....	1873-'74	80	160
Do.....	1874-'75	312	901
Do.....	1875-'76	874	2,497
Do.....	1877-'78	1,942	5,209
Do.....	1878-'79	1,988	5,293
Detroit, Mich.....	1868-'69	6,894	13,788
Do.....	1869-'70	4,642	9,284
Do.....	1870-'71	5,730	11,460
Do.....	1871-'72	3,826	7,652
Do.....	1872-'73	4,132	8,779
Do.....	1873-'74	1,063	2,678
Do.....	1874-'75	12	60
Do.....	1878-'79	99	343
Genesee, N. Y.....	1868-'69	77	277
Do.....	1871-'72	39	56
Do.....	1872-'73	42	147
Do.....	1873-'74	83	291
Do.....	1874-'75	63	240
Oswego, N. Y.....	1868-'69	1,011	4,014
Do.....	1869-'70	1,652	6,744
Do.....	1870-'71	1,508	5,974
Do.....	1871-'72	1,361	5,463
Do.....	1872-'73	1,900	8,220
Do.....	1873-'74	1,037	4,645
Do.....	1874-'75	450	2,280
Do.....	1875-'76	40	200
Do.....	1877-'78	117	552
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	1868-'69	1,727	4,935
Do.....	1869-'70	460	1,380
Do.....	1870-'71	800	2,250
Do.....	1874-'75	300	700
Do.....	1875-'76	267	682
Do.....	1877-'78	50	100
Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	1869-'70	1,431	2,862
Do.....	1873-'74	326	978
Do.....	1875-'76	774	2,402
Champlain, N. Y.....	1869-'70	121	320
Do.....	1871-'72	100	378
Do.....	1872-'73	220	1,100
Do.....	1873-'74	115	427
Do.....	1874-'75	815	3,782
Do.....	1875-'76	888	2,941
Do.....	1877-'78	170	555
Do.....	1878-'79	414	1,173
Vermont, Vt.....	1868-'69	117	233
Do.....	1869-'70	20	60
Do.....	1870-'71	50	200
Do.....	1871-'72	50	250

## VIII. EXPORTATION OF WOOD MANUFACTURES.

After reporting these manufactures somewhat in detail during the first six years, the annual statements of Commerce and Navigation give only the general totals during a long period, and it is only in recent years that this class of manufactured products have been returned with sufficient fullness for comparison between the business of different years by countries and districts.

These statistics will be found arranged under the following headings :

1. *Manufactures of Wood*, 1789-'90 to 1878-'79, so far as reported.
  - (a.) From 1789-'90 to 1794-'95, specifying the kinds of manufactured articles exported, and total values.
  - (b.) From 1795-'96 to 1878-'79, general totals by years, values.
  - (c.) From 1854-'55 to 1867-'68, by foreign countries, values.
  - (d.) From 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, by foreign countries, values.
  - (e.) From 1855-'56 to 1878-'79, by districts, values.
2. *Window Sash and Blinds*, 1863-'64 to 1864-'65, by districts, values.
3. *Household Furniture*, 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.
  - (a.) Total values exported annually.
  - (b.) By foreign countries, annually, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.
  - (c.) By foreign countries, values annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (d.) By districts, values annually from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79.
4. *Wooden Wares*, from 1863-'64 to 1878-'79, so far as reported.
  - (a.) Exportation by countries in 1863-'64 and 1864-'65.
  - (b.) Total value exported annually, 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (c.) Exportation by countries with general summaries, 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (d.) Exportation by districts, 1863-'64, 1864-'65 and 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (e.) Exportation of *Shoe Pegs*, 1873-'74 and 1874-'75.

## 1. MANUFACTURES OF WOOD FROM 1789-'90 TO 1794-'95.

[In early years these were specified in detail by quantities. The following are not elsewhere mentioned.]

(a.) *Specification of Kinds and Quantities, with total values.*

Articles.	1789-'90.	1790-'91.	1791-'92.	1792-'93.	1793-'94.	1794-'95.
Ax-helves .....doz		149				
Boxes and brakes .....No		56	40			
Canes and walking-sticks .....do		598	228			
Casks .....do	2,423	297	1,245	6,944	12,144	5,727
Corn-fans .....do		1	1			
Lock-stocks .....do		4,000	3,100	600	491	
Pails, tubs, dishes, &c .....doz		204	92	95	123	1,089
Pumps .....No		80	55	43	86	
Spinning-wheels .....do		17	7			
Spokes and felloes .....doz		1,081	8,964	1,840	517	
Wheelbarrows .....No		6	42	44	34	
Wagon and cart wheels .....pairs		25	41	36	53	37
Windows and doors .....No		31				
Worm-tubs .....do		6	2			
Yokes and bows for oxen .....sets		197	204	348	231	678
Frames of houses .....No		195	191	311	89	76
Furniture.....	\$8,351	16,839	13,610	24,304	22,189	22,865

Values: 1795-'96, \$9,483; 1796-'97, \$22,019; 1797-'98, \$32,065; 1798-'99, \$95,181; 1799-1800, \$81,421; 1800-'01, \$90,133; 1801-'02, \$92,343.

<sup>1</sup> Pieces.

<sup>2</sup> Pieces and Packages.

(b.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified from 1795-'96 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1795-'96	\$111,848	1816-'17	\$202,372	1837-'38	\$549,165	1858-'59	\$2,339,861
1796-'97	158,576	1817-'18	193,274	1838-'39	659,291	1859-'60	2,703,095
1797-'98	82,586	1818-'19	174,276	1839-'40	596,305	1860-'61	2,344,079
1798-'99	166,041	1819-'20	148,481	1840-'41	548,308	1861-'62	1,755,793
1799-1806	117,651	1820-'21	169,715	1841-'42	623,718	1862-'63	2,549,056
1800-'01	170,027	1821-'22	197,883	1842-'43	391,312	1863-'64	638,435
1801-'02	164,867	1822-'23	191,801	1843-'44	919,100	1864-'65	358,236
1802-'03	145,560	1823-'24	207,028	1844-'45	677,420	1865-'66	720,625
1803-'04	203,175	1824-'25	176,840	1845-'46	957,790	1866-'67	930,154
1804-'05	223,142	1825-'26	216,710	1846-'47	1,495,924	1867-'68	888,994
1805-'06	214,870	1826-'27	213,815	1847-'48	2,042,699	1868-'69	1,422,799
1806-'07	191,792	1827-'28	238,686	1848-'49	1,697,827	1869-'70	832,198
1807-'08	44,311	1828-'29	217,829	1849-'50	1,948,952	1870-'71	781,187
1808-'09	123,315	1829-'30	172,772	1850-'51	2,076,395	1871-'72	1,007,598
1809-'10	156,950	1830-'31	275,219	1851-'52	2,193,085	1872-'73	1,224,584
1810-'11	190,635	1831-'32	312,678	1852-'53	2,294,122	1873-'74	1,532,060
1811-'12	109,335	1832-'33	318,641	1853-'54	2,837,240	1874-'75	1,539,701
1812-'13	61,137	1833-'34	319,131	1854-'55	3,683,420	1875-'76	1,565,602
1813-'14	49,462	1834-'35	417,532	1855-'56	2,501,583	1876-'77	1,373,039
1814-'15	150,660	1835-'36	421,016	1856-'57	3,158,424	1877-'78	1,714,440
1815-'16	199,835	1836-'37	444,149	1857-'58	2,234,678	1878-'79	1,699,992

(c.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, by Foreign Countries, 1854-'55 to 1867-'68. (Values.)*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Denmark and Danish Colonies.			Ecuador.
							Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	Total.	
1854-'55	\$33,479	\$1,751	\$46,227	\$3,941	\$47,152	\$6,190	\$297	\$21,561	\$21,858	\$846
1855-'56	24,660	3,202	37,848	8,149	33,381	8,323	.....	20,717	20,717	.....
1856-'57	27,345	3,908	42,827	2,251	42,575	8,292	327	16,318	16,645	1,348
1857-'58	26,338	153	21,787	1,287	20,336	3,456	.....	15,276	15,276	.....
1858-'59	8,034	.....	22,170	4,887	18,186	8,365	.....	7,172	7,172	.....
1859-'60	12,133	356	18,217	1,073	10,764	14,993	.....	14,804	14,804	.....
1860-'61	17,788	449	29,480	3,351	27,833	15,348	200	11,824	12,024	.....
1861-'62	18,325	689	30,356	1,984	20,036	19,525	(2)	(2)	28,899	.....
1862-'63	6,712	128	34,737	7,014	56,900	30,903	(2)	(2)	27,865	.....
1863-'64	36,615	.....	11,423	3,067	15,488	14,955	(2)	(2)	4,520	.....
1864-'65	21,149	1,013	13,977	1,087	21,291	9,014	.....	4,763	4,763	.....
1865-'66	12,352	49	13,772	3,100	12,928	2,443	.....	6,883	6,883	.....
1866-'67	28,540	4,796	25,012	.....	24,316	2,018	.....	8,161	48,222	1,300
1867-'68	238,326	.....	30,718	.....	83,859	6,515	.....	25,264	25,264	.....

Years.	France and French Colonies.								
	France.			French Colonies.					Total France and French Colonies.
	Atlantic Ports.	Mediterranean Ports.	Total.	French Possessions in North America.	French West Indies.	French Guiana.	French Possessions in Africa.	Total French Colonies.	
1854-'55.....	\$60,345	\$3,909	\$64,254	\$12,243	\$6,483	\$1,214	.....	\$19,940	
1855-'56.....	27,255	1,791	29,046	8,106	217	1,463	.....	9,786	38,832
1856-'57.....	14,401	6,413	20,814	11,961	6,065	2,275	.....	20,301	41,115
1857-'58.....	13,478	500	15,978	6,536	4,136	339	\$36	11,047	27,025
1858-'59.....	6,942	1,140	8,082	11,020	4,386	615	150	16,171	24,253
1859-'60.....	21,812	3,343	25,155	7,840	5,876	2,046	250	16,012	41,167
1860-'61.....	16,560	12,048	28,608	3,681	7,500	1,037	640	12,858	41,466
1861-'62.....	(2)	(2)	36,368	(5)	<sup>6</sup> 18,361	(5)	(5)	18,361	54,729
1862-'63.....	(2)	(2)	35,307	(5)	<sup>6</sup> 14,155	(5)	(5)	14,155	49,462
1863-'64.....	(2)	(2)	7,130	(5)	<sup>6</sup> 3,693	(5)	(5)	3,693	10,823
1864-'65.....	619	100	719	1,272	.....	791	3,102	5,165	5,884
1865-'66.....	2,081	.....	2,081	4,323	2,289	579	786	7,897	9,978
1866-'67.....	16,485	1,303	17,788	6,412	1,395	150	3,478	12,035	29,823
1867-'68.....	13,528	.....	13,528	2,164	4,332	999	1,050	8,545	22,067

*Austria, 1857-'58, \$237; 1858-'59, \$415; 1860-'61, \$940.*<sup>1</sup> *China and Japan.*<sup>2</sup> *Not separately reported.*<sup>3</sup> *Cisalpine and Argentine Republics.**Bolivia, 1857-'58, \$5,946; 1865-'66, \$220.*<sup>4</sup> *Includes \$61 for Greenland.*<sup>5</sup> *Included with French West Indies.*<sup>6</sup> *French West Indies and Colonies.*

(c.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Germany.			Great Britain and British Colonies.							
				Great Britain.				British Colonies.			
	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total Germany.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	Gibraltar.	Malta.	Canada.	All other British N <sup>th</sup> American Possessions.
1854-'55...	\$25,781	\$49,062	\$74,843	\$248,437	\$7,520	\$200	\$256,157	\$3,142	\$449	\$303,536	\$56,674
1855-'56...	59,104	30,565	90,138	162,736	13,135	110	175,981	1,739	448	230,532	57,198
1856-'57...	41,968	66,674	108,642	155,721	6,876	382	162,979	4,016	1,200	142,433	62,569
1857-'58...	30,485	29,501	60,260	59,698	19,504	109	79,311	213	.....	184,691	46,656
1858-'59...	41,301	15,938	57,239	73,405	3,233	.....	76,638	210	.....	45,146	104,741
1859-'60...	52,338	19,377	71,715	76,558	10,526	304	87,388	360	.....	49,547	75,629
1860-'61...	19,322	11,824	31,146	94,662	14,731	12,111	121,504	1,404	239	36,593	69,882
1861-'62...	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	62,426	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	97,248	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 91,199	( <sup>4</sup> )
1862-'63...	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	68,121	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	228,373	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 120,383	( <sup>4</sup> )
1863-'64...	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,252	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	92,847	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 70,443	( <sup>4</sup> )
1864-'65...	7,050	8,471	15,521	76,908	6,869	295	84,072	265	.....	50,924	23,830
1865-'66...	27,867	2,568	30,435	47,987	3,468	.....	51,455	792	.....	26,130	74,651
1866-'67...	24,116	5,041	29,157	119,820	13,082	.....	132,902	1,205	.....	71,625	73,537
1867-'68...	1,790	3,597	5,387	20,470	.....	.....	20,470	500	1,690	98,725	74,029

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colo- nies.	
	British Colonies.							Total Great Britain and British Colonies.		Holland.	Dutch West In- dies.
	British West In- dies.	British Hondo- ras.	British Guiana.	British Posses- sions in Africa.	British East In- dies.	Australia.	Total British Colonies.				
1854-'55 ..	\$50,537	\$12,129	\$9,053	\$10,425	\$31,445	\$199,957	\$677,344	\$933,501	\$9,085	\$7,529	\$3,031
1855-'56...	52,489	6,573	8,915	10,480	12,444	218,190	599,624	775,605	11,202	4,331	2,379
1856-'57...	45,207	13,103	12,486	19,749	21,379	251,209	573,351	736,330	20,260	10,358	2,594
1857-'58 ..	32,501	6,600	6,358	11,755	5,678	322,387	606,626	685,937	3,874	210	1,295
1858-'59 ..	43,494	8,316	8,459	27,081	4,397	233,894	482,770	559,408	12,623	4,877	3,003
1859-'60...	50,826	12,091	8,697	16,570	15,840	257,111	477,441	564,829	12,893	4,547	1,862
1860-'61 ..	77,067	4,052	6,306	8,003	4,950	152,978	360,070	481,574	15,848	4,099	1,737
1861-'62...	<sup>5</sup> 105,528	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 31,950	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>9</sup> 191,779	420,456	517,704	<sup>10</sup> 17,861	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1862-'63...	<sup>5</sup> 115,957	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 53,597	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>9</sup> 230,159	520,096	748,469	<sup>10</sup> 35,583	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1863-'64...	<sup>5</sup> 25,541	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 11,215	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>9</sup> 130,502	237,711	330,558	<sup>10</sup> 17,167	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1864-'65...	30,914	6,220	8,928	7,165	1,815	255,009	385,070	469,142	20,941	-----	867
1865-'66...	24,738	3,918	8,945	16,726	2,036	166,823	325,031	376,486	16,419	1,937	2,272
1866-'67...	29,482	5,002	11,100	19,074	7,708	153,158	371,886	504,788	11,065	75	1,347
1867-'68...	25,725	4,996	3,653	13,425	2,078	136,873	361,694	382,164	19,255	55	6,346

<sup>1</sup> "Other German Ports," 1855-'56, \$469; 1857-'58, \$274.

New Zealand, 1855-'56, \$616.

Greece, 1858-'59, \$680.

Falkland Islands, 1865-'66, \$272.

<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>2</sup> Included with *British Possessions in Africa*.<sup>3</sup> Canada and *British North American Possessions*.<sup>4</sup> Included with Canada.<sup>5</sup> *British West Indies*, and *Possessions in Central and South America*.<sup>6</sup> Included with *West Indies*.<sup>7</sup> *British Possessions in Africa and Mediterranean*.<sup>8</sup> Included with *Australia*.<sup>9</sup> *British East Indies and Australia*.<sup>10</sup> *Hayti and San Domingo*.

(c.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.			Italy.						Japan.	Mexico.	New Grenada.	Peru.
	Dutch Guiana.	Dutch East Indies.	Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.	Austrian Possessions.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Papal States.	Two Sicilies.	Total Italy.				
1854-'55...	\$12,464	\$222	\$23,246	.....	\$686	\$368	...	\$379	\$1,433	.....	\$14,547	\$19,073	\$9,005
1855-'56...	4,848	393	11,951	.....	406	.....	...	324	730	.....	16,286	23,961	19,325
1856-'57...	12,882	945	26,779	\$100	1,349	.....	...	5,199	6,648	.....	21,576	24,069	10,064
1857-'58...	6,300	1,127	8,932	.....	20	.....	...	484	504	.....	12,551	16,928	2,797
1858-'59...	4,126	1,480	13,486	.....	.....	.....	...	10,157	10,157	.....	7,432	13,676	97,634
1859-'60...	7,671	852	14,938	.....	3,365	.....	...	1,983	5,348	\$391	20,377	36,250	18,183
1860-'61...	7,119	9,669	22,624	.....	.....	.....	...	3,629	3,629	426	22,064	24,403	1,266
1861-'62...	(1)	(1)	16,985	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,825	(2)	18,964	<sup>3</sup> 31,001	29,872
1862-'63...	(1)	(1)	19,274	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,292	(2)	126,319	<sup>3</sup> 61,536	16,310
1863-'64...	(1)	(1)	7,189	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	450	(2)	37,908	<sup>3</sup> 22,485	1,286
1864-'65...	2,105	.....	2,972	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,271	264	101,354	29,596	4,045
1865-'66...	1,934	300	6,443	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	225	455	21,849	14,041	8,477
1866-'67...	1,885	4,558	7,865	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,449	17,721	19,421	15,264
1867-'68...	1,342	6,693	14,436	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,200	6,940	51,626	53,819	29,884

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.					Russian Possessions.			San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.
	Portugal.	Azores.	Cape de Verde Islands.	Madaira.	Total.	European.	Asiatic.	American.		
1854-'55 .....	\$5,606	\$5	\$3,815	\$340	\$9,766	.....	.....	\$737	\$1,092	\$21,161
1855-'56 .....	4,706	.....	1,120	510	6,336	\$200	.....	.....	102	23,911
1856-'57 .....	6,386	2,139	1,008	1,084	10,617	.....	\$715	115	44	17,186
1857-'58 .....	1,534	868	408	.....	2,810	435	.....	228	294	36,583
1858-'59 .....	2,520	9,402	685	18	12,625	4,000	.....	.....	.....	29,394
1859-'60 .....	4,063	998	1,383	300	6,744	447	571	.....	2,626	17,774
1860-'61 .....	886	1,695	177	1,328	4,086	3,122	186	.....	1,846	4,860
1861-'62 .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,345	.....	.....	.....	(5)	27,455
1862-'63 .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,296	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	46,943
1863-'64 .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	879	.....	.....	.....	(5)	39,563
1864-'65 .....	1,098	304	172	.....	1,574	182	.....	.....	45	7,478
1865-'66 .....	261	563	295	.....	1,119	491	.....	228	198	47,606
1866-'67 .....	2,701	2,405	441	.....	5,547	.....	.....	3,228	1,339	38,928
1867-'68 .....	95	2,242	932	1,109	4,378	.....	.....	.....	1,930	9,079

<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>2</sup> Reported with *China*.<sup>3</sup> *New Grenada and Venezuela*.<sup>4</sup> *Russia and Dependencies*, \$1,081.<sup>5</sup> Reported with *Hayti*.*Nicaragua*, 1866-'67, \$1,741; 1867-'68, \$2,463.*Costa Rica*, 1866-'67, \$70.*Honduras*, 1867-'68, \$681.

(c.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.								
	Spain.			Spanish Colonies.					Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.
	Atlantic Ports.	Mediterranean Ports.	Total.	Canary Islands.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Total Spanish Colonies.	
1854-'55.....	\$2,067	\$1,477	\$3,544	\$1,719	\$2,008,913	\$173,593	\$2,743	\$2,186,968	\$2,190,512
1855-'56.....	458	527	985	62	1,127,884	107,241	1,900	1,237,087	1,238,082
1856-'57.....	1,215	1,820	3,035	408	1,675,243	131,904	955	1,808,510	1,871,545
1857-'58.....	36	5,118	5,154	2,148	1,062,040	106,952	250	1,171,390	1,176,544
1858-'59.....	85	2,074	2,159	3,446	1,283,576	89,845	.....	1,376,867	1,379,026
1859-'60.....	3,980	1,421	5,401	3,026	1,617,171	99,305	4,280	1,723,782	1,729,183
1860-'61.....	137	140	277	324	1,392,817	80,821	.....	1,473,962	1,474,239
1861-'62.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 2,505	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 819,248	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	819,248	821,753
1862-'63.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 1,092	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 1,163,667	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,163,667	<sup>1</sup> 1,164,759
1863-'64.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 1,654	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 94,932	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	94,932	96,586
1864-'65.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,176	.....	87,511	10,591	2,450	100,552	105,728
1865-'66.....	372	790	1,162	544	106,411	7,746	.....	114,701	115,863
1866-'67.....	299	.....	299	40	100,372	10,762	.....	111,174	111,473
1867-'68.....	1,300	255	1,555	13,749	125,628	23,491	.....	162,868	164,423

Years.	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.	Turkish Possessions.				Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other Ports in Africa.	Other Islands in Pacific.	Whale Fisheries.	Other Ports in Asia.
			In Europe.	In Asia.	Egypt.	Total.						
1854-'55.....	\$1,673	\$1,057	\$12,694	.....	.....	\$13,751	\$7,963	\$22,701	\$22,603	.....	\$61,150	.....
1855-'56.....	\$647	918	800	110	.....	910	6,311	18,560	26,426	.....	52,880	.....
1856-'57.....	808	23	372	1,205	.....	1,577	9,657	15,413	23,958	\$1,906	124,186	.....
1857-'58.....	.....	552	120	5,150	\$150	5,420	3,707	11,227	19,257	1,428	63,559	.....
1858-'59.....	.....	1,211	80	4,090	1,930	6,100	2,657	7,925	25,808	1,408	11,200	.....
1859-'60.....	.....	349	1,195	510	.....	1,705	17,315	7,391	35,301	1,108	14,120	\$830
1860-'61.....	.....	338	230	5,686	27,550	33,466	6,424	7,284	24,047	2,539	4,698	.....
1861-'62.....	.....	331	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,348	6,721	( <sup>7</sup> )	30,329	335	.....	.....
1862-'63.....	.....	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,656	10,867	( <sup>7</sup> )	11,643	10,186	.....	.....
1863-'64.....	.....	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,390	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	9,415	1,462	.....	.....
1864-'65.....	.....	.....	.....	3,148	.....	3,148	9,281	2,889	4,657	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66.....	.....	.....	154	5,886	.....	6,040	2,236	1,355	3,194	5,460	.....	.....
1866-'67.....	.....	.....	1,316	15,710	.....	17,026	7,841	6,759	2,819	3,491	.....	.....
1867-'68.....	.....	.....	.....	2,382	175	2,557	25,579	9,742	6,478	384	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>2</sup> Spain and Canaries.<sup>3</sup> Included with Spain.<sup>4</sup> Spanish West Indies.<sup>5</sup> Included with Cuba.<sup>6</sup> Reported with Argentine Republic.<sup>7</sup> Included with New Grenada.

(d.) *Exportation of all other<sup>1</sup> Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, by Countries.*

[Value.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Austria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.	France.
1868-'69	\$45,755	.....	\$4,502	\$17,021	\$5,080	\$32,154	\$17,021	\$22,564	\$23,502
1869-'70	28,368	\$222	2,599	20,566	962	22,481	12,194	8,224	11,116
1870-'71	25,879	.....	3,644	23,560	4,0*2	23,615	6,742	6,550	4,989
1871-'72	30,566	.....	3,285	21,946	16,138	24,566	10,208	6,759	5,872
1872-'73	62,906	.....	8,487	22,558	22,533	44,020	10,767	6,691	7,707
1873-'74	72,803	.....	11,365	17,173	18,443	45,300	6,745	23,364	10,850
1874-'75	23,048	1,600	5,053	23,302	8,204	24,857	3,428	1,607	89,316
1875-'76	11,319	.....	8,894	31,506	6,510	16,434	1,002	2,561	16,938
1876-'77	6,578	750	10,945	11,756	3,368	21,363	1,503	2,383	20,455
1877-'78	13,044	.....	503	27,499	12,924	17,875	1,492	3,341	44,593
1878-'79	6,359	.....	7,963	10,788	17,355	7,743	733	11,171	31,635

Years.	France and French Colonies.						Germany.		
	French Colonies.					Total France and French Colonies.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	North Germany.
	French Possessions in America. <sup>3</sup>	French West Indies and Guiana.	French Possessions in Africa.	All other French Possessions.	Total French Colonies.				
1868-'69	\$6,320	.....	.....	\$3,448	\$9,768	\$33,270	\$80,574	\$13,351	.....
1869-'70	3,203	.....	.....	1,811	5,014	16,130	72,049	25,102	.....
1870-'71	2,064	.....	.....	2,593	4,657	9,646	.....	.....	\$57,384
1871-'72	3,427	.....	.....	4,377	7,804	13,676	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73	7,637	\$1,458	\$624	6,626	16,345	24,052	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74	11,870	614	361	5,753	18,603	29,453	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75	15,721	634	1,669	6,973	24,997	114,313	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76	13,823	2,234	970	8,203	25,239	42,177	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77	19,043	1,510	1,522	4,391	26,466	46,921	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78	19,404	2,563	1,014	4,466	27,446	91,539	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79	25,187	1,989	1,404	7,467	36,047	67,682	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Total.	Great Britain.				British Colonies.		
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Canada. <sup>4</sup>	All other British North America. <sup>5</sup>
1868-'69	\$93,925	\$138,120	\$17,747	.....	\$155,867	\$2,000	\$251,956	\$12,853
1869-'70	97,151	72,278	7,174	.....	79,452	1,866	117,235	7,851
1870-'71	57,384	63,937	10,001	.....	73,988	350	161,934	12,096
1871-'72	87,639	97,708	20,935	.....	118,643	181	202,681	16,630
1872-'73	94,228	153,388	21,935	.....	175,323	.....	215,796	48,595
1873-'74	203,249	191,613	57,285	\$1,970	250,868	559	249,669	89,673
1874-'75	205,686	313,215	85,612	5,165	404,022	.....	191,742	89,950
1875-'76	202,410	343,244	103,204	1,047	447,495	12	230,666	50,800
1876-'77	118,219	261,554	194,763	3,061	459,378	152	189,272	42,546
1877-'78	125,773	363,247	222,273	678	586,198	517	180,216	66,677
1878-'79	154,302	486,713	153,080	250	640,123	51	177,009	24,731

<sup>1</sup>The manufactures of wood specified before this are, besides all lumber and timber, "household furniture" and "wooden ware."<sup>2</sup>Of this, \$540 was for *Denmark*.<sup>3</sup>Specified in 1872-'73 and since, as "*Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands*."<sup>4</sup>Specified in 1872-'73 and since, as "*Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Northwest Territory*."<sup>5</sup>Specified in 1872-'73 and since, as "*Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island*."

(d.) *Exportation of all other Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								
	British Colonies.								
	British West Indies and Honduras.	British Guiana.	British East Indies.	Hong-Kong.	British Possessions in Africa.	British Columbia.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	British Australasia. <sup>1</sup>	All other British Possessions.
1868-'69 .....	\$35,696	.....	\$6,892	.....	\$13,779	.....	.....	\$220,652	.....
1869-'70 .....	21,161	.....	1,000	.....	14,642	.....	.....	167,708	.....
1870-'71 .....	30,507	.....	850	.....	15,727	.....	.....	84,459	.....
1871-'72 .....	25,274	.....	450	.....	21,713	.....	.....	138,203	.....
1872-'73 .....	24,623	\$4,464	.....	\$10,730	27,176	.....	.....	141,307	20
1873-'74 .....	27,735	6,330	595	3,820	28,315	.....	.....	191,046	.....
1874-'75 .....	22,330	4,270	4,270	1,955	37,273	.....	.....	116,392	.....
1875-'76 .....	21,546	3,447	5,899	3,792	70,574	\$18,753	\$14,204	165,743	22,957
1876-'77 .....	19,236	3,479	1,045	9,647	59,373	9,317	6,607	184,135	15,924
1877-'78 .....	32,938	6,675	508	4,737	77,376	10,862	3,662	242,612	179
1878-'79 .....	34,142	9,181	171	587	75,520	10,731	4,233	216,006	1,150

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				Italy.
	British Colonies.	General total Great Britain and Colonies.		Holland.	Dutch West Indies and Guiana.	Dutch East Indies.	Total Holland and Colonies.	
	Total.							
1868-'69 .....	\$542, 828	\$698, 695	<sup>2</sup> \$5, 649	\$875	\$5, 436	\$5, 637	\$11, 948	\$150
1869-'70 .....	331, 463	410, 915	26, 340	21	3, 597	.....	3, 618	.....
1870-'71 .....	305, 923	379, 911	24, 757	.....	2, 598	2, 498	5, 096	.....
1871-'72 .....	405, 132	523, 775	5, 796	1, 450	1, 676	476	3, 602	37
1872-'73 .....	472, 705	648, 028	7, 535	900	2, 041	410	3, 351	.....
1873-'74 .....	597, 742	848, 610	12, 526	17, 742	3, 176	.....	20, 918	1, 509
1874-'75 .....	468, 182	872, 204	7, 567	7, 528	1, 603	511	9, 642	.....
1875-'76 .....	575, 436	1, 022, 931	13, 219	6 343	1, 562	.....	7, 905	.....
1876-'77 .....	524, 809	984, 187	8, 095	16, 292	1, 551	.....	17, 843	125
1877-'78 .....	627, 959	1, 214, 157	20, 803	9, 157	1, 767	490	11, 414	3, 764
1878-'79 .....	553, 207	1, 193, 330	8, 038	11, 179	1, 394	30	12, 603	6, 655

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.						
	Japan.	Liberia.	Mexico.	Peru.	Portugal.	Portuguese Possessions.	Total.
1868-'69 .....	\$4,586	\$1,104	\$15,592	\$41,329	\$932	\$3,190	\$4,122
1869-'70 .....	1,950	368	13,651	40,148	1,811	4,282	6,093
1870-'71 .....	5,906	585	16,474	27,987	1,497	1,992	3,489
1871-'72 .....	4,202	1,791	29,713	95,758	2,632	1,977	4,609
1872-'73 .....	6,946	429	30,238	29,182	2,831	2,476	5,307
1873-'74 .....	3,143	1,623	43,878	13,366	1,516	2,679	4,195
1874-'75 .....	6,345	1,094	34,763	12,652	1,981	2,549	5,530
1875-'76 .....	5,480	1,541	30,706	9,675	1,005	2,769	3,774
1876-'77 .....	2,518	2,378	20,404	12,992	1,650	2,810	5,460
1877-'78 .....	2,093	1,615	19,906	10,175	250	1,586	1,836
1878-'79 .....	2,268	2,497	27,953	14,874	1,866	4,662	6,528

<sup>1</sup>Before 1872, reported as "Australia, New Zealand," &c.<sup>2</sup>Hayti and San Domingo reported together.

(d.) *Exportation of all other Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Russia and Russian Possessions.			San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.			
	In Europe.	In Asia.	Total.			Spain.	Spanish Colonies.		
							Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Spanish-African Islands.
1868-'69.				(1)	\$14, 194		\$252, 920	\$32, 852	
1869-'70.				(1)	16, 703	\$648	74, 663	6, 179	
1870-'71.	\$2, 060		\$2, 060	(1)	9, 111	1, 155	118, 313	4, 706	
1871-'72.				\$2, 981	8, 683	73	66, 858	6, 435	
1872-'73.	182	\$1, 351	1, 533	3, 330	17, 212	458	98, 335	7, 973	\$260
1873-'74.		1, 897	1, 897	999	7, 221	365	84, 365	6, 900	56
1874-'75.	78	253	331	1, 285	12, 972	1, 634	64, 591	11, 805	112
1875-'76.				3, 944	27, 919	1, 478	56, 106	10, 275	
1876-'77.		767	767	1, 560	24, 227	1, 134	38, 000	8, 449	26
1877-'78.		223	223	1, 262	45, 517	309	43, 832	16, 166	16
1878-'79.		1, 373	1, 373	1, 342	42, 461	366	51, 448	6, 633	

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.			Sweden and Norway.	Turkish Possessions.			United States of Colombia.
	Spanish Colonies.				European.	Asiatic.	Total.	
	Other Spanish Possessions.	Total Spanish Colonies.	Total.					
1868-'69 .....	\$392	\$33, 244	\$286, 164	.....	\$525	.....	\$523	\$41, 000
1869-'70 .....	1, 297	7, 476	82, 139	.....	837	.....	837	17, 335
1870-'71 .....		123, 019	124, 174	\$100	35	.....	35	13, 070
1871-'72 .....	176	73, 469	73, 542	6	1, 500	.....	1, 500	20, 355
1872-'73 .....		106, 568	107, 026	250		\$3, 274	3, 274	25, 205
1873-'74 .....		91, 221	91, 685			168	168	35, 494
1874-'75 .....	715	77, 223	78, 856			1, 829	1, 829	50, 495
1875-'76 .....		66, 381	67, 859			183	183	16, 015
1876-'77 .....	350	46, 825	47, 959			825	825	5, 743
1877-'78 .....	1, 348	61, 362	61, 671	1, 339				18, 720
1878-'79 .....		58, 081	58, 447	857		25	25	24, 320

<sup>1</sup> Hayti and San Domingo reported together.

(d.) *Exportation of all other Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other ports of Africa.	Other Countries, not specified.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
					Europe.				Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.
					Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>1</sup>		
1868-'69 ...	\$6,091	\$3,996	.....	\$5,477	\$5,109	\$158,799	\$104,403	\$291,813	\$14,883	\$245,375
1869-'70 ...	19,336	1,394	.....	1,628	3,009	83,129	103,356	201,258	15,010	235,411
1870-'71 ...	17,232	3,405	.....	1,756	5,941	75,835	65,786	153,706	16,312	96,918
1871-'72 ...	12,211	3,278	.....	963	5,702	121,456	92,696	225,709	23,504	147,812
1872-'73 ...	10,237	7,677	\$1,792	532	6,946	178,154	105,188	301,727	30,021	171,010
1873-'74 ...	17,912	7,724	375	176	3,143	252,943	217,790	485,259	30,674	204,579
1874-'75 ...	9,967	6,133	1,392	1,371	7,945	406,003	212,420	719,147	41,428	136,353
1875-'76 ...	5,631	25,499	325	183	5,480	448,512	212,866	685,457	73,419	203,353
1876-'77 ...	6,109	6,189	.....	1,873	3,268	461,180	130,715	617,577	63,273	393,821
1877-'78 ...	6,547	11,427	972	591	2,093	586,965	129,382	763,342	80,977	294,087
1878-'79 ...	4,989	5,209	310	3,417	6,680	642,040	174,301	855,022	79,731	263,629

## General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.

Years.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	West Indies. <sup>2</sup>	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports.	Uncertain.
			Atlantic Ports. <sup>3</sup>	Pacific Ports.	Total.			
1868-'69 .....	\$3, 190	\$349, 681	\$113, 863	\$73, 483	\$187, 346	\$20, 672	\$271, 129	\$9, 317
1869-'70 .....	4, 282	116, 567	86, 999	62, 629	149, 628	14, 613	128, 289	4, 736
1870-'71 .....	1, 992	164, 833	83, 146	51, 602	134, 748	20, 486	176, 094	5, 349
1871-'72 .....	1, 977	114, 103	88, 356	120, 324	208, 680	45, 851	222, 738	5, 516
1872-'73 .....	2, 736	149, 945	133, 047	73, 202	206, 249	52, 771	272, 022	7, 178
1873-'74 .....	2, 735	135, 963	158, 436	58, 666	217, 102	62, 321	351, 212	5, 934
1874-'75 .....	3, 661	109, 819	115, 365	37, 509	152, 874	42, 967	297, 413	9, 059
1875-'76 .....	2, 769	109, 885	93, 417	26, 109	119, 526	37, 216	318, 246	31, 343
1876-'77 .....	3, 836	79, 233	39, 854	34, 355	74, 209	23, 772	266, 785	22, 538
1877-'78 .....	1, 602	120, 905	83, 912	28, 050	111, 962	32, 830	280, 821	6, 584
1878-'79 .....	4, 662	116, 157	60, 846	22, 617	83, 463	45, 308	241, 586	12, 034

<sup>1</sup> *France and Spain* are included in totals for *Europe*, but not in preceding columns of general summary.<sup>2</sup> Including *French and Dutch Guiana* and *British Honduras*.<sup>3</sup> Except *French and Dutch Guiana*.

(e.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood, not otherwise specified, by Districts.*

[Value.]

Years.	Maine.									
	Passamaquoddy.	Machias.	Frenchman's Bay.	Penobscot.	Belfast.	Bangor.	Wiscasset.	Bath.	Portland and Falmouth.	Saco.
1855-'56	\$19,258	\$540	\$5,696	\$3,474	\$27,183	\$23,652	\$19,352	\$1,047	\$419,657	\$6,554
1856-'57	14,060	1,223	1,765	221	6,166	17,112	7,416	887	654,183	1,687
1857-'58	16,377		3,282		5,229		17,812	3,143	399,699	1,727
1858-'59	17,745	2,760	5,798			43,828	52,694	20,035	430,820	1,567
1859-'60	17,612		5,264	44,438	27,217	210		13,257	509,290	
1860-'61	41,311	316	87		14,619	688	31,199	8,191	457,299	
1861-'62	4,620								550	
1862-'63	5,427								2,264	
1863-'64									2,640	
1864-'65	2,772	16				45	213	5,863	5,260	
1866-'67	24,632	1,726			16	2,573		121	9,439	
1867-'68	23,776				33	344		78	9,142	
1868-'69	35,907	4			230	3,572			74,176	
1869-'70	12,112					2,965		82	1,515	
1870-'71	2,370					1,336		10	5,288	
1871-'72	7,016	113	8,365		45	1,310			9,837	
1872-'73	16,355	649				1,701		1,701	28,700	
1873-'74	17,688					2,554			37,805	
1874-'75	28,894	13				783		127	27,673	
1875-'76	16,935	39				950		50	14,983	
1876-'77	10,432				45	528		53	6,214	
1877-'78	29,558							100	4,698	
1878-'79	10,558				18	110			1,296	

Years.	Maine.		N. H.	Massachusetts.					
	Other ports of Maine besides Passamaquoddy and Portland.	Total Maine.	Portsmouth.	Gloucester.	Salem and Beverly.	Boston.	New Bedford.	Fall River.	Other ports of Massachusetts.
1855-'56		\$526,413		\$4,410	\$21,354	\$410,404	\$611		
1856-'57		704,720		11,204	13,521	606,872	6,963		
1857-'58		447,269		4,526	3,060	584,685	4,607		
1858-'59		575,247		2,794	5,697	601,050	4,683		
1859-'60		617,288	\$31,210	2,655	5,368	530,650	5,161		\$60
1860-'61		553,710		1,174	4,258	466,569	722		
1861-'62	\$88,674	93,844	440			512,173		\$527	25,082
1862-'63	118,319	126,010	33			541,271			29,555
1863-'64	6,166	8,806				163,392			26,127
1864-'65		14,169		2,102	1,419	267,555	170		
1866-'67		38,507			150	322,287	8,073		
1867-'68		33,373				281,096	5,704		
1868-'69		113,889		196	581	245,907	4,016		
1869-'70		16,674		570	1,386	211,528	2,367	1,275	
1870-'71		9,004			221	146,914	816		
1871-'72		18,686	74		125	195,566	52		
1872-'73		47,405			902	211,894	108		234
1873-'74		58,047			52	250,495	24		
1874-'75		57,363				185,486	372		
1875-'76		32,957				182,703	5	30	
1876-'77		17,522				189,505	308		
1877-'78		34,356				213,987	110		506
1878-'79		1,200		1,435		209,033	844		

Waldoborough, Me., \$250, in 1876-'77.

Castine, Me., \$25, in 1878-'79.

<sup>1</sup>Edgartown.<sup>2</sup>Plymouth.

(e.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Mass.	Rhode Island.				Connecticut.				
	Total Massachu- setts.	Providence.	Bristol and War- ren.	Newport.	Total Rhode Island.	New London.	Middletown.	New Haven.	Ports of Connect- icut.	Total Connecti- cut.
1855-'56	\$436, 779	\$22, 439	\$28, 150	\$11, 139	\$61, 722	\$42, 661	.....	\$16, 671	\$11, 250	\$70, 582
1856-'57	638, 560	37, 595	61, 060	13, 309	111, 964	72, 210	.....	19, 149	.....	91, 359
1857-'58	596, 878	17, 889	26, 251	11, 846	55, 986	80, 924	\$62	15, 222	.....	96, 208
1858-'59	614, 224	11, 276	16, 915	9, 785	37, 976	11, 630	732	11, 325	<sup>2</sup> 690	24, 377
1859-'60	543, 894	11, 005	15, 681	.....	26, 686	20, 970	73	17, 785	.....	38, 828
1860-'61	473, 250	10, 047	18, 177	6, 539	34, 763	2, 475	.....	26, 498	.....	28, 973
1861-'62	537, 255	.....	.....	.....	21, 160	.....	.....	.....	36, 224	36, 224
1862-'63	570, 826	.....	.....	.....	31, 912	.....	.....	.....	50, 929	50, 929
1863-'64	189, 519	.....	.....	.....	3, 625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65	271, 296	.....	1, 434	.....	1, 434	144	.....	200	.....	344
1866-'67	330, 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 335	.....	2, 155	.....	5, 490
1867-'68	286, 996	271	.....	153	429	284	.....	263	.....	547
1868-'69	251, 219	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	80	.....	508
1869-'70	216, 556	.....	.....	.....	.....	866	.....	2, 364	.....	3, 230
1870-'71	147, 951	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	537	.....	656
1871-'72	195, 743	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	438	.....	676
1872-'73	212, 904	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 631	.....	75	.....	3, 706
1873-'74	250, 605	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 042	.....	.....	.....	5, 042
1874-'75	185, 888	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 356	.....	.....	.....	6, 358
1875-'76	182, 708	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 137	.....	.....	.....	6, 137
1876-'77	189, 813	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 701	.....	.....	.....	4, 701
1877-'78	214, 603	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 143	.....	.....	35	5, 178
1878-'79	211, 312	56	.....	.....	56	3, 193	.....	1, 175	<sup>2</sup> 150	4, 518

Years.	N. Y.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	Virginia.			N. C.	S. C.
	New York.	Philadelphia.	Delaware.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Norfolk and Portsmouth.	Total Virginia.	Various ports. <sup>3</sup>	Charleston, &c.
1855-'56	\$773, 783	\$164, 579	.....	\$113, 640	\$8, 613	\$69, 719	\$78, 332	\$125	\$1, 329
1856-'57	874, 713	209, 958	.....	114, 025	14, 418	71, 865	86, 283	1, 841	1, 441
1857-'58	413, 806	193, 578	.....	156, 614	6, 253	35, 271	41, 524	1, 590	<sup>4</sup> 2, 633
1858-'59	524, 539	253, 983	.....	138, 374	.....	55, 821	55, 821	1, 447	1, 230
1859-'60	794, 868	359, 874	.....	116, 338	.....	32, 861	32, 861	548	2, 936
1860-'61	653, 778	420, 155	\$341	74, 750	.....	23, 686	23, 686	.....	.....
1861-'62	738, 054	131, 670	.....	125, 411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63	1, 274, 346	151, 104	2, 551	228, 665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64	334, 720	5, 278	1, 787	1, 596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65	495, 394	10, 026	.....	4, 334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-'67	414, 253	18, 672	.....	13, 073	.....	6, 794	6, 744	400	.....
1867-'68	404, 378	8, 410	.....	25, 977	.....	428	428	.....	.....
1868-'69	747, 458	111, 166	.....	33, 979	.....	50	50	.....	.....
1869-'70	419, 598	2, 692	.....	34, 736	.....	576	576	2	.....
1870-'71	385, 971	55, 406	.....	7, 877	.....	.....	.....	6, 484	10
1871-'72	550, 753	5, 084	.....	6, 194	475	1, 455	1, 455	13, 600	46
1872-'73	620, 280	2, 604	.....	8, 625	.....	120	595	7, 134	82
1873-'74	760, 305	24, 838	.....	2, 554	748	2, 794	2, 794	22, 479	300
1874-'75	911, 439	19, 095	.....	34, 270	.....	11, 739	12, 487	12, 050	<sup>5</sup> 10, 232
1875-'76	884, 155	49, 853	13, 000	28, 407	464	12, 702	13, 166	3, 538	5, 155
1876-'77	800, 291	47, 354	85	24, 370	20	4, 828	4, 848	1, 540	500
1877-'78	1, 053, 211	61, 461	.....	13, 251	42	7, 591	7, 593	<sup>6</sup> 2, 125	1, 145
1878-'79	1, 109, 175	10, 805	4, 424	19, 557	.....	1, 253	1, 253	2, 709	220

Newark, N. J., in 1860-'61, exported to value of \$15; \$72 in 1875-'76.

<sup>1</sup>Stonington.<sup>2</sup>Fairfield.<sup>3</sup>Of these the principal, in recent years, is *Wilmington*. The values exported from this port in 1870-'71 was \$6,484; in 1871-'72, \$6,230; in 1872-'73, \$5,004; in 1873-'74, \$17,280; in 1874-'75, \$9,800; and in 1875-'76, \$2,008.<sup>4</sup>Of this, \$66 from *Georgetown, S. C.*<sup>5</sup>Of this, \$1,600 from *Beaufort, S. C.*<sup>6</sup>*Wilmington*, ex. \$50 from *Pamlico*.

(e.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Ga.	Florida.		Ala.	La.	Texas.					
	Savannah, &c.	Saint John's.	Key West, &c.	Mobile.	New Orleans, &c.	Texas (Galveston.)	Saluria (Indianola).	Corpus Christi.	Brazos de Santiago.	Paso del Norte.	Total Texas.
1855-'56...	\$135		\$7	\$19,322	\$11,396						
1856-'57...	936	\$930	<sup>1</sup> 68		<sup>2</sup> 142,141						
1857-'58...	620		4,639		23,233						
1858-'59...	<sup>3</sup> 1,340		3,060		16,668						
1859-'60...	624			3,581	86,746						
1860-'61...		28	<sup>2</sup> 4,700		11,437						
1861-'62...											
1862-'63...					19,641						
1863-'64...					10,031				\$2,100		\$2,100
1864-'65...					4,447						
1866-'67...					4,103	\$175	\$77				
1867-'68...		180			4,496	1,697	890		1,775		175
1868-'69...	15				5,863	133	448	\$748	1,529		1,774
1869-'70...					29,459		76	189	3,072	\$521	3,546
1870-'71...	300				2,650	36		75	3,061	34	3,206
1871-'72...		33			2,714	63		220			63
1872-'73...			1,805	600	8,808	509	902	26	6,846	14	1,457
1873-'74...	482	4,394	17		4,804	1,022	74	204	9,472	43	10,815
1874-'75...		2,427	412		7,616		36	459	9,378	906	10,779
1875-'76...	<sup>4</sup> 1,902		2,275		5,221	2	55	187	6,915	176	7,335
1876-'77...	279		1,213		679		310	212	2,013		2,535
1877-'78...	315	28	653		1,890	199	290	1,136	4,052		5,677
1878-'79...	151	145	1,371		1,506	60	259	2,457	3,998		6,774

Years.	Cal.	Oreg.	Wash.	Northern Frontier.							
	San Francisco.	Oregon, &c.	Puget Sound.	Minnesota (Pembina).	Chicago, &c.	Ports on Lake Superior.	Huron.	Detroit.	Miami (Toledo).	Sandusky.	Cuyahoga.
1855-'56...	14,311										
1856-'57...	\$19,211							\$5,000			
1857-'58...	15,484		\$322					39,776			
1858-'59...	45,651		700					4,000		\$150	\$160
1859-'60...	27,957										
1860-'61...	24,272										
1861-'62...	23,305							40			5
1862-'63...	34,676										1,121
1863-'64...	15,935										32
1864-'65...	5,694		120								
1866-'67...			415		\$736		\$5,951	21,972			2,641
1867-'68...	28,559		350				6,864	18,181	\$250	8	2,979
1868-'69...	36,266		290	\$152			4,951	16,761		41	4,799
1869-'70...	21,231		837	150			12,765	26,106	265	632	2,974
1870-'71...	22,625	\$43	221	985			20,865	52,638	375	98	300
1871-'72...	47,309	<sup>5</sup> 3,178	594	3,770			22,717	54,246			1,391
1872-'73...	85,135	<sup>6</sup> 618	827	5,210			8,289	108,017	600		1,135
1873-'74...	82,535	<sup>6</sup> 129	959	10,704	<sup>7</sup> 739	\$822	55,694	94,302	1,250		4,976
1874-'75...	76,671	<sup>6</sup> 162	1,438	6,655	105	822	61,846	49,705	400	50	20,503
1875-'76...	90,041	<sup>6</sup> 732	6,942	7,942		1,157	96,798	60,428	1,212		15,129
1876-'77...	83,570		3,034	10,679			72,838	50,784	840	50	8,335
1877-'78...	128,910	<sup>8</sup> 513	1,964	3,613	105	190	53,251	74,330	200	225	9,486
1878-'79...	133,064	<sup>6</sup> 24	3,598	9,764	169		44,132	77,307			2,571

Alaska, \$83 in 1866-'67; \$67 in 1868-'69; \$64 in 1875-'76; \$261 in 1877-'78; \$245 in 1878-'79. Brunswick, Ga., \$1,300 in 1876-'77. Duluth, \$535 in 1876-'77; \$338 in 1877-'78; \$957 in 1878-'79. Michigan, (Grand Haven), \$30 in 1875-'76. Milwaukee, \$37 in 1858-'59. Pearl River, Miss., \$71 in 1873-'74; \$1,600 in 1874-'75; \$1,429 in 1875-'76; \$300 in 1877-'78. San Diego, Cal., \$50 in 1876-'77; \$750 in 1877-'78; \$74 in 1878-'79. Superior, Mich., \$151 in 1876-'77; \$377 in 1878-'79.

<sup>1</sup> Pensacola.<sup>2</sup> Of this, \$1,825 from Teche.<sup>3</sup> Of this, \$1,200 from Saint Mary's.<sup>4</sup> Of this, \$1,700 from Saint Mary's.<sup>5</sup> Of this, \$148 from Willamette.<sup>6</sup> Willamette.<sup>7</sup> Of this, \$600 from Michigan District.<sup>8</sup> Of this, \$263 for Willamette, and \$250 for Oregon.

(c.) *Exportation of Manufactures of Wood not otherwise specified, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Northern Frontier.										
	Erie.	Niagara.	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee.	Oswego.	Sackett's Har- bor.	Cape Vincent.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	Lake Ports of New York.	Champlain (Plattsburg).	Vermont (Bur- lington).
1855-'56.....	\$200	\$34,453	\$34,840	\$37,753	\$4,905	\$50	\$41,579	\$4,075	.....	\$60,800	\$10,073
1856-'57.....	.....	35,334	37,676	1,196	10,233	225	22,549	22,090	.....	6,608	1,113
1857-'58.....	.....	5,851	23,325	.....	6,274	.....	96,200	8,807	.....	2,693	1,430
1858-'59.....	44	10,781	9,077	.....	3,651	.....	.....	10,594	.....	.....	6,300
1859-'60.....	.....	5,344	5,322	178	10,962	165	.....	8,600	.....	18,826	.....
1860-'61.....	29	9,762	7,371	.....	8,047	89	.....	5,161	.....	442	5,692
1861-'62.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37,631	7,315	3,854
1862-'63.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,609	25,075	2,141
1863-'64.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,093	13,216	2,820
1864-'65.....	.....	1,285	15,151	2,861	12,814	.....	5,810	918	.....	5,810	.....
1866-'67.....	.....	365	11,951	7,967	12,650	.....	2,745	3,946	.....	3,168	2,515
1867-'68.....	.....	670	15,059	1,212	29,352	.....	2,898	8,790	.....	2,868	3,494
1868-'69.....	100	.....	15,668	5,314	17,527	.....	9,166	12,169	.....	.....	28,065
1869-'70.....	.....	.....	9,155	6,778	3,678	.....	3,938	11,302	.....	1,101	.....
1870-'71.....	.....	3,030	10,824	5,589	10,867	.....	2,023	13,609	.....	6,906	8,518
1871-'72.....	.....	4,521	16,573	8,365	20,031	.....	5,438	14,119	.....	634	5,620
1872-'73.....	.....	9,663	16,737	7,569	8,447	.....	8,594	36,129	.....	1,029	4,971
1873-'74.....	.....	6,480	16,281	10,248	4,624	.....	10,455	30,810	.....	638	2,885
1874-'75.....	.....	2,245	10,528	4,583	7,392	.....	3,578	18,317	.....	2,632	1,560
1875-'76.....	.....	.....	6,961	2,853	6,181	.....	4,320	14,979	.....	6,696	6,589
1876-'77.....	298	669	3,528	3,839	1,938	.....	2,036	14,947	.....	4,196	13,296
1877-'78.....	.....	1,800	720	2,883	1,330	.....	2,694	16,355	.....	4,714	7,517
1878-'79.....	11	195	6,197	1,280	282	.....	1,484	25,880	.....	4,620	1,353

*General Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.*

Years.	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast. <sup>1</sup>	Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1855-'56.....	\$1,095,496	\$1,016,694	\$1,589	\$30,725	\$14,311	\$228,528
1856-'57.....	1,546,598	1,170,954	5,148	142,209	19,211	141,934
1857-'58.....	1,196,341	815,522	4,843	27,872	15,806	187,356
1858-'59.....	1,251,824	972,717	4,017	19,728	46,351	44,750
1859-'60.....	1,226,696	1,303,941	4,108	90,327	27,957	49,397
1860-'61.....	1,093,906	1,192,710	28	16,137	24,272	36,564
1861-'62.....	688,483	995,135	.....	.....	23,305	48,845
1862-'63.....	780,117	1,656,666	.....	19,641	34,675	57,946
1863-'64.....	201,983	343,374	.....	12,131	15,935	49,161
1864-'65.....	287,243	509,754	.....	4,447	5,814	44,649
1866-'67.....	374,528	452,742	400	4,103	415	76,007
1867-'68.....	320,916	439,193	180	4,671	28,909	92,367
1868-'69.....	366,045	892,653	15	7,637	36,623	114,830
1869-'70.....	236,460	457,602	2	33,005	22,018	106,048
1870-'71.....	157,611	449,254	6,794	5,856	22,889	137,651
1871-'72.....	215,179	563,486	13,679	2,777	51,081	157,898
1872-'73.....	264,015	632,104	7,216	10,865	86,580	215,790
1873-'74.....	313,694	790,491	27,655	15,690	83,623	249,558
1874-'75.....	249,609	977,291	24,709	19,995	78,271	191,721
1875-'76.....	221,802	988,581	10,595	<sup>2</sup> 14,831	97,715	230,483
1876-'77.....	212,036	876,948	3,619	4,427	86,654	188,740
1877-'78.....	254,137	1,135,516	3,613	8,222	131,387	179,878
1878-'79.....	227,893	1,145,214	3,224	9,651	137,005	177,004

<sup>1</sup> From New England to Virginia inclusive.<sup>2</sup> Including *El Paso*.

## 2. WINDOW-SASH AND BLINDS, 1863-'64 AND 1864-'65.

Districts.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	Districts.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
Passamaquoddy .....		\$860	Philadelphia .....	\$230	.....
Machias .....		12	Baltimore .....	1,474	\$2,624
Wiscasset .....		67	New Orleans .....	1,259	440
Bangor .....		339	San Francisco .....	14,596	7,464
Ports of Maine besides Passa-			Sandusky .....		26
maquoddy .....	\$671		Genesee .....		5
Boston .....	32,898	42,672	Total .....	51,749	59,812
New Haven .....		303			
Ports of Connecticut .....	621				

## 3. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE EXPORTED FROM 1854-'55 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) Total Values annually.

Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.
1854-'55 .....	\$803,960	1863-'64 .....	\$1,389,302	1871-'72 .....	\$1,493,679
1855-'56 .....	982,043	1864-'65 .....	2,115,798	1872-'73 .....	1,727,764
1856-'57 .....	879,448	1865-'66 .....	1,138,104	1873-'74 .....	1,882,767
1857-'58 .....	932,499	1866-'67 .....	150,787	1874-'75 .....	1,711,769
1858-'59 .....	1,067,197	1867-'68 .....	1,199,160	1875-'76 .....	1,574,935
1859-'60 .....	1,079,114	1868-'69 .....	1,202,486	1876-'77 .....	1,700,413
1860-'61 .....	838,049	1869-'70 .....	1,245,886	1877-'78 .....	1,961,522
1861-'62 .....	942,454	1870-'71 .....	1,110,091	1878-'79 .....	1,804,296
1862-'63 .....	1,282,008				

(b.) Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central America.	Chili.	China.	Denmark and Colo- nies.	
							Denmark.	Danish West Indies.
1854-'55 .....	\$81,290	\$100	\$30,455	\$6,866	\$31,780	.....	\$60	\$8,991
1855-'56 .....	28,896	2,077	25,106	5,323	58,538	\$1,037	.....	8,256
1856-'57 .....	32,813	26	25,938	685	77,598	452	.....	18,046
1857-'58 .....	39,045	587	24,884	1,670	32,622	3,133	.....	8,057
1858-'59 .....	70,105	190	45,077	771	53,298	6,402	.....	7,004
1859-'60 .....	62,601	369	50,210	605	64,029	20,240	.....	14,495
1860-'61 .....	69,443	330	32,038	1,271	28,041	14,870	.....	6,111
1861-'62 .....	25,774	25	17,996	4,571	25,514	<sup>2</sup> 18,809	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1862-'63 .....	56,906	1,850	43,657	7,796	30,014	<sup>2</sup> 61,688	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1863-'64 .....	<sup>1</sup> 69,202	.....	48,660	17,734	89,388	<sup>2</sup> 38,363	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1864-'65 .....	77,912	3,500	57,059	4,040	98,705	13,419	.....	21,231
1865-'66 .....	91,739	6	30,079	2,708	17,171	9,712	.....	8,527
1866-'67 .....	132,265	3,450	41,044	.....	44,555	232	.....	7,424
1867-'68 .....	238,326	.....	30,718	.....	83,859	6,515	.....	25,264

<sup>1</sup> Including *Uruguay*.<sup>2</sup> *China* and *Japan*.<sup>3</sup> Not separately reported.*Austria*, 1860-'61, \$150.*Bolivia*, 1865-'66, \$130.

(b.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Denmark and Colonies.		France and French Colonies.					
	Total Denmark and Colonies.	Ecuador.	France.			French Colonies.		
			Atlantic Ports.	Mediterranean Ports.	Total.	French West Indies.	French Guiana.	French Possessions in North America.
1854-'55 .....	\$9,051	\$2,229	\$2,386	\$672	\$3,058	\$505	\$503	\$783
1855-'56 .....	8,256	500	6,079	875	6,954	11	654	1,226
1856-'57 .....	18,046	2,617	5,941	527	6,468	1,309	551	544
1857-'58 .....	8,097	1,280	3,934	-----	3,934	289	834	800
1858-'59 .....	7,004	1,710	10,569	531	11,100	508	1,244	390
1859-'60 .....	14,495	920	9,070	151	9,221	75	648	360
1860-'61 .....	6,111	-----	2,503	40	2,543	387	614	450
1861-'62 .....	9,168	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	6,816	<sup>2</sup> 14,070	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1862-'63 .....	11,272	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	14,361	<sup>2</sup> 2,356	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1863-'64 .....	10,325	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	14,323	<sup>2</sup> 5,519	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1864-'65 .....	21,231	-----	3,013	200	3,213	7,899	287	2,374
1865-'66 .....	8,527	-----	6,238	4,175	10,413	4,515	553	2,103
1866-'67 .....	7,424	950	29,036	150	29,186	2,694	882	2,953
1867-'67 .....	25,264	-----	13,528	-----	13,528	4,332	999	2,164

Years.	France and French Colonies.			Germany.			Great Britain and British Colonies.	
	French Colonies.		Total France and Colonies.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total Germany.	Great Britain.	
	French Possessions in Africa.	Total French Colonies.					England.	Scotland.
1854-'55 .....	-----	\$1,791	\$4,849	\$4,645	\$575	\$5,220	\$8,341	\$275
1855-'56 .....	-----	1,891	8,845	1,606	2,223	3,829	10,922	-----
1856-'57 .....	-----	2,404	8,872	2,257	4,383	6,640	9,068	45
1857-'58 .....	-----	1,919	5,853	6,838	185	7,023	5,633	27
1858-'59 .....	\$60	2,202	13,302	1,348	311	1,659	6,294	2,149
1859-'60 .....	507	1,560	10,781	2,246	235	2,481	10,568	3,323
1860-'61 .....	490	1,891	4,434	30	729	759	10,207	313
1861-'62 .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4,070	10,946	-----	-----	7,922	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1862-'63 .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	12,356	26,717	-----	-----	11,913	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1863-'64 .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5,519	19,842	-----	-----	600	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1864-'65 .....	593	11,153	14,366	1,354	11,558	12,912	29,867	465
1865-'66 .....	1,075	7,176	17,589	21,361	2,195	23,556	15,819	250
1866-'67 .....	2,919	8,752	37,938	2,635	2,055	4,690	22,152	-----
1867-'68 .....	1,050	8,536	22,064	1,790	3,597	5,387	20,470	-----

<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>2</sup> French West Indies and Colonies.<sup>3</sup> Including Uruguay.

(b.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								
	Great Britain.		British Colonies.					Other British North American Prov- inces on Atlantic.	British Guiana.
	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Malta.	British West Indies.	British Honduras.	Canada.		
1854-'55..	.....	\$8,616	\$490	\$200	\$10,099	\$2,319	\$182,601	\$87,394	\$881
1855-'56..	.....	10,922	1,192	3,106	10,296	3,800	323,338	77,718	670
1856-'57..	.....	9,113	2,738	2,725	7,701	1,742	184,224	69,105	3,393
1857-'58..	.....	5,660	537	850	15,293	1,585	183,566	41,250	1,180
1858-'59..	\$22	8,465	2,304	.....	15,884	1,570	136,765	100,956	344
1859-'60..	.....	13,896	4,797	.....	31,566	6,891	123,251	76,877	2,755
1860-'61..	145	10,665	907	1,706	17,042	1,709	124,250	72,078	2,212
1861-'62..	( <sup>1</sup> )	14,467	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	30,585	( <sup>2</sup> )	254,460	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1862-'63..	( <sup>1</sup> )	26,796	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	46,213	( <sup>2</sup> )	179,308	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1863-'64..	( <sup>1</sup> )	29,510	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	71,663	( <sup>2</sup> )	237,920	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
1864-'65..	.....	30,332	7,529	.....	94,968	10,183	220,828	108,289	7,056
1865-'66..	.....	16,069	3,508	.....	37,456	4,213	128,845	61,340	1,949
1866-'67..	.....	22,152	4,851	596	22,878	2,792	80,367	109,293	4,187
1867-'68..	.....	20,470	500	1,690	25,725	4,996	98,725	72,783	3,653

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.					Holland and Dutch Colonies.			
	British Colonies.				Total.	Hayti.	Holland.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch Guiana.
	British Posses- sions in Africa.	British East Indies.	Australia.	Total British Colonies.					
1854-'55..	\$12,590	\$10,465	\$103,517	\$410,556	\$419,172	\$13,894	\$742	\$2,156	\$826
1855-'56..	14,323	5,400	77,857	517,701	528,623	16,967	.....	6,462	692
1856-'57..	19,621	8,931	90,660	390,840	399,953	14,823	200	3,781	456
1857-'58..	40,043	11,500	141,462	437,266	442,926	15,191	8,988	3,000	890
1858-'59..	57,665	7,105	74,355	396,948	405,413	14,846	6,100	3,087	1,896
1859-'60..	24,641	8,155	95,251	374,184	388,080	19,950	8,650	4,083	1,044
1860-'61..	21,867	6,840	78,460	327,071	337,736	16,768	1,051	3,440	4,454
1861-'62..	23,240	( <sup>4</sup> )	134,885	413,870	458,337	528,710	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1862-'63..	32,639	( <sup>4</sup> )	207,133	465,293	492,089	546,903	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1863-'64..	29,253	( <sup>4</sup> )	139,535	240,451	269,961	550,427	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1864-'65..	28,313	33,604	159,091	667,265	697,597	49,953	3,637	21,047	3,503
1865-'66..	13,616	3,500	143,728	406,692	422,761	38,470	2,611	7,261	4,042
1866-'67..	9,262	357	91,322	336,897	359,049	25,495	391	1,664	710
1867-'68..	13,425	2,078	136,873	367,604	388,074	19,255	55	6,346	1,342

*Ionian Republic.* 1857-'58, \$220.*British North American Provinces on Pacific.* 1864-'65, \$14,904; 1865-'66, \$7,495; 1866-'67, \$1,992; 1867-'68, \$1,246.*Falkland Islands.* 1865-'66, \$1,042.*Greece.* 1858-'59, \$667.<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>2</sup> Included with *British West Indies*.<sup>3</sup> Included with *Canada*.<sup>4</sup> Included with *Australia*.<sup>5</sup> Hayti and *San Domingo*.

(b.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.		Italy.					
	Dutch East Indies.	Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.	Austrian Possessions.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Papal States.	Two Sicilies.	Sicily.
1854-'55..	\$668	\$4,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855-'56..	2,213	9,367	.....	.....	\$410	.....	.....	\$410
1856-'57..	8,251	12,688	\$330	\$290	.....	.....	\$5,599	6,219
1857-'58..	5,641	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
1858-'59..	2,210	11,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	130
1859-'60..	1,177	14,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860-'61..	4,581	13,526	.....	.....	250	.....	2,000	2,250
1861-'62..	(1)	22,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319
1862-'63..	(1)	19,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319
1863-'64..	(1)	23,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
1864-'65..	24,033	52,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,456
1865-'66..	17,175	31,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
1866-'67..	1,762	4,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,531
1867-'68..	6,693	14,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200

Years.	Japan.	Mexico.	New Grenada.	Peru.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.				
					Portugal.	Azores.	Cape de Verde Islands.	Madeira.	Total.
1854-'55..	.....	\$9,708	\$8,977	\$40,040	.....	\$20	\$959	.....	\$979
1855-'56..	.....	18,739	21,133	56,222	\$203	.....	1,903	\$410	2,576
1856-'57..	.....	28,522	15,974	21,804	.....	44	.....	.....	44
1857-'58..	.....	16,357	18,339	15,416	.....	69	751	.....	820
1858-'59..	.....	11,091	14,902	43,600	.....	426	841	.....	1,267
1859-'60..	\$220	24,683	33,323	36,406	.....	165	1,399	.....	1,564
1860-'61..	48	15,124	36,273	25,218	.....	1,842	710	.....	2,552
1861-'62..	(2)	34,267	43,763	16,544	.....	(4)	(4)	.....	621
1862-'63..	(2)	72,989	33,908	53,894	.....	(4)	(4)	.....	2,660
1863-'64..	(2)	163,192	369,546	26,040	.....	(4)	(4)	.....	2,338
1864-'65..	802	278,509	56,166	47,407	.....	752	219	.....	971
1865-'66..	1,645	73,720	25,300	31,115	397	1,163	130	.....	1,690
1866-'67..	8,926	29,029	34,777	33,588	2,653	.....	.....	1,273	3,926
1867-'68..	6,940	51,626	53,819	89,884	25	2,242	932	1,109	.....

*Honduras*, 1867-'68, \$681.*Nicaragua*, 1866-'67, \$2,727; 1867-'68, \$2,463.*Ecuador*, 1866-'67, \$950.*Costa Rica*, 1866-'67, \$28.<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>2</sup> Reported with *China*.<sup>3</sup> *New Granada* and *Venezuela*.<sup>4</sup> Not separately reported.

(b.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Russia and Possessions.	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
				Spain.			Spanish Colonies.		
				Atlantic Ports.	Mediterranean Ports.	Total.	Canary Isl-ands.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.
1854-'55..		\$3, 592	\$11, 603	\$69	\$515	\$584	\$1, 513	\$55, 997	\$20, 339
1855-'56..		393	12, 448	664	137	801	2, 689	109, 598	14, 824
1856-'57..	\$845	77	6, 927	719	1, 438	2, 157	450	107, 422	23, 826
1857-'58..	971	1, 432	7, 758	62	1, 140	1, 202	2, 008	192, 270	31, 608
1858-'59..		270	5, 468	137	120	257	4, 129	279, 987	28, 899
1859-'60..	1, 100	3, 984	9, 083	275	302	577	3, 970	233, 444	29, 968
1860-'61..	826	4, 286	2, 877	100	465	565	3, 910	156, 691	15, 520
1861-'62..	20	( <sup>1</sup> )	4, 443	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6, 676	( <sup>2</sup> )	182, 900	( <sup>3</sup> )
1862-'63..	63	( <sup>1</sup> )	3, 128	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3, 441	( <sup>2</sup> )	245, 251	( <sup>3</sup> )
1863-'64..		( <sup>1</sup> )	19, 556	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	10, 136	( <sup>2</sup> )	205, 445	( <sup>3</sup> )
1864-'65..	247	4, 676	6, 249	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1, 696	6, 876	428, 172	75, 416
1865-'66..	944	3, 215	15, 760	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	779	13, 849	189, 053	43, 666
1866-'67..	391	981	27, 668	2, 000	419	2, 419	5, 552	158, 341	28, 196
1867-'68..		1, 930	9, 079	1, 300	255	2, 555	13, 749	125, 628	23, 491

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.			Sweden and Norway and Swedish West Indies.		Turkish Possessions.			
	Spanish Colonies.		Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.	Sweden and Norway.	Swedish West Indies.	Turkey in Europe.	Turkey in Asia.	Egypt.	Total.
	Philippine Isl-ands.	Total Spanish Colonies.							
1854-'55..	\$200	\$78, 049	\$78, 633		\$77	\$75	\$3, 603		\$3, 678
1855-'56..	150	127, 261	128, 062		45	1, 602	2, 680		4, 282
1856-'57..	5, 100	136, 798	138, 953		293	1, 905	11, 086	\$1, 258	14, 249
1857-'58..		225, 886	257, 088		530	4, 808	4, 016	3, 440	12, 264
1858-'59..		313, 015	313, 272		242	428	10, 180	3, 400	14, 008
1859-'60..	1, 070	268, 452	269, 029		144	1, 325	2, 180	200	3, 705
1860-'61..		176, 121	15, 686	\$925	37		3, 910	3, 300	7, 210
1861-'62..		182, 900	189, 576		4848	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5, 091
1862-'63..		245, 251	248, 692			( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	16, 454
1863-'64..		205, 445	215, 581		422	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6, 939
1864-'65..		510, 464	512, 160				10, 118		10, 128
1865-'66..		246, 568	247, 347		92	958	11, 733		12, 691
1866-'67..		192, 089	201, 508				5, 070	1, 000	6, 070
1867-'68..		162, 868	163, 123				2, 382	175	2, 557

<sup>1</sup> Reported with *Hayti*.<sup>2</sup> Not separately reported.<sup>3</sup> Reported with *Cuba*.<sup>4</sup> *Sweden, Norway and Swedish West Indies*.

(b.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	"Other Ports in Africa."	"Other Islands in Pacific."	"Whale Fisheries."
1854-'55 .....	\$20,531	\$6,323	\$4,269	.....	\$250
1855-'56 .....	14,828	12,894	9,446	.....	3,300
1856-'57 .....	20,217	14,963	5,739	\$1,469	.....
1857-'58 .....	6,304	14,347	9,370	279	.....
1858-'59 .....	13,181	11,430	6,537	159	.....
1859-'60 .....	25,903	4,732	13,074	300	.....
1860-'61 .....	29,683	3,789	3,783	1,005	.....
1861-'62 .....	8,723	.....	7,658	310	.....
1862-'63 .....	30,472	.....	7,198	1,725	.....
1863-'64 .....	(1)	(2)	7,496	2,089	.....
1864-'65 .....	26,173	27,213	16,480	4,248	.....
1865-'66 .....	13,002	9,299	4,946	2,640	.....
1866-'67 .....	1,558	12,578	4,647	.....	5,695
1867-'68 .....	25,579	9,742	6,478	384	.....

(c.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries. (Values.)*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Austria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.
1868-'69 .....	\$194,713	.....	\$10,229	\$44,263	\$8,485	\$139,833	\$15,415	\$8,612
1869-'70 .....	163,200	.....	1,262	35,594	1,297	148,255	14,288	8,088
1870-'71 .....	74,909	.....	.....	55,710	5,207	86,316	13,595	10,240
1871-'72 .....	57,467	\$10	126	47,391	9,546	84,599	15,810	14,586
1872-'73 .....	265,748	.....	1,200	28,511	16,221	150,638	3,237	17,746
1873-'74 .....	265,076	.....	260	27,296	8,031	144,553	6,207	11,378
1874-'75 .....	73,601	.....	596	28,197	10,057	129,595	4,404	<sup>3</sup> 15,452
1875-'76 .....	78,513	.....	3,675	17,123	11,508	67,621	5,304	7,032
1876-'77 .....	16,400	.....	2,575	32,132	22,292	79,266	2,045	15,196
1877-'78 .....	73,702	.....	4,607	54,631	20,333	46,602	3,003	<sup>4</sup> 8,105
1878-'79 .....	78,502	.....	4,676	55,053	34,636	30,414	6,334	12,608

Years.	France and French Colonies.							Total France and French Colonies.
	France.	French Colonies.					Total French Colonies.	
		French Possessions in America.	Miquelon, Saint Pierre, &c.	French West Indies.	French Possessions in Africa.	All other French Possessions.		
1868-'69 .....	\$15,048	\$7,831	.....	.....	.....	\$3,970	\$11,801	\$26,849
1869-'70 .....	25,681	8,869	.....	.....	.....	3,213	12,082	37,763
1870-'71 .....	2,630	5,791	.....	.....	.....	2,860	8,651	11,281
1871-'72 .....	9,296	10,164	.....	.....	.....	2,374	12,540	21,836
1872-'73 .....	10,284	.....	\$3,446	\$6,633	\$192	1,319	11,590	21,874
1873-'74 .....	44,839	.....	2,937	5,909	1,074	2,655	12,575	57,414
1874-'75 .....	26,181	.....	3,174	6,772	460	2,133	12,539	38,720
1875-'76 .....	13,327	.....	2,103	5,756	1,030	2,549	11,438	24,765
1876-'77 .....	25,569	.....	3,721	7,688	2,053	1,247	14,709	40,278
1877-'78 .....	32,462	.....	3,671	10,795	1,754	1,252	17,472	49,934
1878-'79 .....	25,507	.....	3,216	5,871	82	2,849	13,347	38,854

French Guiana, \$1,329 in 1878-'79.

<sup>1</sup> Reported with Argentine Republic.<sup>2</sup> Reported with New Granada.<sup>3</sup> Of this, \$49 was to Denmark.<sup>4</sup> Of this, \$139 was to Denmark.

(c.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	Bremen.	Hamburg.	North Germany.	Total.	Great Britain.			
					England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1868-'69 .....	\$1,582	\$5,235	.....	\$6,817	\$25,976	\$1,200	.....	\$27,176
1869-'70 .....	8,702	1,374	.....	10,076	30,823	4,576	.....	35,399
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	\$6,055	6,055	25,764	20,833	\$32	46,629
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	38,016	63,186	36,695	.....	99,881
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	.....	45,670	32,405	26,999	54	59,458
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	45,144	29,884	29,216	.....	59,100
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	40,743	84,284	23,195	.....	108,179
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	80,698	75,164	70,975	.....	226,837
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	108,649	97,122	38,158	.....	135,280
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	95,711	115,708	47,427	.....	163,135
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	66,775	110,640	41,292	1,000	152,932

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Gibraltar.	Canada.	All other British North America.	Quebec, Ontario, &c.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.	Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.	British Columbia.	British West Indies and Honduras.
1868-'69 .....	\$438	\$155,202	\$19,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$44,534
1869-'70 .....	1,707	179,388	36,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,286
1870-'71 .....	2,190	293,289	23,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,381
1871-'72 .....	.....	272,175	34,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,324
1872-'73 .....	537	.....	.....	\$155,435	\$101,228	\$19,338	\$13,789	38,187
1873-'74 .....	136	.....	.....	267,645	139,221	11,295	12,860	40,530
1874-'75 .....	832	.....	.....	289,208	162,757	16,899	26,575	34,216
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	223,340	105,401	10,322	28,226	43,854
1876-'77 .....	765	.....	.....	281,246	134,036	24,335	18,870	27,042
1877-'78 .....	2,366	.....	.....	293,990	248,574	10,571	21,081	45,560
1878-'79 .....	1,314	.....	.....	264,241	78,620	12,323	26,858	49,842

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							Total Great Britain and British Colonies.
	British Guiana.	British East Indies.	Hong-Kong.	British Possessions in Africa.	British Australasia.	All other British Possessions.	Total British Colonies.	
1868-'69 .....	.....	\$12,694	.....	\$12,694	\$4,363	.....	\$249,402	\$276,578
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	.....	13,233	134,967	.....	230,902	266,301
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	22,642	60,456	.....	436,361	482,990
1871-'72 .....	.....	1,475	.....	27,860	125,068	\$480	497,341	597,222
1872-'73 .....	\$8,808	.....	\$2,219	71,433	153,903	.....	564,877	624,335
1873-'74 .....	5,109	4,181	560	70,929	265,940	600	818,503	877,603
1874-'75 .....	5,995	5,995	2,787	52,407	235,643	1,450	834,764	942,943
1875-'76 .....	5,000	489	4,023	70,771	257,265	.....	751,691	978,528
1876-'77 .....	13,465	1,226	1,622	57,844	211,412	.....	771,863	907,143
1877-'78 .....	11,367	4,133	1,823	62,484	274,407	.....	976,456	1,139,591
1878-'79 .....	8,390	957	1,592	110,716	292,460	.....	848,313	1,001,245

(c.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Greece.	Hayti and San Domingo.	Hayti.	Holland and Colonies.				Italy.	Japan.
				Holland.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch East Indies.	Total.		
1868-'69.....				\$3, 150	\$8, 410	\$3, 931	\$15, 491	\$170	\$7, 595
1869-'70.....				2, 100	9, 937	753	12, 790	175	15, 440
1870-'71.....				50	11, 373	2, 300	13, 723	727	8, 043
1871-'72.....			\$32, 813	50	11, 357	280	11, 687	374	23, 022
1872-'73.....	\$480	\$10, 188	43, 183	2, 140	19, 163	1, 285	22, 588	62	12, 530
1873-'74.....		30, 737	48, 073		14, 356		14, 356	2, 658	6, 874
1874-'75.....		47, 804	60, 774	52, 220	13, 080		65, 300	96	8, 255
1875-'76.....			56, 162	5, 561	12, 777	200	18, 538	165	4, 665
1876-'77.....			40, 446	13, 111	12, 658	6, 748	32, 517	5, 425	4, 798
1877-'78.....			34, 663	6, 157	12, 789	2, 404	21, 350	1, 216	3, 437
1878-'79.....			24, 609	8, 984	17, 866	1, 018	30, 893	666	2, 358

Years.	Liberia.	Mexico.	Peru.	Portugal and Colonies.			Russia.		
				Portugal.	Portuguese Colonies.	Total.	Baltic Ports.	Asiatic.	Total.
1868-'69.....	\$413	\$36, 161	\$70, 632	\$1, 701	\$1, 705	\$3, 406			
1869-'70.....		44, 170	114, 185	3	3, 253	3, 256			
1870-'71.....	841	11, 373	83, 119		3, 032	3, 032	\$5, 500		\$5, 500
1871-'72.....	401	41, 718	147, 788	3, 176	8, 985	12, 161			
1872-'73.....	1, 798	37, 005	52, 856	45	4, 633	4, 678	272		272
1873-'74.....	261	64, 837	54, 947		2, 832	2, 832	16, 000	\$704	16, 704
1874-'75.....	509	52, 222	46, 333	30	3, 226	3, 256		249	249
1875-'76.....	1, 529	47, 044	14, 945	119	4, 881	5, 000		90	90
1876-'77.....	1, 023	44, 408	57, 699	474	5, 136	5, 610		370	370
1877-'78.....	1, 618	61, 025	28, 580	630	6, 519	7, 149		501	501
1878-'79.....	2, 311	62, 858	43, 728	133	6, 393	6, 526		289	289

Years.	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						
			Spain.	Spanish Colonies.					Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.
				Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Possessions in Africa and Islands.	All other Spanish Possessions.	Total Spanish Colonies.	
1868-'69.....		\$13, 507	\$600	\$64, 988	\$18, 063		\$5, 235	\$88, 286	\$88, 886
1869-'70.....		15, 166	1, 036	17, 707	22, 758		13, 478	53, 943	54, 979
1870-'71.....		17, 915	1, 204	46, 773	30, 420		2, 646	79, 839	81, 043
1871-'72.....	\$10, 194	16, 759	6, 173	52, 885	35, 586		1, 530	90, 001	96, 174
1872-'73.....	12, 682	14, 591	2, 071	73, 285	23, 280	\$4, 457		101, 022	103, 093
1873-'74.....	8, 916	5, 824	3, 439	25, 014	12, 014	4, 701		42, 629	46, 068
1874-'75.....	16, 564	6, 319	1, 172	70, 910	19, 850	2, 820	2, 800	96, 380	97, 552
1875-'76.....	11, 945	10, 939	40	66, 266	14, 714	1, 892		82, 872	82, 912
1876-'77.....	3, 986	22, 195	315	73, 137	23, 581	3, 813	1, 582	102, 113	102, 428
1877-'78.....	6, 453	43, 587	78	79, 627	18, 152	4, 936	2, 808	105, 523	105, 601
1878-'79.....	10, 408	53, 264	4, 020	67, 802	20, 127	2, 451		90, 380	94, 400

(c.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Turkey and Possessions.			United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	All other Countries in South America.	Other Countries in Africa.	All other Countries.
	Europe.	Asia and Africa.	Total.						
1868-'69 .....			\$6, 966	\$47, 091	\$36, 905	\$10, 168			\$4, 167
1869-'70 .....			8, 394	21, 065	60, 382	2, 838			5, 991
1870-'71 .....			2, 425	22, 076	27, 806	3, 813			1, 857
1871-'72 .....			4, 726	93, 283	108, 784	5, 251			437
1872-'73 .....	\$100	\$3, 191	3, 291	112, 091	116, 099	13, 839	\$139		
1873-'74 .....	375		375	83, 318	57, 692	24, 091		\$1, 466	
1874-'75 .....		1, 887	1, 887	65, 029	31, 271	21, 776		2, 041	1, 622
1875-'76 .....		1, 434	1, 434	69, 312	15, 256	40, 084		838	8
1876-'77 .....		207	207	71, 774	26, 742	54, 181		50	192
1877-'78 .....				78, 339	35, 656	33, 178		2, 000	913
1878-'79 .....		100	100	65, 012	45, 726	25, 654	5, 104	710	380

Years.	General Classification by Coasts and Grand Divisions.							
	Europe.				Africa.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	West Indies. <sup>3</sup>
	Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>2</sup>				
1868-'69 .....	\$7, 136	\$29, 583	\$20, 296	\$72, 663	\$13, 107	\$57, 505	\$1, 705	\$154, 795
1869-'70 .....	8, 569	37, 106	13, 433	83, 830	13, 233	180, 614	3, 253	124, 510
1870-'71 .....	3, 152	48, 619	11, 605	67, 410	23, 483	102, 309	3, 032	181, 991
1871-'72 .....	5, 110	103, 057	33, 192	31, 828	28, 261	182, 414	8, 985	192, 745
1872-'73 .....	642	60, 040	49, 282	122, 319	73, 537	52, 772	9, 090	236, 789
1873-'74 .....	3, 033	59, 236	61, 404	171, 950	73, 731	290, 290	7, 533	167, 090
1874-'75 .....	96	109, 041	41, 069	177, 559	55, 417	265, 500	6, 046	237, 619
1875-'76 .....	165	146, 258	89, 934	249, 684	76, 060	284, 409	4, 881	218, 506
1876-'77 .....	5, 425	136, 519	124, 720	292, 548	66, 510	250, 623	7, 130	263, 734
1877-'78 .....	1, 216	166, 128	106, 684	306, 568	67, 856	333, 856	11, 455	216, 005
1878-'79 .....	666	154, 246	80, 568	265, 007	406, 279	65, 912	8, 844	209, 133

Years.	General Classification by Coasts and Grand Divisions.					
	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports and Islands.	Uncertain.
	Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.			
1868-'69 .....	\$333, 140	\$210, 465	\$543, 605	\$44, 646	\$174, 679	\$29, 203
1869-'70 .....	283, 079	262, 440	545, 519	45, 467	215, 709	31, 551
1870-'71 .....	184, 314	169, 435	353, 749	16, 580	316, 692	13, 154
1871-'72 .....	312, 156	234, 387	546, 543	51, 264	307, 134	14, 505
1872-'73 .....	545, 096	203, 494	748, 590	53, 226	293, 236	1, 938
1873-'74 .....	462, 582	199, 500	662, 082	72, 868	433, 258	3, 255
1874-'75 .....	225, 870	175, 928	401, 798	62, 279	498, 613	8, 095
1875-'76 .....	225, 288	82, 566	307, 854	58, 552	372, 392	2, 557
1876-'77 .....	214, 694	136, 956	351, 650	66, 700	458, 487	3, 021
1877-'78 .....	286, 873	75, 182	362, 527	81, 328	577, 887	4, 500
1878-'79 .....	278, 337	74, 142	357, 583	97, 494	385, 257	29, 527

<sup>1</sup> Of this, \$114 were to *Turkish Africa*.<sup>2</sup> This column includes *France* and *Spain*, which are not included in the preceding columns.<sup>3</sup> Including *British Honduras* and *Dutch* and *French Guiana*.*Sweden* and *Norway*, \$385 in 1876-'77; \$70 in 1877-'78; \$205 in 1878-'79.*Dutch Guiana*, \$3,025 in 1878-'79.

(d.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Districts.*

Years.	Maine.							N. H.	Massachusetts.	
	Passamaquoddy.	Maehias.	Bangor.	Belfast.	Bath.	Portland.	Total Maine.	Portsmouth.	Newburyport.	Gloucester.
1855-'56	\$32,577	\$170			\$36	\$1,858	\$34,641	\$112		\$111
1856-'57	15,753				227	3,066	19,046	4		464
1857-'58	10,606			\$218		4,623	14,811	10		149
1858-'59	17,637		\$454			1,345	19,436	410		957
1859-'60	14,429		291			1,562	16,282			317
1860-'61	14,783					553	15,036			148
1861-'62	10,379					696	111,182			
1862-'63	14,736					958	116,336			
1863-'64	17,665					1,050	119,787	8		
1864-'65	24,076		278		2,187	1,557	28,454	14		
1866-'67	33,493					1,245	34,738			60
1867-'68	12,959		352	768	30	786	14,895		\$172	
1868-'69	6,581	55		5	5	6,638	13,284			
1869-'70	5,170		1,373	358	33	4,546	11,480		1,664	
1870-'71	8,790		419	40		6,414	15,663		7	
1871-'72	19,337	150				348	19,835		211	
1872-'73	20,537	341				15,795	41,673		6	
1873-'74	37,154						37,154			
1874-'75	30,129	15	15			1,116	31,275		31	
1875-'76	15,953		135			25,738	41,826			
1876-'77	22,858					5,248	28,106			
1877-'78	88,603		50			1,225	89,878			
1878-'79	21,579	300		1		1,973	24,275			

Years.	Massachusetts.					R. I.	Connecticut.			N. Y. (Sea-board.)
	Salem and Beverly.	Marblehead.	Boston.	New Bedford.	Total Massachusetts.	Providence, &c.	New London.*	New Haven.	Total Connecticut.	New York.
1855-'56	\$10,849		\$273,796		\$284,756	\$2,102		\$612	\$612	\$252,003
1856-'57	2,382	\$15	327,539	\$763	321,163	336		63	63	278,572
1857-'58	3,125	5	328,654	265	332,198	2,028		1,020	1,020	331,281
1858-'59	11,290		360,560	710	373,525	3,785		1,144	1,669	425,894
1859-'60	16,268	4	304,560	1,759	322,908	1,000		2,787	3,941	527,491
1860-'61	1,928	50	243,814	801	246,741	370	\$213	2,620	2,833	387,806
1861-'62			289,450		<sup>2</sup> 295,083	172			1,623	<sup>3</sup> 373,583
1862-'63			405,188		<sup>2</sup> 408,712				2,151	<sup>3</sup> 662,607
1863-'64			402,519		<sup>2</sup> 406,709	740			2,220	<sup>3</sup> 698,245
1864-'65			617,130	346	617,476		730	680	1,410	1,164,702
1866-'67	2,328		390,341	1,565	391,966		338	2,020	2,358	488,746
1867-'68			399,425	1,384	403,309			955	955	621,099
1868-'69	1,432		452,561	521	453,082		233	323	556	567,481
1869-'70	4,260	49	448,720	263	454,956		318		318	600,520
1870-'71	500		301,539	426	32,502		734	1,219	1,953	524,910
1871-'72	545		330,510	395	331,661		466	655	1,121	872,439
1872-'73			377,865	1,244	379,115	250	65	713	778	1,057,228
1873-'74	458	50	461,678	5,052	467,238	17	66	980	1,046	1,022,480
1874-'75	721	13	401,033	103	401,901		100		100	883,754
1875-'76	607	300	323,294	5	324,206	500	265		265	871,597
1876-'77	222		337,005	271	337,498		334		334	946,796
1877-'78			361,202	31	361,233		395		395	1,097,721
1878-'79			251,639	1,207	252,846	50	99		99	1,110,884

<sup>1</sup> Ports of Maine other than *Passamaquoddy* and *Portland*, viz, \$107 in 1861-'62; \$642 in 1862-'63; and \$1,072 in 1863-'64, are included in these totals.

<sup>2</sup> Ports of Massachusetts other than *Boston*, viz, \$5,833 in 1861-'62; \$3,524 in 1862-'63; and \$4,100 in 1863-'64, are included in these totals.

<sup>3</sup> *Lake Ports of New York*, viz, \$138,275 in 1861-'62; \$46,517 in 1862-'63; and \$52,016 in 1863-'64, in addition to these values.

(d.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Districts—Continued.*

Years.	Pa.	Md.	Va.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	La.	Tex.		
	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Various Ports.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Key West, &c.	New Orleans.	Texas (Galveston).	Saltina (Indianola).	Corpus Christi.
1855-'56	\$24,684	\$44,223	\$420				\$8,848			
1856-'57	21,466	31,532	738				4,257			
1857-'58	24,274	22,704	2,860				3,894			
1858-'59	23,595	27,153	1,325	\$2,376			2,953			
1859-'60	16,212	27,985		1,537			4,985			
1860-'61	15,321	16,745		85			1,015			
1861-'62	7,132	10,069								
1862-'63	9,236	13,313					28,962			
1863-'64	13,444	21,905					29,176			
1864-'65	12,426	6,938					26,347			
1866-'67	4,249	4,446	450		\$1,864		8,969	\$838	\$336	
1867-'68	16,077	2,824					15,216	241	42	
1868-'69	5,050	3,513			2,014		3,434		200	\$401
1869-'70	3,181	2,060				\$100	2,122		230	632
1870-'71	6,569	9,291				535	810		277	876
1871-'72	8,588	6,365					2,997	30	51	1,490
1872-'73	3,357	15,188	3,051	1,050	850	400	5,226	1,021		338
1873-'74	2,613	11,567			11	110	4,953	236	125	1,722
1874-'75	11,431	6,889	550	31		658	4,274		90	1,352
1875-'76	7,407	5,705	278		160	326	2,286		303	527
1876-'77	13,053	9,407	15			130	2,778	44	996	3,872
1877-'78	5,857	3,944	62		221	1,795	4,716	35	2,972	2,359
1878-'79	11,467	9,884	76			1,234	3,850		1,382	2,644

Years.	Tex.			Cal.	Oreg.	Wash.	Northern Frontier.			
	Brazos de Santiago.	Paso del Norte.	Total Texas.	San Francisco.	Oregon and Willamette.	Puget Sound.	Minnesota (Pembina).	Chicago.	Huron (Port Huron).	Detroit.
1855-'56				\$6,319						\$5,975
1856-'57				6,280						6,145
1857-'58				13,153						21,505
1858-'59				50,415						11,700
1859-'60				33,247	\$275			\$100		18,100
1860-'61				27,285	197					7,300
1861-'62				54,999						18,350
1862-'63				73,928						
1863-'64	\$270		\$270	87,037	2500					134,099
1864-'65				30,404	533			970		117,895
1866-'67			1,174	22,621	1,050			2,725	\$3,394	35,954
1867-'68	2,581		2,864	20,544	295			2,652	30,277	20,589
1868-'69	4,823		5,424	58,409	1,890	\$600	\$220	2,122	25,685	21,960
1869-'70	6,789	\$464	8,115	47,642	284	100	168	200	46,408	24,191
1870-'71	15,922		17,075	44,705	1,222	500	1,682	550	77,352	61,560
1871-'72	3,540		5,111	76,084	129	1,040	2,167	255	29,530	85,409
1872-'73	11,602	1,510	14,501	45,167	2,350	1,025	5,905	1,000	24,354	65,219
1873-'74	24,643	98	26,623	39,548	1,110	1,331	7,753	4,459	47,531	95,681
1874-'75	19,912	64	21,418	54,182	1,036	4,754	7,928	2,685	63,185	83,229
1875-'76	16,487	600	17,917	71,092	1,939	3,091	7,108	175	58,203	76,943
1876-'77	5,757		10,669	68,226	780	1,371	9,744	4,685	48,044	95,343
1877-'78	7,423		12,789	84,917	1,662	2,342	11,615	2,666	48,601	83,402
1878-'79	6,495		10,521	110,804	460	2,549	1,828	1,675	47,736	81,477

<sup>1</sup> Lake Ports of Michigan.<sup>2</sup> Oregon and Washington Territory.

(d.) *Exportation of Household Furniture by Districts—Continued.*

Years.	Northern Frontier.								
	Cuyahoga (Cleveland).	Niagara (Superior).	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee (Rochester).	Oswego.	Cape Vincent.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	Champlain (Plattsburgh).	Vermont (Burlington).
1855-'56	\$1,582	\$7,936	\$64,135	\$70,056	\$86,985	\$50,110	\$21,606	\$1,628	\$13,309
1856-'57	3,591	36,006	28,988	13,778	55,469	18,507	11,472	-----	10,268
1857-'58	1,114	79,191	33,163	15,477	11,468	4,587	15,338	-----	1,523
1858-'59	121	82,978	19,311	3,614	4,127	1,300	9,330	-----	4,260
1859-'60	30	57,865	17,638	8,026	5,635	-----	3,400	6,588	5,868
1860-'61	311	59,420	14,742	5,544	4,515	600	4,515	23,006	2,643
1861-'62	<sup>3</sup> 156	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,859	5,971
1862-'63	<sup>3</sup> 464	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,158	9,564
1863-'64	<sup>3</sup> 639	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,787	10,720
1864-'65	2,165	2,632	27,268	12,040	9,246	6,866	2,205	11,130	-----
1866-'67	3,092	1,000	13,331	4,923	3,208	3,020	9,493	3,100	6,067
1867-'68	1,705	1,470	14,017	3,115	9,611	617	5,794	2,528	6,216
1868-'69	350	-----	13,534	5,356	2,149	-----	8,057	410	6,842
1869-'70	604	-----	17,153	4,435	4,415	320	9,537	1,675	5,982
1870-'71	495	-----	14,731	2,904	4,470	100	7,716	5,129	7,273
1871-'72	2,605	-----	15,595	6,497	5,165	-----	17,705	1,961	636
1872-'73	1,160	205	16,709	10,205	9,454	153	19,223	1,564	284
1873-'74	5,851	250	23,001	28,188	13,232	408	34,758	6,433	100
1874-'75	14,721	1,715	28,606	26,820	18,910	168	26,527	13,486	906
1875-'76	6,266	-----	19,615	6,212	11,735	1,103	16,145	18,933	1,457
1876-'77	7,564	-----	20,143	7,623	14,258	881	35,417	9,278	26,881
1877-'78	8,056	635	18,975	8,940	8,937	435	20,675	49,525	30,466
1878-'79	5,218	856	7,595	8,624	8,749	116	12,074	38,030	43,206

Years.	General Summary.					
	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast. <sup>1</sup>	Southern Atlantic Coast. <sup>2</sup>	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1855-'56	\$322,223	\$311,330	-----	\$8,848	\$6,319	\$323,322
1856-'57	340,612	332,370	\$807	4,257	6,280	184,224
1857-'58	350,167	379,119	-----	3,934	13,153	180,366
1858-'59	398,825	477,995	2,376	2,953	50,415	156,741
1859-'60	344,131	571,688	1,537	4,985	33,522	123,250
1860-'61	264,980	419,872	85	1,659	27,482	122,596
1861-'62	307,888	390,792	-----	-----	54,999	188,611
1862-'63	427,199	885,216	-----	28,962	73,928	66,703
1863-'64	428,724	733,594	-----	29,446	87,037	109,761
1864-'65	647,354	1,184,066	-----	26,659	30,937	192,417
1866-'67	429,062	497,891	1,864	10,143	23,671	89,367
1867-'68	419,159	640,000	-----	18,134	20,839	98,591
1868-'69	456,922	576,044	2,014	8,858	60,869	86,385
1869-'70	466,754	605,761	-----	10,337	48,026	115,088
1870-'71	320,018	540,770	-----	18,420	46,427	183,962
1871-'72	352,617	887,392	-----	8,108	77,253	167,425
1872-'73	421,816	1,079,249	1,900	20,127	48,542	155,435
1873-'74	504,455	1,036,660	11	31,686	41,989	267,645
1874-'75	433,276	902,624	31	26,446	56,472	289,211
1875-'76	366,797	884,837	-----	20,425	76,122	223,895
1876-'77	365,938	969,271	130	13,447	70,377	279,861
1877-'78	451,506	1,107,584	221	19,521	88,921	293,990
1878-'79	277,270	1,132,439	896	15,673	113,813	259,003

<sup>1</sup> From New England to Virginia, inclusive.    <sup>2</sup> South of Virginia.    <sup>3</sup> Lake Ports of Ohio.

Alexandria, Va., \$175 in 1860-'61. Bristol, R. I., \$150 in 1857-'58. Castine, Me., \$422 in 1878-'79. Delaware, Del., \$60 in 1862-'63; \$425 in 1872-'73; \$100 in 1878-'79. Duluth, Minn., \$180 in 1874-'75; \$1,000 in 1875-'76; \$20 in 1876-'77. Erie, Pa., \$1,445 in 1875-'76; \$368 in 1876-'77; \$100 in 1878-'79. Fairfield, Conn., \$17 in 1858-'59. Ferdinand, Fla., \$8 in 1878-'79. Miami, Ohio, \$40 in 1857-'58; \$14 in 1867-'68; \$1,062 in 1878-'79. Middletown, Conn., \$508 in 1858-'59; \$1,154 in 1859-'60. Mobile, Ala., \$96 in 1874-'75. Newark, N. J., \$12 in 1856-'57; \$28 in 1878-'79. Newport, R. I., \$300 in 1859-'60. Pearl River, Miss., \$60 in 1878-'79. Penobscot, Me., \$64 in 1857-'58. Richmond, Va., \$350 in 1872-'73; \$200 in 1874-'75. Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., \$644 in 1860-'61. Saint John's, Fla., \$803 in 1856-'57; \$888 in 1878-'79. Sandusky, Ohio, \$312 in 1864-'65; \$40 in 1867-'68; \$143 in 1874-'75; \$997 in 1876-'77; \$647 in 1878-'79. Superior, Mich., \$10 in 1878-'79. Wiscasset, Me., \$356 in 1864-'65.

## 4. EXPORTATION OF WOODEN WARES,

(a.) *By Foreign Countries, in 1863-'64 and 1864-'65.*

[Values.]

Countries.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.	Countries.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
Russia (European) .....		\$535	French Possessions in Africa .....		\$277
Danish West Indies .....		1,916	Total France and French Col- onies .....	\$676	1,822
Total Denmark and Colonies ..	\$3,348	1,916	Spain .....		1,243
Germany, Hamburg .....		2,442	Canary Islands .....		331
Bremen .....		2,007	Cuba .....	} 26,350	{ 34,102
Total .....	2,913	4,449	Porto Rico .....		
Dutch West Indies .....		906	Total Spanish Colonies .....	26,350	36,526
Total Holland and Dutch Colonies .....	665	906	Total Spain and Spanish Col- onies .....	26,350	37,769
Belgium .....		310	San Domingo .....		765
England .....		75,221	Azores .....		45
Scotland .....		9,063	Italy .....		250
Total Great Britain .....	24,611	85,284	Turkey in Asia .....		730
Gibraltar .....		593	Turkish Possessions .....	958	
Canada .....	{ 39,245	{ 3,183	Liberia .....	{ 502	{ 3,126
Other British North America (Atlantic) .....		{ 25,948	Other ports in Africa .....		
Other British North America (Pacific) .....		1,615	Hayti .....	3,684	4,517
British West Indies .....	{ 16,121	{ 11,608	Mexico .....	30,213	30,232
British Honduras .....		{ 2,526	Central America .....	804	150
British Guiana .....		6,897	New Grenada .....	{ 3,566	{ 6,008
British Possessions in Africa ..	4,322	6,432	Venezuela .....		
British East Indies .....	{ 38,633	{ 1,640	Brazil .....	10,114	10,485
Australia .....		{ 101,996	Uruguay .....	{ 3,648	{ 3,452
Total British Colonies .....	49,321	162,438	Argentine Republic .....		
Total Great Britain and Col- onies .....	73,932	247,722	Chili .....	13,346	15,621
France, Atlantic ports .....		825	Peru .....	1,342	17,661
Total France .....	74	825	Sandwich Islands .....	1,438	1,112
French West Indies .....	602		China .....	{ 347	{ 1,310
French North American Pos- sessions .....		720	Japan .....		

(b.) *Total value of Wooden Wares exported annually from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$287,852	1874-'75 .....	\$342,815
1869-'70 .....	258,347	1875-'76 .....	342,860
1870-'71 .....	216,908	1876-'77 .....	328,839
1871-'72 .....	196,606	1877-'78 .....	287,861
1872-'73 .....	237,097	1878-'79 .....	255,770
1873-'74 .....	240,350		

<sup>1</sup> Boxes, coopered wares, and turnery.

(c.) *Exportation of Wooden Ware, by Foreign Countries (value).*

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Austria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.	France and French Colonies.	
									France.	French Possessions in America.
1868-'69	\$1,806	.....	.....	\$383	\$7	\$8,554	\$383	\$1,044	.....	\$754
1869-'70	8,417	.....	\$325	6,659	200	12,722	10,028	1,428	\$1,075	752
1870-'71	3,374	.....	.....	3,630	722	11,176	33,465	1,515	35	1,116
1871-'72	309	.....	.....	919	214	4,960	28,494	16	.....	1,388
1872-'73	1,428	.....	.....	1,287	678	3,616	12,177	232	.....	.....
1873-'74	2,135	.....	1,000	639	235	7,999	17,589	126	360	.....
1874-'75	1,040	\$475	429	1,208	1,891	17,144	12,988	350	3,600	.....
1875-'76	914	.....	915	3,215	1,384	7,823	299	260	590	.....
1876-'77	144	.....	2,900	2,248	1,002	5,781	3,528	613	1,515	.....
1877-'78	1,153	.....	1,672	844	457	4,116	566	367	5,151	.....
1878-'79	4,522	.....	3,141	2,481	1,164	2,496	18	1,081	6,422	.....

Years.	France and French Colonies.						Germany.		
	French Colonies.					Tot l France and French Colonies.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	North Germany.
	Miquelon, Lang- ley, and St. Pierre.	French West In- dies and Guiana.	French Posses- sions in Africa.	All other French Possessions.	Total French Colonies.				
1868-'69				\$3,970	\$4,724	\$4,724			
1869-'70				3,213	3,965	5,040	\$11,113	\$1,430	
1870-'71				2,860	3,976	4,011			\$504
1871-'72				2,374	3,762	3,762			
1872-'73	\$3,446	\$6,633	\$192	1,319	11,590	11,590			
1873-'74	2,937	5,909	1,074	2,655	12,575	12,935			
1874-'75	3,174	6,772	460	2,133	12,539	16,139			
1875-'76	308	268		502	1,078	1,668			
1876-'77	121	198		182	501	2,016			
1877-'78	608	836	471	206	2,121	7,272			
1878-'79	777	180	34	1,130	2,121	8,543			

Years.	Ger- many.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
		Great Britain.				British Colonies.			
		Total.	England.	Scotland.	Total.	Gibraltar.	Canada.	All other British North America.	Quebec, Ontario, &c.
1868-'69	.....	.....	\$38,672	.....	\$38,672	\$88	\$11,848	\$5,320	.....
1869-'70	\$12,543	.....	45,935	\$1,010	46,945	.....	15,877	6,062	.....
1870-'71	504	.....	26,057	.....	26,757	.....	28,086	6,500	.....
1871-'72	738	.....	18,424	70	18,494	.....	36,800	10,187	.....
1872-'73	3,328	.....	46,869	200	47,069	.....	.....	.....	\$3,569
1873-'74	7,044	.....	28,902	2,821	31,723	.....	.....	.....	\$37,849
1874-'75	23,452	.....	17,122	2,801	19,923	.....	.....	.....	29,327
1875-'76	36,018	.....	91,419	13,913	105,332	.....	.....	.....	53,665
1876-'77	21,023	.....	118,144	6,096	124,240	.....	.....	.....	42,563
1877-'78	21,541	.....	98,148	23,372	122,220 <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	36,380
1878-'79	26,519	.....	82,080	25,382	108,616 <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	.....	27,369
									33,464
									32,376
									17,958
									10,019
									2,218
									2,824
									2,531
									2,845
									1,760
									2,130

(c.) *Exportation of Wooden Ware, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.								
	British Colonies.								
	British Columbia.	British West Indies and Honduras.	British Guiana.	British East Indies.	Hong Kong.	British Possessions in Africa.	British Australasia.	All other British Possessions.	Total British Colonies.
1868-'69	.....	\$4,944	.....	\$257	.....	\$1,085	\$71,910	.....	\$95,552
1869-'70	.....	11,315	.....	150	.....	2,602	53,777	.....	89,782
1870-'71	.....	10,459	.....	.....	.....	3,066	30,042	.....	78,153
1871-'72	.....	8,721	.....	.....	.....	786	38,945	.....	96,257
1872-'73	\$1,306	3,641	\$7,008	.....	\$14,459	4,861	39,763	.....	97,786
1873-'74	2,555	6,483	3,714	.....	5,863	3,047	10,787	\$61	136,685
1874-'75	2,923	5,927	1,020	1,020	7,855	2,212	37,273	.....	138,726
1875-'76	4,266	5,401	1,603	.....	217	11,992	32,154	.....	121,913
1876-'77	3,829	7,077	3,068	.....	2,810	5,620	38,898	.....	115,368
1877-'78	5,215	1,811	913	660	44	3,185	14,432	.....	86,030
1878-'79	3,782	2,045	460	.....	.....	3,390	16,618	.....	56,437

Years.	Great Britain and Colonies.	Hayti and San Domingo.	Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				Italy.	Japan.
	Total Great Britain and Colonies.			Holland.	Dutch West Indies and Guiana.	Dutch East Indies.	Total.		
1868-'69.....	\$134,224	\$684	.....	.....	\$44	\$107	\$151	.....	\$92
1869-'70.....	136,727	3,213	.....	\$200	24	.....	224	\$40	411
1870-'71.....	104,210	4,538	.....	300	417	.....	717	.....	2,655
1871-'72.....	114,751	.....	\$1,858	.....	289	99	388	.....	5,988
1872-'73.....	144,849	.....	3,064	.....	132	.....	132	.....	8,277
1873-'74.....	168,408	.....	878	.....	314	.....	314	.....	8,758
1874-'75.....	158,649	.....	4,650	3,233	550	.....	3,783	.....	9,398
1875-'76.....	227,245	.....	4,909	3,022	246	.....	3,268	.....	14,417
1876-'77.....	239,608	.....	2,927	2,691	952	.....	3,643	.....	6,018
1877-'78.....	208,250	.....	1,393	4,227	272	.....	4,499	100	136
1878-'79.....	165,053	.....	498	934	952	.....	1,886	.....	855

Years.	Liberia.	Mexico.	Peru.	Russia (Asiatic).	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		
							Spain.	Spanish Colonies.	
								Cuba.	Porto Rico.
1868-'69	.....	\$2,791	\$7,753	.....	.....	\$3,285	.....	\$117,322	\$491
1869-'70	\$209	6,213	17,397	.....	.....	3,247	\$56	24,363	493
1870-'71	108	417	13,985	.....	.....	6,757	.....	14,608	3,140
1871-'72	135	3,079	6,242	.....	\$952	3,811	.....	18,187	310
1872-'73	213	3,334	1,452	.....	428	1,055	.....	17,211	430
1873-'74	124	2,533	395	\$728	41	2,175	.....	10,826	114
1874-'75	144	3,233	11,694	430	746	1,212	27	10,784	1,095
1875-'76	470	3,848	2,938	.....	131	2,960	23	13,375	3,046
1876-'77	606	6,411	5,398	657	154	1,431	.....	11,246	1,415
1877-'78	590	6,528	5,855	80	235	2,657	.....	8,896	1,411
1878-'79	.....	3,935	1,619	312	516	2,303	114	17,817	2,150

<sup>1</sup> Before 1872, reported as "Asia, New Zealand," &c.

Portugal, \$240 in 1876-'77; \$359 in 1878-'79.

Portuguese Possessions in Africa, \$49 in 1876-'77; \$104 in 1878-'79.

Portuguese Islands (Azores, &amp;c.), \$300 in 1875-'76; \$1,155 in 1876-'77; \$715 in 1877-'78.

Russia (Baltic and Arctic Ports), \$60 in 1875-'76; \$1,278 in 1878-'79.

Sweden and Norway, \$693 in 1877-'78; \$213 in 1878-'79.

(c.) *Exportation of Wooden Ware, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Turkey and Turkish Possessions.	United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	Other Countries and Ports in Africa.	All other Countries not specified.
	Spanish Colonies.			Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.						
	Spanish Possessions in Africa and Islands.	All other Spanish Possessions.	Total Spanish Colonies.							
1868-'69		\$75	\$117, 888	\$117, 888	\$113	\$255	.....	.....	.....	\$2,906
1869-'70		420	25, 276	25, 332	90	5, 726	\$3, 486	\$95	.....	314
1870-'71			17, 748	17, 748	90	995	1, 037	183	.....	448
1871-'72			18, 497	18, 497	.....	430	3, 811	1, 431	.....	67
1872-'73			17, 641	17, 641	95	1, 892	309	224	.....	.....
1873-'74			10, 940	10, 940	201	3, 504	574	147	.....	141
1874-'75	\$59		11, 879	11, 906	.....	13, 754	1, 982	2, 396	\$534	51
1875-'76			16, 421	16, 444	.....	9, 415	1, 077	2, 882	.....	.....
1876-'77	46		12, 707	12, 707	374	4, 673	480	3, 053	.....	.....
1877-'78		49	10, 356	10, 356	.....	4, 591	1, 324	1, 677	.....	214
1878-'79	31		9, 998	10, 012	.....	3, 819	873	1, 419	.....	661

Years.	General Classification by Coasts and Grand Divisions.						
	Europe.				Africa.	Asia and Australasia.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).
	Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total. <sup>1</sup>			
1868-'69	\$5, 113	\$38, 760	.....	\$43, 873	\$1, 085	\$90, 493	\$213
1869-'70	130	46, 945	\$13, 068	7, 274	2, 811	73, 476	1, 006
1870-'71	90	26, 057	804	26, 986	3, 174	80, 774	486
1871-'72	.....	18, 494	738	19, 232	921	77, 337	700
1872-'73	.....	47, 069	3, 328	50, 397	5, 074	61, 327	735
1873-'74	201	31, 723	8, 040	40, 324	3, 171	40, 037	300
1874-'75	475	19, 923	27, 114	51, 139	2, 890	54, 861	673
1875-'76	.....	105, 332	40, 015	145, 960	12, 462	50, 047	300
1876-'77	.....	124, 480	26, 663	152, 658	45, 124	14, 818	1, 250
1877-'78	100	122, 220	28, 133	155, 604	4, 403	18, 539	715
1878-'79	.....	108, 970	30, 807	148, 313	3, 559	20, 106	1, 278

Years.	General Classification by Coasts and Grand Divisions.						
	West Indies. <sup>2</sup>	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports.	Uncertain.
		Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.			
1868-'69	\$126, 045	\$2, 444	\$16, 107	\$18, 551	\$2, 798	\$17, 168	\$4, 456
1869-'70	40, 852	24, 383	30, 119	54, 592	6, 413	21, 939	1, 953
1870-'71	33, 393	9, 519	25, 161	34, 680	1, 139	34, 586	2, 122
1871-'72	33, 684	6, 900	11, 202	18, 102	3, 293	46, 987	2, 873
1872-'73	25, 341	12, 148	5, 068	17, 216	4, 012	57, 968	350
1873-'74	18, 768	9, 213	8, 394	17, 607	2, 768	66, 458	418
1874-'75	23, 937	21, 400	28, 808	50, 208	5, 124	82, 272	555
1875-'76	27, 636	19, 106	10, 761	29, 867	5, 232	20, 854	502
1876-'77	24, 532	13, 666	11, 179	24, 845	7, 413	58, 016	182
1877-'78	15, 221	10, 482	9, 971	20, 510	6, 985	65, 593	255
1878-'79	25, 239	13, 574	4, 115	17, 689	5, 099	34, 666	1, 791

<sup>1</sup> Including *Spain* and *France*, not included in preceding columns.<sup>2</sup> Including *Honduras* and *Dutch* and *French Guiana*.

(d.) *Exportation of Wooden Wares, by Districts, from 1863-'64 to 1878-'79.*

[Values.]

Years.	Maine.						Massachusetts.					
	Passamaquoddy.	Machias.	Belfast.	Bangor.	Bath.	Portland.	Gloucester.	Salem and Beverly.	Marblehead.	Boston and Charlestown.	New Bedford.	
1863-'64	\$17,845					\$5				\$79,305		
1864-'65	9,947			\$58	\$256		\$13			124,434	\$102	
1868-'69	15,748	\$2								184,677	105	
1869-'70	6,938		\$18			425		\$20	\$4	91,497	122	
1870-'71	12,607			44		2,467				77,418	15	
1871-'72	25,373					178		20		96,711	19	
1872-'73	17,244	36						25		139,640		
1873-'74	9,572							186		96,123	86	
1874-'75	1,240							118		107,403		
1875-'76	2,692					1,312		68		84,414		
1876-'77	7,071									99,002	115	
1877-'78	12,835							140		58,487	18	
1878-'79	4,476					895				33,717	25	

Years.	R. I.	Connecticut.		N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Md.	Va.	South Carolina.	
	Bristol.	New London.	New Haven.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Beaufort.	Charleston.
1863-'64				\$98,660		\$724	\$7,397		\$31	
1864-'65	\$1,540			244,291		249	6,656			
1868-'69			\$686	43,117		7,169	931			\$862
1869-'70		\$20	6	136,452		728	2,311			19
1870-'71	18			69,362	\$18	278	430			
1871-'72				30,167			1,679			
1872-'73				34,433		223	1,256			
1873-'74				43,121		3	1,201			
1874-'75				150,603		19	904	\$12		
1875-'76				195,338		21	3,029			
1876-'77			120	166,172		2,659	3,176			
1877-'78			37	175,614		1,171	1,578			
1878-'79				184,902		988	1,372	61		4

Years.	Ga.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.					Cal.	Oregon.	
	Savannah.	Mobile.	Pearl River.	New Orleans.	Texas (Galveston).	Saluria.	Brazos de Santiago.	Corpus Christi.	Paso del Norte.	San Francisco.	Oregon (Astoria).	Willamette.
1863-'64				\$15,459			\$41			\$1,153		
1864-'65				2,865						2,231		
1868-'69				25,365		\$39	1,951	\$144		4,702	\$44	
1869-'70				155		58	2,413	337	\$19	15,380	43	
1870-'71	\$9			478	\$5	74	3,933	220	24	46,239		\$54
1871-'72				424				753		38,437		
1872-'73		\$100		109		98	1,896	102		38,261		102
1873-'74				1,905		74	54	802		57,529		367
1874-'75		250	\$45	597		170		704		45,344		297
1875-'76	19			1,156		156	894	713		19,595	12	1,061
1876-'77	97			455		489	508	2,096		18,903		187
1877-'78	222			251	4	555	378	1,556		9,281		65
1878-'79	6	20		8		419	523	509		8,938		

1863-'64, other Ports in Maine than Portland and Passamaquoddy, \$96.

1863-'64, other Ports in Massachusetts than Boston, \$1,749.

Plymouth, Mass., \$14 in 1878-'79.

Providence, R. I., \$253 in 1878-'79.

Teché, La., \$9 in 1877-'78.

(d.) *Exportation of Wooden Wares, by Districts, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Wash.	Minn.	Mich.	Ohio.			New York.					Vt.
	Puget Sound.	Minnesota (Pembina).	Detroit.	Miami (Tol- do).	Sandusky.	Cuyahoga (Cleveland).	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee (Roch- ester).	Oswego.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	Champlain (Plattsburg.)	Vermont (Bur- lington).
1863-'64											\$1,912	
1864-'65					\$80	\$30				\$125	2,748	
1868-'69	\$162							\$391			54	
1869-'70		\$357				1,002		23				
1870-'71	38	666		\$391		1,833			\$257	30		
1871-'72		664		5	30	2,102	\$20		24			
1872-'73	3	923				1,844	694		108			
1873-'74		1,355	\$25,310			782	42			649		\$1,189
1874-'75		2,009	30,841			1,513		280			168	298
1875-'76		1,644	32,971		50	1,554		30			131	
1876-'77		2,810	21,748			890					1,907	402
1877-'78	25	1,339	12,598			832		155	175	750	9,785	
1878-'79		2,187	4,618		19	2,629		10	6		8,335	154

Years.	General Summary.				
	New England Coast.	Atlantic Coast South of New England.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Front- ier.
1863-'64	\$99,000	\$106,812	\$15,500	\$1,153	\$3,574
1864-'65	136,350	251,196	2,865	2,231	2,983
1868-'69	201,219	52,079	27,499	4,908	1,995
1869-'70	99,050	139,510	2,982	15,423	1,382
1870-'71	32,569	70,097	4,734	46,331	3,177
1871-'72	122,301	31,846	1,177	38,437	2,845
1872-'73	156,945	35,012	2,205	38,366	3,569
1873-'74	105,967	44,325	2,835	57,896	29,327
1874-'75	108,761	151,788	1,516	45,641	35,109
1875-'76	88,486	198,407	2,919	20,668	36,380
1876-'77	106,308	172,104	3,580	19,090	27,757
1877-'78	71,517	178,585	2,754	9,371	25,684
1878-'79	39,384	187,384	2,109	8,939	17,958

1863-'64, other Lake Ports of Ohio, \$762; in 1868-'69, \$1,550.

1863-'64, other Lake Ports of New York, \$900.

Key West, Fla., \$32 in 1876-'77; \$630 in 1878-'79.

San Diego, Cal., \$1 in 1877-'78; \$1 in 1878-'79.

Saint John's, Fla., \$41 in 1878-'79.

Fernandina, Fla., \$10 in 1878-'79.

## (e.) SHOE-PEGS.

In addition to the foregoing the value of Shoe-pegs was reported in 1873-'74 as \$93,150, and in 1874-'75 as \$147,163, exported from *New York*. In 1873-'74 the value from *Brazos de Santiago* was \$100.

## IX. BARKS.

The headings under which barks have been reported have changed from time to time, so as to render comparisons between different years quite uncertain. From 1855-'56 to 1860-'61 the term "*Oak bark and other dye*" was used; in 1861-'62 and 1862-'63 it was "*Oak bark*," and in 1863-'64 it was simply "*Bark*." In 1864-'65 it was "*Oak and other bark—tanners' and dyers'*," and since 1866-'67, "*Bark for tanning*."

## 1. General summary of exportation, 1790-'91 to 1878-'79.

(a.) Values annually exported from 1790-'91 to 1878-'79.

(b.) Exportation of oak bark and other dyes by foreign countries, 1854-'55 to 1862-'63 (values).

(c.) Exportation of bark for tanning by foreign countries, 1863-'64 and 1864-'65 (quantities and values).

(d.) Exportation of bark for tanning from 1865-'66 to 1878-'79 (values).

(e.) Exportation of barks by districts, 1855-'56 to 1878-'79 (values).

## 1. GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTATION OF BARKS, as included under headings above described.

(a.) Values annually exported from 1790-'91 to 1878-'79.

Years.	Quantity and value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1790-'91 .....	<i>Cords.</i> 57	1813-'14 .....	\$3, 270	1846-'47 .....	\$95, 355
	<i>Hhds.gr'nd.</i> 1, 010	1814-'15 .....	336, 242	1847-'48 .....	184, 126
1791-'92 .....	<i>Cords.</i> 202	1815-'16 .....	308, 047	1848-'49 .....	95, 392
	<i>Hhds.gr'nd.</i> 2, 921	1816-'17 .....	186, 000	1849-'50 .....	205, 771
1792-'93 .....	<i>Cords.</i> 444	1817-'18 .....	202, 710	1850-'51 .....	355, 477
	<i>Hhds.gr'nd.</i> 3, 108	1818-'19 .....	145, 820	1851-'52 .....	160, 154
1793-'94 .....	<i>Cords.</i> 404	1819-'20 .....	107, 719	1852-'53 .....	118, 894
	<i>Hhds.gr'nd.</i> 834	1820-'21 .....	139, 534	1853-'54 .....	95, 863
1794-'95 .....	341	1821-'22 .....	145, 705	1854-'55 .....	99, 168
1795-'96 .....	\$188, 456	1822-'23 .....	111, 333	1855-'56 .....	121, 030
1796-'97 .....	168, 531	1823-'24 .....	95, 674	1856-'57 .....	322, 754
1797-'98 .....	75, 612	1824-'25 .....	93, 809	1857-'58 .....	392, 825
1798-'99 .....	80, 397	1825-'26 .....	63, 120	1858-'59 .....	412, 701
1799-1800 .....	15, 774	1826-'27 .....	79, 884	1859-'60 .....	164, 260
1800-'01 .....	31, 043	1827-'28 .....	101, 175	1860-'61 .....	189, 476
1801-'02 .....	100, 601	1828-'29 .....	165, 406	1861-'62 .....	<sup>1</sup> 186, 363
1802-'03 .....	225, 732	1829-'30 .....	279, 706	1862-'63 .....	<sup>2</sup> 293, 564
1803-'04 .....	88, 470	1830-'31 .....	280, 681	1863-'64 .....	<sup>2</sup> 194, 575
1804-'05 .....	61, 512	1831-'32 .....	52, 944	1864-'65 .....	<sup>3</sup> 158, 495
1805-'06 .....	41, 971	1832-'33 .....	93, 609	1865-'66 .....	<sup>4</sup> 115, 638
1806-'07 .....	19, 064	1833-'34 .....	71, 747	1866-'67 .....	<sup>4</sup> 83, 409
1807-'08 .....	5, 136	1834-'35 .....	73, 877	1867-'68 .....	<sup>4</sup> 217, 174
1808-'09 .....	28, 750	1835-'36 .....	68, 758	1868-'69 .....	Not rep't'd.
1809-'10 .....	72, 049	1836-'37 .....	96, 443	1869-'70 .....	<sup>4</sup> 216, 488
1810-'11 .....	111, 825	1837-'38 .....	161, 694	1870-'71 .....	<sup>4</sup> 96, 195
1811-'12 .....	106, 688	1838-'39 .....	309, 696	1871-'72 .....	<sup>4</sup> 166, 501
1812-'13 .....	118, 416	1839-'40 .....	229, 510	1872-'73 .....	<sup>4</sup> 168, 938
		1840-'41 .....	135, 519	1873-'74 .....	<sup>4</sup> 160, 670
		1841-'42 .....	111, 087	1874-'75 .....	<sup>4</sup> 193, 938
		1842-'43 .....	39, 588	1875-'76 .....	<sup>4</sup> 223, 276
		1843-'44 .....	70, 370	1876-'77 .....	<sup>4</sup> 67, 176
		1844-'45 .....	70, 616	1877-'78 .....	<sup>4</sup> 111, 335
		1845-'46 .....	61, 382	1878-'79 .....	<sup>4</sup> 130, 939

<sup>1</sup> Oak bark.

<sup>2</sup> Bark, 5,357 hogsheads.

<sup>3</sup> Oak and other bark; tanners' and dyers', 5,030 hogsheads.

<sup>4</sup> Bark for tanning.

(b.) *Exportation of Oak Bark and other Dye-Woods by Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1862-'63.*<sup>1</sup>

[Value.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Austria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Denmark.	Danish West Indies.	France and Colonies.			
							Atlantic Ports.	Mediterranean Ports.	Total.	French North American Possessions.
1854-'55			\$630				\$8,431	\$599	\$9,030	\$2
1855-'56		\$140	762				16,278	5,676	21,954	
1856-'57	\$88	390	2,464				35,985	13,711	49,696	
1857-'58		1,873	587				44,577	6,856	51,433	
1858-'59	423	986	5,207	\$105	712	\$317	33,099	19,399	52,498	
1859-'60		1,481	2,452				16,321	4,693	21,014	
1860-'61		750	1,818				20,204	16,113		
1861-'62		3,468	3,649		39				39,350	
1862-'63			1,035	1,397					45,466	

Years.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Prussia.	Total Germany.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Canada.
1854-'55	\$7,722	\$15,378		\$23,100	\$44,895	\$4,505		\$49,400		\$9,074
1855-'56	5,194	9,934		15,128	50,073	6,555		56,628		10,805
1856-'57	7,689	38,706	\$450	46,845	164,260	7,619		171,879	\$336	2,766
1857-'58	26,568	40,974		67,542	224,140	8,425		232,565	200	2,742
1858-'59	14,862	17,396		32,258	286,674	6,410		293,084	150	2,510
1859-'60	23,452	22,280		45,732	67,923	7,285		75,208		3,538
1860-'61	41,378	21,544		62,922	54,363	3,420	\$381	57,864	2,304	1,764
1861-'62				31,734				68,759		10,497
1862-'63				20,548				55,603		10,821

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.					Holland.	Italy.	Mexico.	New Grenada.	Portugal.
	Other North American Possessions.	British West Indies.	British Honduras.	British East Indies and Australia.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.					
1854-'55	\$916	\$56			\$59,446	\$4,191				\$668
1855-'56	464	2,442			70,339	10,289	\$600 <sup>2</sup>			514
1856-'57	284	286	\$142		75,693	36,269				11,109
1857-'58		10,775			256,282	20,872				595
1858-'59	16	2,606			298,366	17,244				217
1859-'60		64			78,810	10,618	590 <sup>3</sup>		\$725	
1860-'61		2,959			64,891	15,756	402 <sup>4</sup>	\$108		605
1861-'62		1,836		\$427	81,092	21,180				
1862-'63					66,424	41,705		110	23 <sup>5</sup>	1,231

<sup>1</sup> In 1861-'62 and 1862-'63, "oak-bark."

<sup>2</sup> Of this, \$400 were to *Papal States* and to *Sardinia*.

<sup>3</sup> *Sardinia*.

<sup>4</sup> *Two Sicilies*.

<sup>5</sup> *New Granada* and *Venezuela*.

(b.) *Exportation of Oak Bark and other Dye-Woods, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Russia and Depend- ents.	San Domingo.	Spain.				Sweden and Norway.	Uruguay.
			Atlantic Ports.	Mediterranean Ports.	Total Spain.	Cuba.		
1854-'55		\$140		\$183	\$183	\$1,435	\$343	
1855-'56			\$152		152	665	487	
1856-'57						200		
1857-'58						2,148	1,493	
1858-'59	\$75					2,640		\$45
1859-'60				1,608	1,608	2,663	175	
1860-'61	1,632					3,375		
1861-'62	1,600					3,654	170	
1862-'63	1,866					18,293		

(c.) *Exportation of Bark for Tanning, by Foreign Countries, from 1863-'64 to 1864-'65.*

[Quantities and values.]

Countries.	1863-'64.		1864-'65.	
	Hhds.	Value.	Hhds.	Value.
Belgium	35	\$1,333	120	\$5,775
Brazil	19	622		
France	545	23,447	1,250	17,646
Germany	635	22,086	796	29,244
Great Britain	3,530	124,507	105	2,735
Gibraltar, &c	35	1,047		
Canada, &c	121	3,635	40	330
Total Great Britain and Colonies	3,686	129,189	145	3,065
Holland	349	15,674	145	5,407
Italy	19	772		
Mexico	12	424		
New Grenada			70	2,688
Russia (Baltic)			18	770
Spain			1	15
Spanish West Indies	57	1,028	62	1,566

(d.) *Exportation of Bark for Tanning, by Foreign Countries, from 1865-'66 to 1878-'79.*

[Values.]

Years.	Argentine Re- public.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.		
						England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1865-'66		\$1,800	\$2,948	\$10,700	\$8,332	\$18,802		
1866-'67			1,107	12,775	6,300	55,998	650	
1867-'68		270		9,366	51,572	102,406	11,158	
1868-'69								
1869-'70		2,100	220		61,790	72,484	11,573	
1870-'71		1,000	552		12,398	65,997	7,708	
1871-'72			2,987		32,334	74,495	19,330	
1872-'73			7,962		21,818	105,475	2,502	
1873-'74			4,720		27,818	67,387	6,200	
1874-'75	\$60		6,770		37,096	90,280	9,258	\$4,400
1875-'76			5,751		26,959	95,532	29,836	
1876-'77			4,210	6,704	19,647	26,287	5,510	
1877-'78			390	22,490	20,319	59,522	5,450	
1878-'79		1,306	700	30,485	31,156	57,579	5,725	

(d.) *Exportation of Bark for Tanning, by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Total Great Britain.	British Colonies			Total Great Britain and Colonies.	Holland.	Dutch West Indies.	Italy.
		Canada, &c.	British West Indies.	Possessions in British Africa.				
1865-'66	\$78,802	\$30			\$78,832	\$10,214		
1866-'67	55,998	310			56,308	4,795		
1867-'68	102,406	1,746			104,152	13,147		\$134
1868-'69								
1869-'70	84,057	1,556			85,613	9,598		400
1870-'71	73,705	1,366	\$1		75,072	3,385		150
1871-'72	93,825	598	1,500		95,923	3,494		254
1872-'73	107,977				107,977	5,354		
1873-'74	73,587	320			73,907	11,637	\$56	
1874-'75	103,938			\$286	104,224	5,897		1,022
1875-'76	125,368			412	125,780	10,431		
1876-'77	31,797	302		95	32,194	3,425		261
1877-'78	64,972	60			65,032	2,438		
1878-'79	63,304	288	10		63,666	2,641		

Years.	Mexico.	Portugal.	Russia.	Sandwich Islands.	Spain.	Cuba.	Venezuela.
1865-'66						\$2,812	
1866-'67			\$1,250		\$224		
1867-'68		\$400			720	1,255	
1868-'69							
1869-'70	\$79	335					
1870-'71	257				113		
1871-'72	9						\$11
1872-'73			1,670		75		
1873-'74	26		4,856	\$12	140		
1874-'75	16						
1875-'76	100	179					445
1876-'77	26	633		60			16
1877-'78	68			429		14	
1878-'79	4	148		826			

Japan, \$155 in 1877-'78.

British Columbia, \$44 in 1878-'79.

Australasia, \$20 in 1878-'79.

(e.) *Exportation of Barks, by Districts, from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79.*

[Values.]

Years.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	New Orleans.	Huron.	Detroit.	Buffalo Creek.	Oswego.	Lake Ports of New York.
1855-'56.....	\$5,568	\$37,694	\$31,430	\$34,843					\$500	\$8,597	
1856-'57.....	284	133,692	88,171	95,168	\$2,473	\$200			823	1,943	
1857-'58.....		175,549	128,784	118,547	3,709				972	1,125	
1858-'59.....		291,094	57,902	55,662		2,865			425	2,085	
1859-'60.....		65,435	60,226	34,210	590				486	3,052	
1860-'61.....		101,392	25,864	45,386		5,420			198	1,506	
1861-'62.....	3,033	66,122	44,213	62,498							\$10,497
1862-'63.....	1,150	95,458	88,684	97,442		110					10,234
1863-'64.....	1,849	68,514	85,121	35,491				\$3,600			
1864-'65.....	770	59,256	61,442	36,697				330			
1866-'67.....	1,250	15,242	33,312				\$310				
1867-'68.....	75	101,790	47,122	66,441			1,590	156			
1869-'70.....		150,915	16,304	47,233	575		1,121				
1870-'71.....		18,421	32,419	43,629	360					12	
1871-'72.....		73,057	23,224	66,018	3,595		417				
1872-'73.....		43,177	59,982	60,917	1,266						
1873-'74.....		92,565	17,706	49,202	865						
1874-'75.....		94,516	27,279	68,368	3,775			320			
1875-'76.....		108,184	26,227	86,795	1,430						
1876-'77.....		16,179	6,593	38,068	5,269			56		226	
1877-'78.....	200	27,575	4,590	73,525	4,793			38			
1878-'79.....		49,865	968	75,406				19			

*Alexandria*, \$261 in 1859-'60.*Brazos de Santiago*, \$5 in 1869-'70; \$9 in 1871-'72.*Champlain*, \$768 in 1855-'56; \$100 in 1869-'70; \$269 in 1878-'79.*Charleston*, \$4,500 in 1857-'58; \$2,668 in 1858-'59.*Delaware*, \$33,295 in 1866-'67.*Genesee*, \$590 in 1855-'56; \$235 in 1857-'58.*Norfolk*, \$3,597 in 1872-'73; \$640 in 1875-'76; \$560 in 1878-'79.*Oregon*, \$12 in 1873-'74.*Puget Sound*, \$11 in 1871-'72; \$22 in 1878-'79.*San Francisco*, \$414 in 1862-'63; \$150 in 1870-'71; \$170 in 1871-'72; \$60 in 1876-'77; \$592 in 1877-'78; \$901 in 1878-'79.*Vermont*, \$72 in 1862-'63; \$235 in 1869-'70.*Yorktown, Va.*, \$725 in 1876-'77.

## IX. NAVAL STORES.

Under this term it is customary to include the resinous products of forests as they appear in market, after being manufactured or prepared as *Pitch, Tar, Resin, Turpentine*, and *Spirits of Turpentine*. In the Forestry Report of 1877 (pp. 137-143) an account was given of some of the methods practiced in producing the raw materials for these articles. In this connection only so much will be presented as relates to their manufacture and exportation, under the following headings:

1. *General Notice: Statistics from the Census of various periods:*
  - (a.) General Notice: Colonial Statistics.
  - (b.) Census of 1840. Barrels of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Resin.
  - (c.) Census Returns of Tar and Turpentine, 1850 to 1870.
2. *Pitch, Tar, Resin, and Turpentine; Exportation from 1789-'90 to 1878-'79. General Statements:*
  - (a.) By quantities (barrels) separately, from 1789-'90 to 1819-'20.
  - (b.) Proximate Value of Naval Stores exported from 1802-'03 to 1819-'20.
  - (c.) Exportation of Naval Stores from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54; by Separate Quantities (barrels) and Total Values, annually.
  - (d.) Exportation of Naval Stores from 1853-'54 to 1878-'79; Separate Quantities (barrels) and Values; Total Values, and computation of Average Values, annually.
3. *Tar and Pitch Exported annually from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) Exportation by Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79, with General Summaries.
  - (b.) Exportation by Districts, with General Summaries.
4. *Resin and Turpentine Exported annually, from 1857-'58 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) Exportation by Foreign Countries from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.
  - (b.) Exportation by Foreign Countries, with General Summaries, 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.
  - (c.) Exportations by Districts, with General Summaries, 1867-'68 to 1878-'79.
5. *Spirits of Turpentine exported from 1789-'90 to 1878-'79:*
  - (a.) By Quantities collectively from 1789-'90 to 1852-'53.
  - (b.) Exportation by Quantities and Values collectively from 1853-'54 to 1878-'79.
  - (c.) Exportations by Foreign Countries; Quantities and Values, 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.
  - (d.) Exportations by Foreign Countries; Quantities and Values, 1868-'69 to 1878-'79, with General Summaries.

## 1. GENERAL NOTICE: STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

## (a.) General Notice.

In the early history of the British American Colonies, we find notices of attempts to introduce the manufacture of tar and other resinous products, in the province of New York and elsewhere.

During the reign of Queen Anne, near the beginning of the last century, a large number of Palatinate families were settled upon the Hudson above the Highlands, and efforts were made to turn their attention to the production of naval stores.<sup>1</sup> In the official correspondence before and after this period, we notice a zealous effort to promote this industry. The Earl of Bellomont, in writing to the Lords of Trade, in 1699, mentions having consulted with M. Bernon, a French merchant, and others, who had made a good quantity of pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine in the country near Boston, and remarks: "There grows an infinite number of pines in Long Island, alias Nassau Island, and on both sides of Hudson's River, and between Albany and Schenectady, and there will be a water carriage which will mightily conduce to their cheapness." He proposed to employ English soldiers, under slightly increased pay, in this manufacture, and says that M. Bernon estimated that a man working diligently would make five tun of stores in a year, one with another: "I say one with another, because all summer he makes pitch, rosin, and turpentine and in winter he can make tar only, and none other of the four named species."<sup>2</sup>

The timber chiefly employed for these experiments was probably the *Pinus rigida* and *Pinus resinosa*, the pitch pine and the Norway pine of the Northern States,<sup>3</sup> and in a document dated in 1711, it is said: "In order to produce tar, the trees must be rinded (peeled) in the spring, after which, it is necessary that they stand two years that the sap may be lost, and only the gummy substance remain to be run into tar, by burning the trees after a particular manner."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> N. Y. Colonial Hist., v, 188.

<sup>2</sup> Id., iv, 502.

<sup>3</sup> When this species grows on dry sandy soil it is dense and heavy; when in marshes, its wood is light and tender, with thick sap-wood, and it is then known as "sap pine."—Michaux.

<sup>4</sup> N. Y. Co. Hist., v, 189.

As a stimulus to further Production, the English Parliament offered bounties for the production and importation of these commodities,<sup>1</sup> but the supplies of pine timber for these uses in New York and other Northern Colonies were altogether inadequate for a durable or profitable industry in these products, and before the Revolutionary War, North Carolina had become the source from whence Naval Stores were chiefly exported. The average of three years, viz, 1768, 1769, and 1770, with the prices in sterling and the equivalent in our Federal currency, were as follows:

Pitch, 20,696 barrels, at 7s. 6d. (£7,768 10s.).....	\$37,599 54
Tar, 82,366 barrels, at 6s. 0d. (£27,709 16s.).....	123,795 73
Turpentine, 88,111 barrels, at 8s. 0d. (£11,244 8s.).....	54,428 96

The prices were as paid at the port of exportation. The bounty at that time was 5s. 6d. or nearly as much as first cost on the spot where made, and the English importers had no competition except the tar from Archangel, in Russia, from whence it was chiefly brought by the Dutch. During the Revolution, American tar rose in England from 11s. to 35s. per barrel, and these prices for a time largely increased the production in Russia and Sweden and in countries where it had never been made before. Turpentine from France was then the principal rival of that from America, and the prices of this commodity were enormously increased by the war.<sup>2</sup>

The following tables present the principal statistics of production and trade in these products since the formation of the present Government of the United States. The Census of 1810 gave, from six counties of North Carolina, a report of 94,900 gallons of "Essence of Turpentine," valued at \$138,000, but made no mention of other products. This by no means shows that none were produced, the statistics of that census being too imperfect for reliance or comparison. In 1820 the returns were even more defective, giving from two counties but \$20,700 worth of raw material, and \$29,000 worth of Spirits of Turpentine.

In 1830 no attempt was made to report productions of any kind, but in 1840, the census reported 619,106 barrels, produced as follows:

(b.) Census of 1840—Barrels of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Rosin.

States.	Barrels.	States.	Barrels.
Alabama.....	197	New York.....	402
Arkansas.....	34	North Carolina.....	593,451
Georgia.....	103	Ohio.....	5,631
Iowa.....	25	Pennsylvania.....	1,595
Kentucky.....	700	South Carolina.....	735
Louisiana.....	2,233	Tennessee.....	3,336
Mississippi.....	2,248	Virginia.....	5,809
Missouri.....	356	Wisconsin.....	1
New Jersey.....	2,200		

The three next national censuses have each returned statistics more or less complete concerning the production of Tar, Turpentine, &c., as shown by the following table:

(c.) Census Returns of Tar and Turpentine, 1850 to 1870.

States.	Number of establishments reporting.			Persons employed.			Capital invested.		
	1850.	1860.	1870.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Alabama.....	4	10	227	33	34	602	\$12,300	\$4,700	\$86,200
Florida.....	5	.....	2	83	.....	18	28,000	.....	16,000
Georgia.....	14	.....	4	202	.....	138	109,950	.....	63,000
Louisiana.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	5	1,500	.....	500
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	5	.....	1	33	.....	27	19,000	.....	28,000
Missouri.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	31,000
North Carolina.....	785	1,093	147	2,858	2,056	959	1,417,532	945,448	472,100
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	500	.....
South Carolina.....	40	7	54	220	63	876	65,400	13,500	205,900
Tennessee.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Total United States...	856	1,111	442	3,438	2,155	2,638	1,663,692	964,148	931,800

<sup>1</sup> By act 3 of 4 Anne, a bounty of £4 a ton was offered on tar and pitch, and £3 a ton on rosin and turpentine, produced in the American Colonies.  
<sup>2</sup> Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States, p. 78.

(c.) *Census Returns of Tar and Turpentine, 1850 to 1870--Continued.*

States.	Wages paid.			Cost of materials.		
	1850.	1860.	1870.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Alabama.....	\$7, 776	\$9, 360	\$120, 000	\$6, 180	\$1, 900	\$84, 155
Florida.....	12, 408	.....	5, 900	9, 600	.....	9, 598
Georgia.....	24, 852	.....	28, 000	25, 000	.....	39, 672
Louisiana.....	540	.....	.....	190	.....	900
Massachusetts.....	1, 296	.....	.....	17, 500	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	5, 052	.....	6, 000	4, 025	.....	1, 500
Missouri.....	.....	.....	7, 900	.....	.....	35, 400
North Carolina.....	372, 036	383, 400	184, 839	1, 295, 448	244, 434	1, 552, 577
Pennsylvania.....	.....	324	.....	.....	45	.....
South Carolina.....	23, 100	12, 168	123, 645	126, 175	7, 610	422, 378
Tennessee.....	288	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Total United States...	447, 348	405, 252	476, 284	1, 484, 238	253, 989	2, 146, 180

States.	Value of products.			Quantities of products in 1870.		
	1850.	1860.	1870.	Resin.	Tar.	Turpen- tine. <sup>1</sup>
Alabama.....	\$17, 800	\$13, 575	\$280, 203	<i>Barrels.</i> 53, 175	<i>Barrels.</i> .....	<i>Gallons.</i> 409, 950
Florida.....	29, 671	.....	26, 116	5, 252	2, 869	8, 740
Georgia.....	55, 068	.....	95, 970	13, 840	.....	160, 400
Louisiana.....	1, 750	.....	2, 500	.....	833	.....
Massachusetts.....	19, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	19, 680	.....	8, 550	1, 900	.....	12, 000
Missouri.....	.....	.....	59, 500	.....	8, 000	32, 000
North Carolina.....	2, 476, 252	996, 902	2, 338, 309	456, 131	400	3, 799, 449
Pennsylvania.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	235, 836	20, 249	779, 077	115, 945	.....	1, 582, 348
Tennessee.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States...	2, 855, 657	1, 031, 356	3, 585, 225	646, 243	12, 002	6, 004, 887

2. PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, AND TURPENTINE—EXPORTATIONS FROM 1789-'90 to 1878-'79—  
GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(a.) *By Quantities (barrels), separately, from 1789-'90 to 1819-'20.*

Years.	Pitch.	Tar.	Rosin.	Turpentine.	Years.	Pitch.	Tar.	Rosin.	Turpentine.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1789-'90.....	8, 875	85, 067	316	28, 326	1805-'06.....	7, 948	62, 723	7, 486	74, 731
1790-'91.....	3, 818	51, 044	228	58, 107	1806-'07.....	5, 099	59, 282	3, 802	53, 451
1791-'92.....	9, 145	62, 279	1, 337	67, 148	1807-'08.....	624	18, 764	800	17, 061
1792-'93.....	8, 338	67, 961	1, 715	36, 957	1808-'09.....	5, 433	128, 090	8, 998	77, 398
1793-'94.....	2, 824	46, 650	2, 480	20, 598	1809-'10.....	7, 563	87, 310	7, 483	62, 912
1794-'95.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1810-'11.....	11, 375	149, 796	13, 412	100, 242
1795-'96.....	18, 083	64, 600	14, 183	41, 490	1811-'12.....	9, 615	87, 937	8, 564	57, 266
1796-'97.....	7, 979	47, 397	7, 015	53, 291	1812-'13.....	3, 270	10, 065	2, 097	16, 123
1797-'98.....	5, 192	33, 893	8, 364	40, 188	1813-'14.....	511	5, 222	405	3, 507
1798-'99.....	2, 592	58, 254	16, 396	40, 382	1814-'15.....	6, 367	39, 845	11, 721	76, 103
1799-1800.....	1, 881	59, 410	3, 075	33, 129	1815-'16.....	13, 505	133, 345	6, 982	76, 105
1800-'01.....	2, 682	67, 487	2, 397	35, 413	1816-'17.....	8, 387	37, 120	8, 038	73, 484
1801-'02.....	3, 091	37, 497	3, 189	28, 764	1817-'18.....	6, 498	66, 654	5, 854	102, 577
1802-'03.....	4, 808	79, 989	5, 861	61, 178	1818-'19.....	5, 623	38, 183	6, 332	81, 539
1803-'04.....	6, 225	58, 181	4, 675	77, 827	1819-'20.....	3, 798	38, 176	7, 033	75, 749
1804-'05.....	13, 977	72, 475	9, 057	95, 640					

<sup>1</sup> Reported in the official census as "barrels," but evidently intended for *gallons*.  
<sup>2</sup> Pitch, tar, turpentine, and rosin, together, 132,866 barrels.

## EXPORTATION OF NAVAL STORES.

(b.) *Proximate Value of Naval Stores exported from 1802-'03 to 1819-'20.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1802-'03 ....	\$460, 000	1807-'08 ....	\$102, 000	1812-'13 ....	\$91, 000	1816-'17 ....	\$345, 000
1803-'04 ....	322, 000	1808-'09 ....	737, 000	1813-'14 ....	31, 000	1817-'18 ....	537, 000
1804-'05 ....	702, 000	1809-'10 ....	473, 000	1814-'15 ....	455, 000	1818-'19 ....	376, 000
1805-'06 ....	409, 000	1810-'11 ....	834, 000	1815-'16 ....	798, 000	1819-'20 ....	292, 000
1806-'07 ....	325, 000	1811-'12 ....	490, 000				

(c.) *Exportation of Naval Stores from 1820-'21 to 1853-'54.*

(Separate Quantities and Total Values.)

Years.	Tar and Pitch.	Rosin and Turpentine.	Value.	Years.	Tar and Pitch.	Rosin and Turpentine.	Value.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>			<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	
1820-'21 .....	71, 196	79, 213	\$314, 660	1837-'38 .....	33, 629	245, 860	\$703, 394
1821-'22 .....	100, 213	96, 166	447, 869	1838-'39 .....	61, 584	197, 267	688, 800
1822-'23 .....	45, 032	137, 530	457, 562	1839-'40 .....	44, 655	215, 121	602, 529
1823-'24 .....	46, 537	176, 136	555, 055	1840-'41 .....	77, 019	244, 846	684, 514
1824-'25 .....	47, 340	158, 863	463, 897	1841-'42 .....	52, 455	277, 787	743, 329
1825-'26 .....	46, 337	96, 157	254, 491	1842-'43 .....	37, 454	188, 952	475, 357
1826-'27 .....	55, 737	141, 728	402, 189	1843-'44 .....	62, 477	362, 668	818, 692
1827-'28 .....	68, 668	163, 443	487, 761	1844-'45 .....	58, 002	347, 683	814, 969
1828-'29 .....	48, 329	142, 761	377, 613	1845-'46 .....	65, 805	351, 914	1, 085, 712
1829-'30 .....	44, 343	120, 722	321, 019	1846-'47 .....	47, 245	312, 059	759, 221
1830-'31 .....	52, 995	156, 319	397, 687	1847-'48 .....	60, 340	324, 738	752, 303
1831-'32 .....	47, 523	168, 770	476, 291	1848-'49 .....	79, 125	325, 694	845, 164
1832-'33 .....	41, 024	176, 146	483, 712	1849-'50 .....	133, 833	398, 111	1, 142, 713
1833-'34 .....	49, 792	172, 391	525, 390	1850-'51 .....	112, 271	387, 220	1, 063, 842
1834-'35 .....	51, 248	170, 282	567, 566	1851-'52 .....	63, 254	449, 194	1, 209, 173
1835-'36 .....	49, 433	216, 418	912, 376	1852-'53 .....	59, 144	454, 715	1, 406, 488
1836-'37 .....	42, 303	216, 624	823, 419	1853-'54 .....	76, 989	601, 280	2, 066, 306

(d.) *Exportation of Naval Stores from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.*

(Separate Quantities and Values; Average and Total Values.)

Years.	Tar and Pitch.			Rosin and Turpentine.			Total Value of preceding.
	Barrels.	Total Value.	Average Value per Barrel.	Barrels.	Total Value.	Average Value per Barrel.	
1854-'55 .....	89, 999	\$288, 028	\$3 21	731, 060	\$1, 761, 428	\$2 41	\$2, 042, 456
1855-'56 .....	87, 765	235, 487	2 67	524, 799	1, 222, 066	2 33	1, 457, 553
1856-'57 .....	96, 731	208, 610	2 16	641, 517	1, 544, 575	2 41	1, 753, 185
1857-'58 .....	42, 675	100, 679	2 36	374, 573	1, 464, 210	3 99	1, 564, 889
1858-'59 .....	64, 256	141, 058	2 19	798, 083	2, 248, 381	2 82	2, 389, 381
1859-'60 .....	60, 623	151, 404	2 49	770, 652	1, 818, 238	2 36	1, 969, 642
1860-'61 .....	55, 057	143, 280	2 60	536, 207	1, 060, 257	1 98	1, 203, 537
1861-'62 .....	9, 765	55, 884	5 72	65, 441	293, 400	4 48	349, 284
1862-'63 .....	11, 956	102, 566	8 58	17, 025	237, 991	13 98	340, 557
1863-'64 .....	7, 156	70, 782	9 89	2, 418	55, 551	22 98	126, 333
1864-'65 .....	11, 529	76, 034	6 59	11, 232	157, 662	14 03	233, 696
1865-'66 .....	37, 835	147, 528	3 93	250, 452	1, 504, 058	6 00	1, 651, 586
1866-'67 .....	21, 557	84, 552	3 92	334, 104	1, 984, 865	5 92	2, 069, 417
1867-'68 .....	26, 751	110, 641	4 14	443, 501	2, 028, 514	4 58	2, 139, 155
1868-'69 .....	52, 241	105, 025	2 01	585, 989	2, 020, 519	3 45	2, 125, 544
1869-'70 .....	47, 401	143, 460	3 03	583, 316	1, 776, 625	3 12	1, 920, 085
1870-'71 .....	32, 584	93, 884	2 88	511, 959	1, 600, 651	3 12	1, 694, 535
1871-'72 .....	36, 722	131, 010	3 57	692, 728	3, 256, 854	4 70	3, 387, 864
1872-'73 .....	43, 535	177, 435	4 08	845, 162	3, 631, 996	4 29	3, 809, 431
1873-'74 .....	71, 920	248, 007	3 45	929, 342	3, 050, 009	3 28	3, 298, 016
1874-'75 .....	54, 905	133, 943	2 44	937, 527	2, 789, 183	2 97	2, 923, 126
1875-'76 .....	69, 138	164, 647	2 38	824, 256	2, 188, 623	2 65	2, 353, 270
1876-'77 .....	72, 189	160, 410	2 22	900, 056	2, 384, 378	2 65	2, 544, 788
1877-'78 .....	73, 407	158, 094	2 17	1, 042, 183	2, 329, 319	2 23	2, 487, 413
1878-'79 .....	52, 350	101, 445	1 93	1, 112, 819	2, 159, 141	1 94	2, 260, 586

## 3.—EXPORTATION OF TAR AND PITCH FROM 1854-'55 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *Exportation by Foreign Countries.*

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Central American States.		Chili.		China.	
	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	906	\$2,534	20	\$60	2,443	\$6,955	88	\$321	2,165	\$6,253	941	\$3,823
1855-'56 .....	400	950	.....	.....	673	1,851	38	123	1,165	2,784	1,860	4,308
1856-'57 .....	575	1,399	.....	.....	1,380	2,754	59	130	472	1,218	350	1,166
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	679	1,595	115	270	192	475	188	548
1858-'59 .....	1,160	2,842	.....	.....	320	601	135	289	402	817	680	1,689
1859-'60 .....	775	1,705	.....	.....	470	1,058	53	155	1,326	2,618	1,972	5,081
1860-'61 .....	375	798	10	30	353	851	51	131	2,542	5,359	933	2,713
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	392	23	213	185	717	608	3,035
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,101	59	660	20	300	127	1,115
1863-'64 .....	79	1,059	.....	.....	165	1,391	1	30	247	1,125	245	2,224
1864-'65 .....	51	718	274	2,650	185	1,420	.....	.....	765	3,416	119	4,150
1865-'66 .....	525	1,813	.....	.....	342	1,546	25	288	528	1,774	186	1,635
1866-'67 .....	827	2,869	.....	.....	1,045	4,448	.....	.....	555	2,416	500	2,035
1867-'68 .....	423	1,655	20	60	222	838	.....	.....	30	90	450	2,202
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572	1,976	2	11	265	795	1,292	4,042
1869-'70 .....	43	106	.....	.....	434	1,153	.....	.....	2,093	6,051	1,090	2,803
1870-'71 .....	661	1,858	.....	.....	182	483	87	269	552	206	945	2,738
1871-'72 .....	25	118	10	43	266	1,012	222	1,063	210	1,131	530	1,966
1872-'73 .....	45	210	.....	.....	165	791	169	893	435	2,146	540	2,247
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,378	4,283	67	267	315	1,087	479	1,458
1874-'75 .....	220	688	520	1,600	2,152	5,838	114	427	385	1,066	450	1,091
1875-'76 .....	20	47	6	15	100	541	83	308	40	115	1,075	2,334
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	308	1,644	4,733	559	1,365
1877-'78 .....	150	358	1,500	3,150	77	203	98	308	572	1,192	141	363
1878-'79 .....	150	336	.....	.....	138	267	257	694	315	635	200	356

Years.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.		Ecuador.		France and French Colonies.							
					France.						French Colonies.	
					Atlantic Ports.		Mediterranean Ports.		Total.		French Possessions in America.	
	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	369	\$1,059	60	\$143	351	\$931	797	\$1,487	1,148	\$2,418	305	\$822
1855-'56 .....	516	1,694	49	147	.....	.....	160	370	160	370	216	550
1856-'57 .....	370	832	250	579	3,722	5,933	1,929	2,359	5,651	8,292	169	402
1857-'58 .....	144	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	568
1858-'59 .....	272	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125	1,500	1,125	1,500	419	1,010
1859-'60 .....	443	1,205	.....	.....	225	412	30	87	255	499	204	500
1860-'61 .....	388	1,044	.....	.....	6	40	.....	.....	6	40	254	632
1861-'62 .....	225	871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	74	662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	63	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	65	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	575
1865-'66 .....	57	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	1,031
1866-'67 .....	35	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	642
1867-'68 .....	207	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	958
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501	2,131
1869-'70 .....	192	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	1,602
1870-'71 .....	263	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	1,137
1871-'72 .....	69	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	777
1872-'73 .....	130	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	494
1873-'74 .....	98	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	360	155	468
1874-'75 .....	182	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	745
1875-'76 .....	40	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	8,000	173	588
1876-'77 .....	88	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	950	127	447
1877-'78 .....	95	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	400	184	554
1878-'79 .....	223	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	760

*Austria*, 1866-'67, 275 bbbs., \$850; 1874-'75, 100 bbbs., \$400.  
*Bolivia*, 1858-'59, 150 bbbs., \$300; 1865-'66, 372 bbbs., \$1,494.  
*Egypt*, 1857-'58, 50 bbbs., \$120.  
*Greenland*, 1866-'67, 3 bbbs., \$12.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch, by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	France and French Colonies.										Germany. <sup>1</sup>	
	French Colonies.								Total.			
	French Possessions in Africa.		French West Indies.		French Guiana.		Other French Possessions.					
	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
1854-'55			416	\$1,147	283	\$1,036			1,882	\$4,423	349	\$1,043
1855-'56			808	1,674	102	313			1,280	1,907		
1856-'57			598	1,239	442	817			6,860	10,750	988	2,001
1857-'58	50	\$97	518	950	65	153			902	1,768	800	1,773
1858-'59	45	100	595	1,118	265	555			2,449	4,283	30	70
1859-'60	20	40	316	599	78	175			873	1,813		
1860-'61	15	30	159	334	155	534			1,223	1,571	627	1,412
1861-'62			144	880					144	880		
1862-'63			388	1,233					388	1,233		
1863-'64			56	202					56	202		
1864-'65	55	235	55	248	62	305			197	575		
1865-'66									436	1,819		
1866-'67	75	348	201	798					438	1,788	<sup>1</sup> 158	<sup>1</sup> 720
1867-'68	124	387			30	130	30	\$130	384	1,475	<sup>1</sup> 432	<sup>1</sup> 1,650
1868-'69							25	136	531	2,261	425	1,279
1869-'70							17	92	505	1,738		
1870-'71							14	71	295	1,229		
1871-'72							20	101	189	848		
1872-'73							24	200	125	595		
1873-'74							26	148	279	1,028	5	10
1874-'75							78	193	260	893	40	160
1875-'76									3,251	8,781	4,102	10,002
1876-'77			40	88			29	123	596	1,608		
1877-'78	6	30	6	15			16	82	414	1,081		
1878-'79	30	92	103	183			37	177	405	1,212	60	125

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.										British Colonies.	
	Great Britain.											
	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Great Britain.		Gibraltar.			
	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.		
1854-'55	22,988	\$77,030	17,864	\$69,410	264	\$1,135	41,116	\$146,575				
1855-'56	25,515	72,872	9,717	29,283			35,230	102,155	724	\$1,762		
1856-'57	27,253	63,498	12,742	26,680			39,995	90,178	270	662		
1857-'58	6,777	17,267	3,939	9,311	1,200	1,779	11,916	28,357	650	1,300		
1858-'59	17,011	35,492	11,109	25,348	2,653	3,563	30,773	64,383	350	700		
1859-'60	13,715	35,267	6,174	18,100	3,494	5,030	23,383	58,397	115	223		
1860-'61	20,027	53,045	6,635	17,793	50	112	26,712	70,950	350	712		
1861-'62												
1862-'63							2,279	23,736				
1863-'64							350	3,500	92	377		
1864-'65	461	3,125	1,733	10,852			1,723	10,852				
1865-'66	8,123	33,059	11,776	32,803			19,899	65,862	50	150		
1866-'67	1,317	3,434	2,199	6,636			3,516	10,070	332	980		
1867-'68	7,073	28,688	2,864	10,902	18	68	9,955	39,658				
1868-'69	15,708	58,636	16,541	59,712	200	532	32,449	118,880				
1869-'70	8,085	19,800	6,425	15,262	3,600	7,730	18,110	42,792				
1870-'71	5,325	14,450	2,257	4,063			7,582	18,513	10	30		
1871-'72	11,649	41,035	2,809	8,500			14,458	49,535	25	88		
1872-'73	14,538	60,186	4,528	17,688			19,066	77,874				
1873-'74	24,077	81,464	11,647	35,494	4,210	12,060	39,934	129,018				
1874-'75	13,774	25,450	4,768	8,677			18,542	34,127				
1875-'76	17,906	31,262	4,437	7,583	2,132	4,300	24,475	43,145				
1876-'77	31,955	58,918	6,808	11,518	20	29	38,783	70,465	30	85		
1877-'78	24,668	38,449	7,126	11,160			31,794	49,609	100	200		
1878-'79	20,249	31,869	5,791	8,095			26,040	39,964	60	136		

<sup>1</sup> All *Hamburg* excepting in 1856-'57, when 198 barrels (\$228) were to *Bremen*.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	British Colonies.									
	Malta.		British West Indies.		British Guiana. <sup>1</sup>		British Honduras. <sup>1</sup>		Canada. <sup>2</sup>	
	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.	Bbbs.	Value.
1854-'55	1,693	\$4,129	2,259	\$6,194	862	\$2,293	490	\$1,694	5,386	\$14,928
1855-'56	1,919	4,896	2,426	5,949	746	1,887	283	583	3,957	13,398
1856-'57	130	247	2,857	5,350	1,478	3,158	210	606	2,471	9,470
1857-'58	725	1,551	2,725	5,316	880	1,752	372	973	1,735	6,350
1858-'59			2,205	4,530	910	2,049	167	461	3,628	8,743
1859-'60	125	223	2,293	4,494	1,057	2,284	360	1,031	762	3,154
1860-'61	410	767	1,826	3,653	455	1,251	90	282	1,776	6,231
1861-'62			1,647	7,934					2,903	15,763
1862-'63			1,150	10,232					3,593	20,824
1863-'64			358	5,293					2,718	14,717
1864-'65			233	1,318	310	2,109	10	100	322	2,339
1865-'66			882	3,237	514	2,715	29	211	2,181	14,100
1866-'67			880	3,481	668	3,185	65	259	2,989	13,062
1867-'68			485	1,592	686	2,833	131	709	3,108	16,144
1868-'69			1,806	6,251					8,280	33,104
1869-'70			1,464	4,486					10,294	39,703
1870-'71			2,317	6,455					10,837	33,662
1871-'72			1,364	5,526					14,435	38,694
1872-'73			898	3,976	1,245	4,461			6,688	26,209
1873-'74			962	3,495	997	3,576			10,625	37,781
1874-'75			1,598	4,250	1,044	2,740			15,073	29,998
1875-'76			1,213	3,146	1,774	4,212			10,100	19,942
1876-'77			1,086	2,845	2,178	5,356			8,885	20,779
1877-'78			975	2,290	1,065	2,417			13,039	33,863
1878-'79			851	1,956	1,770	3,894	126	325	7,302	14,611

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Other British North American Possessions. <sup>3</sup>		British Possessions in Africa.		British East Indies.		Australasia, &c.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	10,195	\$26,343	361	\$1,276	4,798	\$14,260	766	\$2,069
1855-'56	12,653	27,083	657	1,380	8,063	21,697	1,140	2,886
1856-'57	6,243	13,533	805	1,687	8,388	17,929	950	1,907
1857-'58	5,460	11,436	80	192	4,601	11,155	16	32
1858-'59	7,774	17,870	942	2,278	3,278	7,789		
1859-'60	7,340	15,356	335	925	8,075	24,879	150	323
1860-'61	4,345	11,305	310	924	3,885	11,165	360	725
1861-'62					412	1,441		
1862-'63					497	4,966		
1863-'64					282	5,438		
1864-'65	1,346	7,195	126	800	1,350	5,600	1,370	6,238
1865-'66	5,153	22,039	147	612	794	2,275	150	600
1866-'67	3,228	13,307	301	1,432	300	1,200	120	1,012
1867-'68	3,919	15,944	610	2,589	700	3,007	75	367
1868-'69	645	2,711	505	1,923	1,250	5,665	383	1,982
1869-'70	3,145	8,271	273	886	550	1,925	257	987
1870-'71	1,083	3,423	135	501	1,200	3,950	210	458
1871-'72	1,295	5,275	70	359	350	1,325	70	314
1872-'73	5,416	20,085	208	832	550	310	100	437
1873-'74	8,630	27,646	55	234			190	657
1874-'75	5,896	18,154	60	195	400	1,718	1,223	4,192
1875-'76	7,507	21,725	37	155	550	1,057	255	765
1876-'77	7,353	3,681			500	1,421	210	556
1877-'78	11,388	29,545	115	337	249	620	25	75
1878-'79	6,775	16,887	137	407	100	215	535	1,038

<sup>1</sup>Included with "British West Indies" in years not separately reported.<sup>2</sup>The last six years reported as "Quebec, Ontario, &c."<sup>3</sup>Includes "British Possessions on the Pacific." The last six years reported as "New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c."*"Additions from Canadian reports,"* 1873-'74, \$9,228; 1874-'75, \$6,737.*British Columbia,* 1872-'73, 28 barrels, \$232; 1873-'74, 27 barrels, \$181; 1874-'75, 34 barrels, \$229; 1875-'76, 27 barrels, \$153; 1876-'77, 82 barrels, \$459; 1877-'78, 67 barrels, \$359; 1878-'79, 60 barrels, \$304.*Newfoundland and Labrador,* 1872-'73, 1,172 barrels, \$5,141; 1873-'74, 1,130 barrels, \$4,391; 1874-'75, 806 barrels, \$2,497; 1875-'76, 962 barrels, \$2,525; 1876-'77, 1,216 barrels, \$3,681; 1877-'78, 1,520 barrels, \$3,772; 1878-'79, 1,528 barrels, \$3,509.*Hong-Kong,* 1874-'75, 305 barrels, \$919; 1875-'76, 120 barrels, \$241; 1877-'78, 400 barrels, \$681.*"All other British Possessions,"* 1872-'73, 100 barrels, \$375.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				Hayti.		Holland and Dutch Colonies.	
	Total British Colonies.		Great Britain and British Colonies.				Holland.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	26, 810	\$72, 686	67, 926	\$219, 261	293	\$908	110	\$319
1855-'56	32, 717	59, 824	67, 947	161, 979	653	1, 631	80	164
1856-'57	23, 802	54, 668	63, 807	144, 846	277	573	7, 042	8, 213
1857-'58	17, 244	40, 057	29, 160	68, 414	315	736		
1858-'59	19, 254	44, 420	50, 027	108, 803	255	702		
1859-'60	20, 592	53, 391	43, 975	111, 788	503	1, 146		
1860-'61	13, 813	37, 015	40, 525	107, 965	<sup>1</sup> 188	<sup>1</sup> 483	80	461
1861-'62	4, 962	25, 138	4, 962	25, 138	<sup>1</sup> 209	<sup>1</sup> 1, 475	<sup>2</sup> 112	<sup>2</sup> 705
1862-'63	5, 240	36, 022	7, 519	59, 758	<sup>1</sup> 227	<sup>1</sup> 2, 410	<sup>2</sup> 74	<sup>2</sup> 294
1863-'64	3, 540	25, 825	3, 600	29, 325	54	747	<sup>2</sup> 140	<sup>2</sup> 1, 244
1864-'65	4, 953	24, 930	6, 676	35, 782	73	734		
1865-'66	9, 900	45, 939	29, 799	111, 801	222	1, 304	410	1, 285
1866-'67	8, 833	37, 018	12, 399	47, 088	130	444		
1867-'68	9, 714	43, 186	19, 669	82, 844	83	401		
1868-'69	12, 869	51, 574	45, 318	170, 454	<sup>1</sup> 31	<sup>1</sup> 126		
1869-'70	15, 983	56, 264	34, 093	99, 056	<sup>1</sup> 241	<sup>1</sup> 689	100	400
1870-'71	15, 802	47, 579	23, 384	66, 091	<sup>1</sup> 488	<sup>1</sup> 1, 570		
1871-'72	15, 309	52, 511	29, 767	102, 046	208	851		
1872-'73	16, 465	62, 048	35, 531	140, 022	367	1, 700		
1873-'74	22, 816	87, 189	62, 750	216, 207	290	192		
1874-'75	26, 437	71, 629	44, 879	105, 756	310	1, 087		
1875-'76	22, 549	54, 221	47, 024	97, 366	145	491		
1876-'77	21, 540	55, 216	60, 323	125, 681	246	693		
1877-'78	28, 943	74, 159	60, 737	123, 768	262	758	55	260
1878-'79	19, 204	43, 281	45, 244	83, 245	37	123	8	18

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.							
	Dutch West Indies.		Dutch Guiana.		Dutch East Indies.		Total Dutch Colonies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	283	\$621	142	\$369	949	\$2,890	1,374	\$3,880
1855-'56	52	144	334	657	351	1,663	737	2,464
1856-'57	85	210	370	827	723	1,612	1,178	2,649
1857-'58	276	672	490	945	352	970	1,118	2,587
1858-'59	433	812	15	30	530	1,047	978	1,889
1859-'60	16	47	145	380	400	911	561	1,338
1860-'61	371	623	155	150	750	1,525	1,276	2,298
1861-'62	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1862-'63	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1863-'64	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1864-'65	17	370	138	1,494	757	3,100	912	4,964
1865-'66	37	168	100	575	150	300	287	1,043
1866-'67	106	320	110	495	575	2,456	791	3,271
1867-'68	107	573	40	167	450	1,575	597	2,215
1868-'69	<sup>4</sup> 415	<sup>4</sup> 1,537			100	375	515	1,912
1869-'70	322	912			213	500	535	1,912
1870-'71	209	732			150	468	359	1,200
1871-'72	401	1,505			50	178	451	1,683
1872-'73	279	1,292			10	52	289	1,344
1873-'74	199	744					199	744
1874-'75	292	837			120	290	412	1,127
1875-'76	247	722					247	722
1876-'77	295	830			200	756	495	1,586
1877-'78	172	445			314	685	486	1,130
1878-'79	290	722	20	49	250	942	560	1,713

<sup>1</sup>Hayti and San Domingo.<sup>2</sup>Holland and Dutch Colonies.<sup>3</sup>Included with Holland.<sup>4</sup>This and following years include Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.		Italy.		Japan.		Liberia.	
	Total Holland and Colonies.							
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	1,484	\$4,199	1765	1\$2,489				
1855-'56	817	2,628	2268	2575				
1856-'57	8,220	10,862	3815	31,662				
1857-'58	1,118	2,587	325	353				
1858-'59	978	1,889	3300	3600				
1859-'60	561	1,338	4310	4600				
1860-'61	1,356	2,359			12	\$42		
1861-'62	112	705	10	132				
1862-'63	74	294	52	900				
1863-'64	140	1,244						
1864-'65	912	4,964						
1865-'66	697	2,328	303	994				
1866-'67	791	3,271			18	90		
1867-'68	597	2,215	40	200	10	78		
1868-'69	515	1,912						
1869-'70	635	1,812			21	99		
1870-'71	359	1,200	20	50	64	326		
1871-'72	451	1,683	12	54	57	328	26	\$103
1872-'73	289	1,344			80	290	14	69
1873-'74	199	744					26	99
1874-'75	412	1,127	250	450			19	57
1875-'76	247	722	6,900	26,700	19	164	20	55
1876-'77	495	1,586	2,371	6,835	178	827	13	29
1877-'78	541	1,391	4,038	11,847	77	260		
1878-'79	568	1,731	660	1,439	110	223		

Years.	Mexico.		New Grenada. <sup>5</sup>		Peru.		Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.	
							Portugal.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	676	\$2,359	520	\$1,803	1,445	\$4,091	1,343	\$4,476
1855-'56	626	2,043	941	2,539	1,041	2,634	1,051	2,387
1856-'57	962	2,676	1,224	3,570	350	777	285	646
1857-'58	969	2,677	591	1,639	175	350	230	460
1858-'59	586	1,742	860	1,621	414	907	70	135
1859-'60	816	2,882	659	1,640	747	1,909	150	264
1860-'61	689	2,062	437	1,004	570	1,297	869	3,203
1861-'62	282	1,624	6684	65,544			6	18
1862-'63	459	4,732	6521	66,540	400	1,925		
1863-'64	320	4,304	6528	66,459	279	4,182	13	169
1864-'65	328	4,002	192	2,565	530	3,473		
1865-'66	432	2,619	884	3,803	142	1,015	115	613
1866-'67	471	2,390	434	1,668	366	1,076	225	929
1867-'68	429	2,005	180	715	85	347		
1868-'69	655	2,903	108	413	800	2,665	50	200
1869-'70	859	2,869	189	525	1,124	3,037	1,500	9,500
1870-'71	652	2,097	368	1,026	605	1,542		
1871-'72	714	1,505	485	2,065	703	2,930		
1872-'73	518	2,578	564	2,696	229	1,041		
1873-'74	778	2,891	535	1,914	149	450		
1874-'75	394	1,603	595	2,173	525	1,560	10	25
1875-'76	855	2,846	779	1,835	166	417		
1876-'77	1,104	3,673	835	2,189	550	1,651	230	618
1877-'78	591	1,894	666	1,745	249	581	8	38
1878-'79	465	1,748	676	1,771	160	305		

<sup>1</sup>Of this 40 barrels (\$120) went to the *Papal States*, 150 (\$640) to *Sardinia*, and 272 (\$850) to *Tuscany*.<sup>2</sup>*Austrian Possessions* in Italy.<sup>3</sup>*Two Sicilies*.<sup>4</sup>*Sardinia*.<sup>5</sup>"*United States of Colombia*" since 1866-'67.<sup>6</sup>*New Granada and Venezuela*.*Sicily*, 1866-'67, 195 barrels, \$665.*Nicaragua*, 1866-'67, 35 barrels, \$114; 1867-'68, 24 barrels, \$126.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.							
	Azores.		Cape de Verde Islands.		Madeira.		Total Portugal and Colonies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55			15	\$31	33	\$113	1,391	\$4,620
1855-'56	300	\$495	55	172	35	96	1,441	3,150
1856-'57	290	588	75	166	50	120	700	1,520
1857-'58	30	64	102	245	100	250	462	1,019
1858-'59	189	359	15	30	110	297	384	821
1859-'60	45	103			32	80	227	447
1860-'61	70	305			72	183	1,011	3,691
1861-'62							6	18
1862-'63								
1863-'64							13	169
1864-'65			20	100			20	100
1865-'66	10	60					125	673
1866-'67	34	147	30	100			289	1,176
1867-'68	20	65	130	444			150	509
1868-'69							144	549
1869-'70							1,641	10,063
1870-'71							42	120
1871-'72							85	388
1872-'73							3	17
1873-'74							53	53
1874-'75							72	233
1875-'76							52	165
1876-'77							191	1,064
1877-'78							223	2,579
1878-'79	75	316					175	3,225

Years.	San Domingo.		Sandwich Islands.		Spain and Spanish Colonies.			
					Spain.			
					Atlantic Ports.		Mediterranean Ports.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	291	\$904	295	\$1,197	140	\$459	504	\$1,638
1855-'56	182	495	252	887	600	1,729	816	2,530
1856-'57	230	460	339	1,109			1,096	2,766
1857-'58	103	192	338	1,372	200	400	811	1,786
1858-'59	108	215	249	710	50	100	179	442
1859-'60	67	142	157	476			636	1,086
1860-'61	76	292	237	406	100	250	150	305
1861-'62			54	281				
1862-'63			62	532				
1863-'64			68	752				
1864-'65	30	542	54	423				
1865-'66	35	122	110	703				
1866-'67	51	171	214	1,255			412	1,273
1867-'68	10	33			50	212	224	827
1868-'69			82	476				
1869-'70			200	850				
1870-'71			96	375				
1871-'72	74	295	27	225				
1872-'73	41	185	70	363				
1873-'74	34	121	100	431				
1874-'75	48	148	25	75				
1875-'76	45	117	53	224				
1876-'77	27	75	272	1,361				
1877-'78	53	153	95	476				
1878-'79	52	149	230	930				

*Russia* (Asiatic), 1857-'58, 40 barrels, \$360.*Russia* (Baltic), 1859-'60, 75 barrels, \$180.*Russia and Possessions*, 1863-'64, 30 barrels, \$300; 1868-'69, 31 barrels, \$105; 1874-'75, 1 barrel, \$7.*Salvador*, 1867-'68, 1 barrel, \$10.<sup>1</sup> *Azores, Madeira, and Cape de Verde Islands*, 141 barrels (\$370), and *Portuguese Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands*, 20 barrels (\$76), included in these totals.<sup>2</sup> *Azores, Madeira, and Cape de Verde Islands*, 215 barrels (\$541), included in these totals.<sup>3</sup> Includes 100 barrels (\$225) for *Portuguese Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands*.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
	Total Spain.		Spanish Colonies.					
			Canary Islands.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	644	\$2, 097	80	\$227	2, 399	\$7, 668	622	\$1, 739
1855-'56	1, 416	4, 259	-----	-----	3, 912	10, 759	292	735
1856-'57	1, 096	2, 706	60	132	3, 215	7, 511	476	1, 114
1857-'58	1, 011	2, 186	167	378	3, 960	8, 463	316	654
1858-'59	229	542	115	282	3, 271	7, 756	352	783
1859-'60	636	1, 086	70	173	3, 394	7, 812	389	910
1860-'61	250	555	70	144	2, 705	5, 797	175	435
1861-'62	50	592	-----	-----	1, 981	13, 771	-----	-----
1862-'63	5	80	-----	-----	1, 692	18, 654	-----	-----
1863-'64	16	313	-----	-----	957	15, 447	-----	-----
1864-'65	-----	-----	-----	-----	264	3, 939	49	481
1865-'66	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 221	9, 973	169	386
1866-'67	412	1, 273	25	150	1, 274	4, 914	54	226
1867-'68	274	1, 039	45	138	1, 865	6, 950	151	515
1868-'69	405	1, 417	-----	-----	831	2, 703	85	311
1869-'70	64	140	-----	-----	2, 975	9, 272	329	890
1870-'71	354	487	-----	-----	2, 597	7, 000	290	731
1871-'72	97	353	-----	-----	2, 682	8, 986	209	819
1872-'73	794	3, 677	-----	-----	2, 566	9, 467	290	1, 244
1873-'74	25	75	-----	-----	3, 704	11, 815	100	406
1874-'75	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 685	4, 521	223	596
1875-'76	168	476	-----	-----	3, 131	8, 713	148	370
1876-'77	327	883	-----	-----	1, 190	3, 143	250	709
1877-'78	140	420	-----	-----	1, 821	4, 832	130	348
1878-'79	100	270	35	84	1, 352	2, 964	187	404

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.		Swedish West Indies.		Turkish Possessions.			
	Total.				Turkey in Europe.		Turkey in Asia.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	3, 895	\$12, 206					300	\$730
1855-'56	5, 620	15, 753			50	\$125	450	1, 087
1856-'57	6, 506	13, 472	2	\$4	150	300	400	828
1857-'58	5, 954	11, 681					265	466
1158-'59	3, 967	9, 363	4	9				
1859-'60	5, 384	10, 761	4	8	175	345		
1860-'61	3, 210	7, 153	6	16				
1861-'62	2, 031	14, 363	3	11				
1862-'63	1, 677	18, 734						
1863-'64	973	15, 760						
1864-'65	313	4, 480						
1865-'66	2, 390	10, 359						
1866-'67	1, 765	6, 563						
1867-'68	2, 335	8, 642						
1868-'69	1, 321	4, 431						
1869-'70	3, 368	10, 302						
1870-'71	3, 249	8, 242						
1871-'72	2, 988	10, 158						
1872-'73	3, 655	14, 408						
1873-'74	3, 921	12, 636						
1874-'75	1, 811	5, 464	75	176				
1875-'76	3, 447	9, 559						
1876-'77	1, 868	5, 014						
1877-'78	2, 340	6, 286						
1878-'79	1, 074	3, 722						

*Spanish African Islands*, 1872-'73, 5 barrels, \$20; 1873-'74, 92 barrels, \$340; 1874-'75, 6 barrels, \$20; 1876-'77, 26 barrels, \$67.

*"Other Spanish Possessions,"* 1870-'71, 8 barrels, \$24; 1874-'75, 97 barrels, \$327; 1876-'77, 75 barrels, \$212.

*Philippine Islands*, 1854-'55, 150 barrels, \$475; 1856-'57, 659 barrels, \$1,949; 1859-'60, 295 barrels, \$780; 1864-'65, 10 barrels, \$152.

*Turkey and Possessions*, 1870-'71, 10 barrels, \$30.

*Sweden and Norway*, 1863-'64, 7 barrels, \$33.

(a.) *Exportation of Tar and Pitch by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Uruguay.		Venezuela.		"Other Ports in Africa."	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	106	\$343	484	\$1,602	556	\$1,094
1855-'56	100	212	380	1,005	898	2,141
1856-'57	250	506	777	1,573	1,373	3,011
1857-'58	222	478	270	929	902	2,128
1858-'59	100	206	422	1,184	430	1,261
1859-'60	675	1,424	163	391	495	1,363
1860-'61	330	710	302	663	280	1,000
1861-'62	25	119	(1)	(1)	60	394
1862-'63	198	2,283	(1)	(1)	21	155
1863-'64			(1)	(1)		
1864-'65	50	300	109	1,224		
1865-'66	470	1,656	20	155	22	130
1866-'67	100	350	18	102	142	960
1867-'68	177	672	611	2,363	171	762
1868-'69			127	485		
1869-'70	230	652	230	578		
1870-'71			232	747		
1871-'72	27	54	261	1,144		
1872-'73	230	931	245	1,081	150	543
1873-'74	261	960	283	1,159	120	505
1874-'75	160	475	215	733	20	55
1875-'76	63	141	586	1,819	20	73
1876-'77	60	137	483	1,334		
1877-'78	124	361	333	1,044		
1878-'79	287	650	261	812		

"All other Ports not specified," 1868-'69, 22 barrels, \$90; 1869-'70, 96 barrels, \$240; 1870-'71, 40 barrels, \$135; 1876-'77, 1 barrel, \$6; 1877-'78, 1 barrel, \$7.

"Other Islands in the Pacific," 1856-'57, 26 barrels, \$108; 1857-'58, 10 barrels, \$73; 1859-'60, 1 barrel, \$6; 1860-'61, 85 barrels, \$263; 1861-'62, 12 barrels, \$125; 1863-'64, 37 barrels, \$216; 1865-'66, 16 barrels, \$146; 1867-'68, 8 barrels, \$48.

"Whale Fisheries," 1854-'55, 49 barrels, \$304; 1855-'56, 31 barrels, \$142; 1856-'57, 19 barrels, \$76; 1857-'58, 6 barrels, \$18; 1858-'59, 4 barrels, \$14.

"Other Countries in South America," 30 barrels (\$63) in 1877-'78; 100 barrels (\$173) in 1878-'79.

<sup>1</sup> Reported with *New Granada*.

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.*

Years.	Europe.							
	Mediterranean Ports.		Atlantic Ports.		Continental Ports of Baltic and Black Seas.		Total. <sup>1</sup>	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	4,059	\$10,473	42,950	\$152,443	479	\$1,422	47,488	\$164,338
1855-'56	3,663	9,583	37,605	108,033	80	164	41,348	117,780
1856-'57	4,520	8,162	44,272	97,419	8,040	10,214	52,312	107,633
1857-'58	1,826	3,856	12,996	30,517	800	1,773	13,796	32,290
1858-'59	1,604	2,542	31,243	65,318	30	70	31,273	65,388
1859-'60	1,276	2,341	23,873	59,296			23,873	59,296
1860-'61	560	1,072	28,037	75,155	717	1,903	28,754	77,058
1861-'62	10	132	6	18	112	705	118	723
1862-'63	52	900	2,274	23,736	74	294	2,348	24,030
1863-'64			455	4,046	140	1,244	595	5,290
1864-'65			1,723	10,852	274	2,650	1,997	13,502
1865-'66	303	994	20,064	66,625	410	1,285	20,474	67,910
1866-'67	452	1,473	4,073	19,979			4,073	19,979
1867-'68	224	827	10,005	39,870	178	780	10,183	40,650
1868-'69			32,499	119,080	450	1,785	33,360	122,282
1869-'70			19,610	52,322	100		19,774	52,460
1870-'71	30	30	7,592	18,601			7,976	19,118
1871-'72	12	50	14,483	49,535	10	43	14,602	49,981
1872-'73		54	19,066	77,874	5	10	19,865	81,605
1873-'74			39,934	129,018			40,059	129,453
1874-'75	350	850	18,552	34,152	635	1,936	19,567	16,938
1875-'76	6,900	26,700	24,475	43,145	4,108	10,017	38,650	88,338
1876-'77	2,371	6,835	39,043	71,168	88	241	42,229	80,077
1877-'78	4,038	11,847	31,902	49,847	1,555	3,410	37,837	65,924
1878-'79	660	1,439	26,275	40,325	68	143	27,242	42,667

<sup>1</sup> Including *France* and *Spain*, which, since 1877-'78, have not been separately reported by *Atlantic* and *Mediterranean Coasts*.

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions—Continued.*

Years.	Africa.		Asia, Australasia, &c.		Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	917	\$3,180	6,042	\$28,347	128	\$371	6,593	\$19,181
1855-'56	1,555	3,521	8,666	24,247	380	763	8,375	21,387
1856-'57	2,178	4,698	9,450	20,650	475	1,006	7,740	16,461
1857-'58	1,032	2,417	5,291	13,497	399	937	8,213	16,983
1858-'59	1,417	3,639	4,057	9,546	429	968	7,223	15,925
1859-'60	850	2,328	8,632	26,266	147	356	6,982	15,658
1860-'61	605	1,954	4,884	13,638	212	632	5,506	11,633
1861-'62	60	394	466	1,722	.....	.....	3,984	24,071
1862-'63	21	155	559	5,478	.....	.....	3,457	32,529
1863-'64	.....	.....	350	6,190	.....	.....	1,425	21,688
1864-'65	181	1,035	2,161	9,123	30	160	976	9,553
1865-'66	169	742	1,054	3,278	34	147	4,135	18,153
1866-'67	518	2,740	1,089	4,911	75	315	3,163	12,741
1867-'68	905	3,738	1,150	4,582	175	582	3,588	13,595
1868-'69	505	1,923	5,108	12,528	94	349	3,168	10,928
1869-'70	273	886	2,331	7,164	141	153	5,331	16,245
1870-'71	135	501	2,015	8,315	42	120	6,164	15,482
1871-'72	96	462	1,084	4,336	85	388	5,003	18,204
1872-'73	377	1,464	1,350	3,699	3	17	4,616	18,663
1873-'74	293	858	769	2,546	53	233	5,440	17,226
1874-'75	105	327	2,522	8,292	62	208	4,350	11,781
1875-'76	77	283	5,351	13,868	52	165	1,760	4,709
1876-'77	39	96	1,919	6,286	261	446	3,134	8,383
1877-'78	121	367	1,601	3,160	264	652	3,514	9,068
1878-'79	167	499	1,425	3,698	210	625	3,095	6,765

Years.	South America.						Mexico and Central America.	
	Atlantic Ports.		Pacific Ports.		Total.			
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	5,751	\$16,935	1,445	\$4,091	7,196	\$21,026	1,254	\$4,374
1855-'56	3,676	9,414	1,040	2,634	4,716	12,048	947	2,749
1856-'57	6,496	14,604	350	777	6,846	21,481	1,231	3,412
1857-'58	2,756	7,491	175	350	2,931	7,841	1,456	3,920
1858-'59	4,052	9,088	416	906	4,468	9,994	888	2,492
1859-'60	4,002	9,057	747	1,909	4,749	10,966	1,229	4,068
1860-'61	2,562	5,961	570	1,297	3,132	7,258	830	2,475
1861-'62	849	6,055	-----	-----	849	6,055	305	1,837
1862-'63	819	9,924	400	1,925	1,219	11,849	518	5,392
1863-'64	772	8,909	279	4,182	1,051	13,091	321	4,334
1864-'65	725	6,730	530	3,473	1,255	10,203	338	4,102
1865-'66	2,403	9,853	142	1,015	2,545	10,868	486	3,118
1866-'67	2,524	9,932	366	1,076	2,890	11,008	536	2,649
1867-'68	1,656	6,310	85	347	1,741	6,657	562	2,725
1868-'69	964	3,825	800	2,665	1,764	6,490	682	2,914
1869-'70	3,221	10,817	1,124	3,037	4,345	13,854	859	2,869
1870-'71	1,995	8,907	605	1,542	2,600	10,449	739	2,366
1871-'72	1,274	5,524	703	2,930	1,977	8,454	936	2,567
1872-'73	2,929	12,316	229	1,041	3,158	13,357	687	3,471
1873-'74	3,769	12,979	149	450	3,918	13,429	845	3,158
1874-'75	5,141	13,713	525	1,560	5,666	15,273	508	2,030
1875-'76	3,326	8,605	206	532	3,532	9,137	938	3,154
1876-'77	3,556	9,006	2,194	6,384	5,750	15,390	1,189	3,981
1877-'78	1,292	2,978	821	1,773	2,143	4,814	689	2,202
1878-'79	3,302	7,779	475	940	3,777	8,892	848	2,767

General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions—Continued.

Years.	Other North American Ports and Islands.		Uncertain.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55	15,886	\$42,093		
1855-'56	16,826	41,031		
1856-'57	8,883	23,405		
1857-'58	7,464	18,554		
1858-'59	11,821	27,623		
1859-'60	8,306	19,010		
1860-'61	6,375	18,168		
1861-'62	2,903	15,763		
1862-'63	3,593	20,824		
1863-'64	2,718	14,717		
1864-'65	1,865	10,109		
1865-'66	7,598	37,170		
1866-'67	6,379	27,011		
1867-'68	7,257	33,046		
1868-'69	35,815	8,925	553	\$2,351
1869-'70	47,974	13,439	796	2,436
1870-'71	37,085	11,920	353	1,288
1871-'72	43,969	12,730	209	848
1872-'73	51,947	13,364	120	476
1873-'74	79,574	20,502	24	200
1874-'75	58,019	21,918	123	475
1875-'76	11,769	14,933	8	60
1876-'77	17,663	45,411	105	341
1877-'78	27,321	71,243	217	666
1878-'79	16,525	34,311	37	177

(b.) Exportation, by Districts, with General Summaries.

(Quantity: Barrels.)

Years.	Passamaquoddy, Me.	Bangor, Me.	Portland, Me.	Salem, Mass.	Boston, Mass.	New Bedford Mass.	Fall River, Mass.	New London, Conn.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Norfolk, Va.
1867-'68	70			26	6,699		8		10,734	11	4,959	120
1868-'69	57			18	7,171	22	9	6	37,961	361	355	1,210
1869-'70		20		10	6,252	30			25,694	142	760	808
1870-'71		12	75	10	5,913	40	10	20	11,586	190	592	106
1871-'72					4,853			1	6,339	1,659	281	
1872-'73	1	59	250		5,215				12,172	60	1,160	520
1873-'74	44			10	4,843	2			33,902	1,417	896	20
1874-'75	11				5,292			21	14,246	45	970	97
1875-'76			100		5,472			9	24,598	227	1,025	55
1876-'77		21			6,481			11	11,723	1,742	493	205
1877-'78					7,812	5			13,061	4,448	492	80
1878-'79					6,072				10,546	3,579	782	77

(b.) *Exportation, by Districts, with General Summaries—Continued.*

Years.	Pamlico, N. C.	Wilmington, N. C.	Georgetown, S. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Savannah, Ga.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Brazos de Santiago, Tex.	San Francisco, Cal.	Minnesota, Minn.	Detroit, Mich.
1867-'68	89	641	30	340	4	89	37	314	9	129	.....	58
1868-'69	83	341	106	545	55	5	.....	261	20	52	.....	49
1869-'70	358	7,319	.....	30	29	.....	104	241	2	112	1	39
1870-'71	38	6,255	24	536	417	53	.....	135	.....	201	.....	302
1871-'72	.....	4,570	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	129
1872-'73	17	4,995	.....	44	32	10	.....	241	6	92	2	36
1873-'74	55	17,605	.....	493	39	.....	.....	1,855	.....	91	6	.....
1874-'75	107	18,142	.....	69	6	.....	288	177	.....	107	35	202
1875-'76	123	25,069	.....	58	174	.....	18	1,937	4	161	38	188
1876-'77	105	35,408	.....	103	107	46	216	6,106	.....	409	10	113
1877-'78	189	33,519	.....	.....	56	.....	100	384	.....	214	13	81
1878-'79	110	23,076	66	.....	45	.....	19	266	.....	350	9	32

Years.	Cuyahoga, Ohio.	Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	Oswego, N. Y.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Champlain, N. Y.	General Summary.					
						New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast.	Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1867-'68	5	674	497	.....	1,162	6,803	15,824	1,132	449	129	1,234
1868-'69	2	894	115	.....	2,445	7,283	39,962	1,040	291	52	1,060
1869-'70	3	741	540	.....	4,096	6,286	27,404	7,821	347	112	1,325
1870-'71	1	391	890	.....	4,751	6,080	12,474	7,280	188	201	1,610
1871-'72	2	604	.....	.....	3,444	4,854	8,579	4,794	3	.....	745
1872-'73	.....	584	439	.....	5,334	5,529	13,945	5,071	287	92	1,061
1873-'74	5	755	1,417	194	8,212	4,899	36,235	18,234	1,855	91	2,113
1874-'75	.....	314	1,007	72	13,437	5,339	15,458	18,391	510	107	566
1875-'76	10	96	376	191	8,978	5,581	25,905	25,424	1,965	162	1,122
1876-'77	.....	.....	2,086	20	5,677	6,523	14,162	34,042	6,368	409	17,896
1877-'78	.....	.....	944	30	11,444	7,817	18,081	33,867	484	214	1,063
1878-'79	.....	.....	1,487	72	5,650	6,091	14,984	23,297	325	351	7,302

*Alaska*, 1 in 1875-'76; 3 in 1877-'78; 1 in 1878-'79.*Albemarle, N. C.*, 28 in 1867-'68; 57 in 1874-'75.*Belfast, Me.*, 7 in 1878-'79.*Chicago, Ill.*, 300 in 1876-'77; 20 in 1877-'78.*Corpus Christi, Tex.*, 4 in 1872-'73.*Delaware, Del.*, 33 in 1872-'73.*Duluth, Minn.*, 2 in 1874-'75; 2 in 1878-'79.*Frenchman's Bay, Me.*, 2 in 1874-'75.*Genesee, N. Y.*, 11 in 1870-'71; 1 in 1875-'76.*Huron, Mich.*, 220 in 1875-'76; 635 in 1876-'77; 482 in 1877-'78.*Key West, Fla.*, 24 in 1872-'73.*Machias, Me.*, 4 in 1872-'73.*Newark, N. J.*, 300 in 1871-'72.*New Haven, Conn.*, 13 in 1874-'95; 20 in 1876-'77.*Newport, R. I.*, 4 in 1869-'70.*Oswegatchie, N. Y.*, 1 in 1869-'70; 15 in 1870-'71.*Pearl River, Miss.*, 45 in 1874-'75; 6 in 1875-'76; 40 in 1878-'79.*Providence, R. I.*, 6 in 1876-'77; 12 in 1878-'79.*Richmond, Va.*, 75 in 1868-'69; 100 in 1874-'75.*Saint John's, Fla.*, 85 in 1869-'70; 22 in 1873-'74; 10 in 1874-'75; 100 in 1876-'77.*Saint Mary's, Ga.*, 10 in 1870-'71.*Sandusky, Ohio*, 4 in 1874-'75; 2 in 1875-'76; 3 in 1876-'77; 3 in 1877-'78.*Superior*, 2 in 1877-'78.*Teche*, 2 in 1877-'78.*Texas, Tex.*, 5 in 1868-'69; 2 in 1872-'73; 1 in 1876-'77; 3 in 1877-'78.*Vermont*, 41 in 1876-'77; 20 in 1877-'78; 50 in 1878-'79.

## 4. EXPORTATION OF ROSIN AND TURPENTINE.

(a.) From 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Austria. <sup>1</sup>		Belgium.		Brazil.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	3,077	\$6,409	400	\$800	111,057	\$220,503	32,201	\$60,946
1855-'56 .....	1,455	2,459	1,729	3,237	68,867	128,363	17,181	31,230
1856-'57 .....	970	1,840	3,949	7,554	70,154	125,957	13,946	25,314
1857-'58 .....	575	902	10,570	18,566	34,622	71,616	11,450	19,425
1858-'59 .....	3,838	6,874	7,989	15,980	35,997	82,410	19,058	39,560
1859-'60 .....	1,401	2,438	30,795	45,661	64,324	112,250	20,982	34,398
1860-'61 .....	1,782	3,147	7,494	10,305	31,801	48,657	11,029	16,590
1861-'62 .....	50	150	200	700	1,829	7,935	3,602	15,341
1862-'63 .....	100	893	.....	.....	34	457	3,529	56,697
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	8,070
1864-'65 .....	922	6,608	.....	.....	169	1,099	1,978	33,259
1865-'66 .....	1,521	7,189	.....	.....	22,174	112,776	10,897	48,831
1866-'67 .....	1,936	10,577	2,157	11,569	18,294	96,492	11,124	54,440
1867-'68 .....	4,670	18,293	9,523	35,510	24,013	91,477	12,238	46,914

Years.	Chili.		China.		Denmark and Danish Colonies.			
					Denmark.		Danish West Indies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	2,589	\$4,657	60	\$131	4,306	\$18,845	47	\$132
1855-'56 .....	2,259	4,542	374	990	.....	.....	158	390
1856-'57 .....	2,109	4,516	25	56	2,995	9,581	45	97
1857-'58 .....	974	1,911	50	150	.....	.....	107	272
1858-'59 .....	435	1,041	1,060	2,152	4,018	10,103	240	583
1859-'60 .....	2,160	4,824	710	1,538	.....	.....	114	222
1860-'61 .....	4,104	8,193	220	418	363	1,066	156	324
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	55	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	5	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	200	1,160	42	706	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	1,496	3,859	84	420	.....	.....	40	575
1865-'66 .....	628	3,381	1,125	2,314	.....	.....	59	272
1866-'67 .....	866	4,415	700	3,621	373	1,879	330	1,476
1867-'68 .....	520	2,430	694	2,433	40	234	73	259

Years.	Total Denmark and Danish Colonies.		France and French Colonies.					
			France.				Total France.	
			Atlantic.		Mediterranean.			
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	4, 353	\$18, 977	11, 403	\$24, 394	12, 336	\$24, 929	23, 739	\$49, 323
1855-'56 .....	158	390	5, 860	10, 275	17, 118	32, 408	22, 978	42, 683
1856-'57 .....	3, 090	9, 678	39, 477	67, 330	4, 723	7, 721	44, 200	75, 051
1857-'58 .....	107	272	9, 718	16, 589	9, 768	18, 500	19, 486	35, 089
1858-'59 .....	4, 258	10, 686	6, 338	14, 155	8, 662	13, 221	15, 000	27, 376
1859-'60 .....	114	222	6, 780	13, 460	9, 184	14, 731	15, 964	28, 191
1860-'61 .....	519	1, 390	2, 282	4, 305	5, 764	5, 061	8, 047	10, 266
1861-'62 .....	37	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1, 124
1862-'63 .....	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1, 075
1863-'64 .....	37	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	40	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	59	272	275	1, 576	2, 104	8, 181	8, 379	9, 757
1866-'67 .....	703	3, 355	150	1, 044	.....	.....	150	1, 044
1867-'68 .....	103	493	67	410	4, 144	17, 259	4, 211	17, 669

*Bolivia*, 1858-'59, 150 barrels, \$421; 1865-'66, 80 barrels, \$640. *Egypt*, 1858-'59, 10 barrels, \$20; 1866-'67, 100 barrels, \$679. *Central America*, 1857-'58, 1 barrel, \$7; 1859-'60, 5 barrels, \$38; 1861-'62, 5 barrels, \$26; 1862-'63, 5 barrels, \$131.

<sup>1</sup>See Austrian Italy.

*Exportation of Rosin and Turpentine—Continued.*

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	French Colonies.						Total French Colo- nies.	
	French West Indies.		French Guiana.		French Possessions in North America			
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	123	\$203	.....	\$130	.....	.....	124	\$333
1855-'56 .....	222	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	302
1856-'57 .....	155	200	11	\$22	10	\$25	176	247
1857-'58 .....	641	794	63	129	.....	.....	704	923
1858-'59 .....	478	848	85	185	.....	.....	564	1,033
1859-'60 .....	85	140	29	53	.....	.....	114	198
1860-'61 .....	141	232	10	20	.....	.....	151	252
1861-'62 .....	5	43	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	43
1862-'63 .....	14	42	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	42
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	210	911	20	100	.....	.....	24	1,011
1866-'67 .....	62	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	264
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Total France and French Colonies.		Germany.					
			Bremen.		Hamburg.		Prussia.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	23,763	\$49,656	38,986	\$77,057	37,693	\$79,462	6,507	\$12,213
1855-'56 .....	23,200	42,985	16,394	27,962	16,353	28,813	4,227	8,096
1856-'57 .....	44,376	75,298	28,239	51,856	47,695	102,803	11,464	21,690
1857-'58 .....	20,150	36,012	49,733	86,391	48,005	40,032	2,807	5,100
1858-'59 .....	15,564	28,409	63,378	142,709	72,501	175,843	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	16,078	28,389	72,109	135,229	54,522	105,364	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	8,198	10,518	63,158	112,193	39,663	72,701	4,951	8,278
1861-'62 .....	56	1,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	48	1,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	202	3,048	493	7,735	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	5,603	10,768	38,364	214,415	22,183	181,789	1,253	4,483
1866-'67 .....	212	1,308	49,997	248,783	37,063	187,131	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	4,211	17,669	60,545	246,423	37,340	156,097	1,078	4,225

Years.	Germany.				Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	Other German Ports.		Total Germany.		Great Britain.			
					England.		Scotland.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	400	\$701	83,586	\$169,433	357,790	\$983,354	19,318	\$47,650
1855-'56 .....	102	172	38,076	65,043	257,248	702,872	22,576	50,309
1856-'57 .....	.....	.....	87,398	176,349	271,434	792,044	32,427	77,828
1857-'58 .....	393	835	100,938	202,358	241,335	756,486	36,499	120,690
1858-'59 .....	.....	.....	135,879	318,552	409,307	1,317,069	36,489	120,532
1859-'60 .....	100	1,770	126,731	242,363	335,014	959,231	28,981	92,009
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	107,772	193,172	204,954	465,508	24,845	52,012
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	9,403	45,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	2,946	35,118	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	695	10,783	1,164	29,590	40	600
1865-'66 .....	.....	.....	67,547	396,194	84,470	572,220	6,050	40,205
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	87,060	435,914	152,090	1,055,120	11,158	59,542
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	98,963	406,745	191,960	973,538	20,910	95,624

<sup>1</sup>Included with *French West Indies*.

*Exportation of Rosin and Turpentine—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and Colonies							
	Great Britain.				British Colonies.			
	Ireland.		Total.		Gibraltar.		Malta.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	2, 894	\$5, 287	380, 002	\$1,036,291	1, 149	\$2, 741	2, 126	\$4, 409
1855-'56 .....	2, 626	4, 773	282, 450	757, 954	786	1, 381	2, 590	4, 911
1856-'57 .....	4, 528	7, 682	308, 389	877, 554	3, 445	5, 994	3, 659	6, 246
1857-'58 .....	8, 676	15, 679	286, 510	892, 846	1, 149	1, 837	3, 200	5, 637
1858-'59 .....	2, 703	11, 045	448, 499	1, 428, 646	5, 326	8, 737	2, 395	3, 507
1859-'60 .....	4, 765	13, 426	368, 760	1, 064, 666	6, 880	10, 990	2, 051	3, 726
1860-'61 .....	9, 651	15, 856	239, 450	533, 376	8, 018	12, 271	1, 971	2, 942
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	34, 875	152, 347	500	2, 400	(1)	(1)
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	5, 461	70, 134	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	3, 525	(1)	(1)
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	1, 204	30, 190	407	1, 895	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	230	1, 380	90, 750	613, 805	1, 567	6, 223	621	2, 457
1866-'67 .....	4, 637	20, 344	167, 885	1, 135, 016	1, 701	8, 347	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	251	1, 025	213, 121	1, 070, 187	3, 236	14, 143	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British West Indies.		British Honduras.		Canada.		Other British North America.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	254	\$501	1	\$2	7, 533	\$26, 341	3, 024	\$6, 466
1855-'56 .....	320	557	.....	.....	6, 878	26, 665	3, 290	7, 174
1856-'57 .....	432	633	.....	.....	10, 620	45, 183	2, 493	8, 739
1857-'58 .....	658	1, 299	16	44	6, 741	30, 335	1, 454	3, 097
1858-'59 .....	426	805	32	86	17, 425	73, 026	8, 761	17, 613
1859-'60 .....	85	153	46	146	8, 473	37, 192	3, 465	6, 824
1860-'61 .....	157	585	99	350	10, 687	47, 386	2, 127	5, 080
1861-'62 .....	490	3, 001	(2)	(2)	5, 536	27, 650	(3)	(3)
1862-'63 .....	154	1, 720	(2)	(2)	1, 450	16, 534	(3)	(3)
1863-'64 .....	58	1, 526	(2)	(2)	486	8, 766	(3)	(3)
1864-'65 .....	10	83	.....	.....	114	1, 530	304	3, 694
1865-'66 .....	150	2, 201	2	90	10, 292	83, 400	2, 479	14, 765
1866-'67 .....	1, 910	5, 003	.....	.....	7, 208	49, 721	2, 632	16, 167
1867-'68 .....	69	249	2	8	6, 153	41, 853	2, 664	11, 036

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.									
	British Colonies.									
	British Guiana.		British Possessions in Africa.		British East Indies.		Australia.		Total British Colonies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	30	\$66	870	\$1, 711	5, 382	\$11, 522	1, 210	\$2, 327	21, 579	\$56, 086
1855-'56 .....	.....	.....	996	1, 934	4, 945	9, 548	5, 113	10, 467	24, 918	67, 637
1856-'57 .....	5	8	420	802	6, 361	12, 570	6, 355	11, 695	33, 790	131, 712
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	370	695	3, 395	6, 210	1, 132	3, 601	18, 115	52, 755
1858-'59 .....	10	32	769	1, 777	770	1, 468	3, 148	7, 012	39, 062	114, 063
1859-'60 .....	31	98	405	813	4, 250	7, 359	6, 404	14, 344	32, 090	81, 645
1860-'61 .....	110	261	350	705	4, 678	10, 493	4, 094	8, 425	32, 237	88, 504
1861-'62 .....	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	2, 711	10, 771	(4)	(4)	9, 237	43, 822
1862-'63 .....	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	139	2, 299	(4)	(4)	1, 743	20, 553
1863-'64 .....	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	5	417	(4)	(4)	684	14, 234
1864-'65 .....	24	462	.....	.....	156	3, 000	1, 064	27, 774	52, 125	538, 568
1865-'66 .....	81	324	652	4, 375	2, 184	13, 390	1, 752	12, 087	19, 780	139, 312
1866-'67 .....	39	205	568	2, 945	795	3, 859	1, 936	13, 113	16, 789	99, 360
1867-'68 .....	50	188	949	4, 239	3, 532	15, 520	8, 666	37, 890	25, 572	126, 151

<sup>1</sup> Reported with *Gibraltar*.<sup>2</sup> Reported with *British West Indies*.<sup>3</sup> Included with *Canada*.<sup>4</sup> Reported with *East Indies*.<sup>5</sup> Includes 46 barrels (\$150), 1864-'65, to *British North American Possessions on Pacific*.

*Exportation of Rosin and Turpentine—Continued.*

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				
	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.			Holland.		Dutch West Indies.		
Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	
1854-'55 .....	401, 581	\$1,092,377	83	\$231	40, 372	\$80, 564	110	1\$14
1855-'56 .....	307, 368	825,591	252	715	37, 979	70, 033	128	142
1856-'57 .....	342, 179	1,009,276	35	71	52, 457	102, 759	1571	1920
1857-'58 .....	304, 625	945,601	75	264	64, 795	117, 058	21	35
1858-'59 .....	487, 561	1,542,709	68	150	57, 677	124, 536	2	4
1859-'60 .....	400, 850	1,146,311			75, 091	142, 078		
1860-'61 .....	271, 687	621,880	41	104	51, 462	80, 737	161	191
1861-'62 .....	44, 112	196,169	249	2293	3, 135	10, 670	(3)	(3)
1862-'63 .....	7, 204	90,687	245	2175	203	2, 721	(3)	(3)
1863-'64 .....	684	14,234	285	21, 072	4	102	(3)	(3)
1864-'65 .....	3, 329	68,758	18	482	50	1, 233		
1865-'66 .....	110, 530	753,117	2, 441	9, 318	11, 016	50, 042	5	40
1866-'67 .....	184, 674	1,234,376	10	53	10, 735	46, 596	6	28
1867-'68 .....	238, 693	1,196,338	220	973	18, 139	73, 200	10	30

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.				Italy.			
	Dutch East Indies.		Total.		Austrian Possessions.		Sardinia.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	706	\$1,507	41,088	\$82,125	525	\$1,492	2,108	\$4,422
1855-'56 .....	757	1,596	38,756	71,671	2,204	3,692	2,987	5,430
1856-'57 .....	175	343	53,206	104,022	2,245	4,424	3,243	5,738
1857-'58 .....	275	550	65,091	117,643	2,225	3,154	3,851	6,205
1858-'59 .....	575	1,271	58,254	125,811	267	440	4,963	8,786
1859-'60 .....	424	684	75,515	142,762	2,435	3,204	6,855	11,029
1860-'61 .....	1,397	2,905	53,028	83,833	-----	-----	10,745	16,723
1861-'62 .....	(3)	(3)	3,135	10,670	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-'63 .....	(3)	(3)	203	2,721	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863-'64 .....	(3)	(3)	4	102	-----	-----	-----	-----
1864-'65 .....	-----	-----	50	1,233	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865-'66 .....	947	6,530	11,968	56,612	-----	-----	-----	-----
1866-'67 .....	600	2,585	11,336	47,299	-----	-----	-----	-----
1867-'68 .....	702	2,710	18,851	75,940	-----	-----	-----	-----

Years.	Italy.						Mexico.		New Grenada.	
	Tuscany.		Two Sicilies.		Total.					
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	988	\$2,080	7,264	\$13,576	10,885	\$21,570	121	\$382	-----	-----
1855-'56 .....	2,737	4,388	1,240	1,994	9,168	15,504	260	780	226	\$641
1856-'57 .....	-----	-----	1,358	2,443	6,846	12,605	184	492	5	11
1857-'58 .....	600	1,140	1,729	2,651	9,763	15,593	107	587	12	106
1858-'59 .....	3,286	5,716	1,838	3,363	10,354	18,305	178	586	32	77
1859-'60 .....	-----	-----	60	120	9,350	14,353	48	223	70	138
1860-'61 .....	700	1,003	1,738	3,307	13,183	21,033	34	134	4	14
1861-'62 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	314	41,018	46,218
1862-'63 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	147	45	739	4717	411,705
1863-'64 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	950	35	767	4305	49,517
1864-'65 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	135	3,226	5	119
1865-'66 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,048	8,312	68	600	24	216
1866-'67 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,074	18,866	10	53	-----	-----
1867-'68 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,640	37,093	38	285	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> *Dutch Guiana* reported the quantities given for the first two years, and 564 barrels (\$861) for the quantities in the third.

<sup>2</sup> *Hayti* and *San Domingo*.

<sup>3</sup> Reported with *Holland*.

<sup>4</sup> *New Granada* and *Venezuela*.

## EXPORTATION OF NAVAL STORES.

*Exportation of Rosin and Turpentine—Continued.*

Years.	Peru.		Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.					
			Portugal.		Azores.		Cape de Verde.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1,390	\$3,577	4,584	\$8,760	8	\$30	.....	.....
1855-'56 .....	2,080	4,631	1,643	3,082	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	650	1,328	3,107	8,369	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857-'58 .....	219	548	7,050	13,243	25	65	.....	.....
1858-'59 .....	1,469	4,556	2,257	4,850	12	25	10	\$20
1859-'60 .....	1,107	3,518	2,136	4,113	30	57	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	725	1,407	4,749	7,980	20	51	.....	.....
1861-'62 .....	28	70	300	784	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1862-'63 .....	100	1,712	597	12,603	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	275	8,539	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1864-'65 .....	1,089	5,000	255	6,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	163	1,600	3,239	16,392	28	110	.....	.....
1866-'67 .....	589	3,060	2,866	15,425	15	85	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	1,709	7,340	3,501	16,393	50	132	.....	.....

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.				Russia.		San Domingo.	
	Madeira.		Total.					
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	310	\$688	4,902	\$9,478	.....	.....	422	\$584
1855-'56 .....	100	231	1,743	3,313	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	215	387	3,322	8,756	304	\$1,196	.....	.....
1857-'58 .....	200	350	7,275	13,658	560	1,451	.....	.....
1858-'59 .....	270	516	2,549	5,411	2,138	4,461	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	212	333	2,378	4,503	3,000	4,329	4	10
1860-'61 .....	830	1,411	5,599	9,442	.....	.....	12	27
1861-'62 .....	(1)	(1)	300	784	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
1862-'63 .....	(1)	(1)	597	12,603	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
1863-'64 .....	(1)	(1)	275	8,539	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	255	6,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	.....	.....	3,267	16,502	500	3,855	25	50
1866-'67 .....	30	132	2,911	15,642	.....	.....	25	54
1867-'68 .....	20	100	3,571	16,625	2,640	13,014	.....	.....

Years.	Sandwich Isl- ands.		Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
			Spain.						Spanish Colonies.	
			Atlantic Ports.		Mediterranean Ports.		Total.		Canary Islands.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 . . . . .	50	\$380	477	\$885	1, 120	\$2, 202	1, 594	\$3, 087	900	\$1, 380
1855-'56 . . . . .	80	257	1, 000	2, 010	876	1, 416	1, 876	3, 426	-----	-----
1856-'57 . . . . .	4	8	1, 060	2, 243	1, 298	2, 336	2, 358	4, 579	75	135
1857-'58 . . . . .	92	440	518	1, 000	538	958	1, 056	1, 958	306	467
1858-'59 . . . . .	-----	-----	829	2, 446	2, 574	5, 791	3, 403	8, 237	450	847
1859-'60 . . . . .	103	263	374	572	5, 352	9, 277	5, 726	9, 849	355	533
1860-'61 . . . . .	10	30	6	30	3, 444	4, 042	6, 450	3, 472	20	50
1861-'62 . . . . .	48	345	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	121	-----	-----
1862-'63 . . . . .	90	567	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	404	-----	-----
1863-'64 . . . . .	15	224	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	1, 900	-----	-----
1864-'65 . . . . .	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	1, 124
1865-'66 . . . . .	210	1, 878	1, 296	5, 739	21	210	1, 317	5, 949	195	706
1866-'67 . . . . .	116	615	-----	-----	1, 004	7, 462	1, 004	7, 462	-----	-----
1867-'68 . . . . .	130	629	1, 136	5, 141	5, 628	21, 446	6, 764	26, 587	69	330

Nicaragua, 1866-'67, 174 barrels, \$724.

<sup>1</sup>Reported with Portugal.<sup>2</sup>Reported with Hayti.

*Exportation of Rosin and Turpentine—Continued.*

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.								Sweden and Norway.	
	Spanish Colonies.						Total.			
	Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Total Spanish Colonies.					
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	467	\$1, 151	.....	.....	1, 367	\$2, 531	2, 961	\$5, 618	.....	.....
1855-'56 .....	615	2, 388	22	55	637	2, 443	2, 513	5, 869	1, 075	\$1, 715
1856-'57 .....	1, 107	3, 603	12	21	1, 194	3, 759	3, 552	8, 338	103	175
1857-'58 .....	1, 912	6, 529	14	29	2, 236	7, 032	3, 292	8, 990	150	300
1858-'59 .....	2, 155	8, 677	22	55	2, 631	9, 593	6, 034	17, 830	275	570
1859-'60 .....	1, 498	3, 289	12	20	2, 002	5, 096	7, 728	14, 945	495	881
1860-'61 .....	2, 154	4, 319	.....	.....	2, 174	4, 369	8, 624	7, 841	275	392
1861-'62 .....	688	3, 765	.....	.....	688	3, 765	728	3, 886	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	1, 229	20, 001	.....	.....	1, 229	20, 001	1, 256	20, 405	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	252	7, 680	.....	.....	252	7, 680	312	9, 580	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	435	8, 692	125	485	582	10, 299	582	10, 299	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	6, 076	39, 878	92	385	6, 413	41, 269	7, 730	47, 218	152	694
1866-'67 .....	2, 337	12, 169	2	20	2, 339	12, 189	3, 343	19, 651	184	838
1867-'68 .....	2, 598	11, 269	15	69	2, 682	11, 668	9, 446	38, 255	346	1, 473

Years.	Turkish Possessions.				Uruguay.		Venezuela.		Other ports in Africa. <sup>1</sup>	
	Turkey in Europe.		Turkey in Asia.							
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	1, 046	\$1, 899	601	\$1, 220	2, 462	\$4, 541	2, 030	\$5, 134	400	\$814
1855-'56 .....	2, 923	5, 456	824	1, 526	2, 675	4, 487	1, 608	3, 718	959	1, 971
1856-'57 .....	1, 300	2, 512	1, 525	3, 005	1, 180	1, 959	1, 027	3, 515	675	1, 381
1857-'58 .....	1, 192	1, 813	200	375	465	828	3, 150	7, 232	750	1, 463
1858-'59 .....	980	1, 570	730	1, 200	1, 800	3, 034	1, 769	3, 585	1, 129	1, 215
1859-'60 .....	323	584	435	790	3, 666	6, 336	3, 410	8, 100	2, 256	3, 981
1860-'61 .....	359	430	.....	.....	4, 339	7, 476	1, 581	3, 306	676	1, 192
1861-'62 .....	50	112	.....	.....	617	2, 698	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	27	135
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	1, 661	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	4, 422	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	745	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	306	949	.....	.....	519	3, 076	862	6, 508	1, 756	6, 705
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	211	725	317	2, 451	203	1, 348	1, 175	5, 254
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 871	7, 710	281	1, 300	2, 381	10, 600

<sup>1</sup>*"Spanish West Indies,"* 1858-'59, 4 barrels, \$7; 1859-'60, 6 barrels, \$12.

*"Philippine Islands,"* 1859-'60, 125 barrels, \$230; 1865-'66, 50 barrels, \$300.

*"Other Islands in the Pacific,"* 1856-'57, 6 barrels, \$30; 1860-'61, 20 barrels, \$40.

*"United States of Colombia,"* 1866-'67, 1,610 barrels, \$9,639.

<sup>1</sup>Including *Liveria*.

<sup>2</sup>*New Grenada* and *Venezuela* reported together.

(b.) *Exportation, by Foreign Countries, with General Summaries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Austria.		Belgium.		Brazil.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	6, 695	\$23, 817	16, 048	\$48, 840	36, 119	\$106, 007	18, 143	\$59, 129
1869-'70 .....	2, 986	8, 209	21, 418	55, 831	14, 327	41, 992	15, 834	40, 620
1870-'71 .....	2, 186	5, 136	26, 518	74, 928	9, 267	28, 076	15, 968	41, 960
1871-'72 .....	3, 439	15, 315	27, 692	120, 478	22, 392	96, 821	17, 044	71, 939
1872-'73 .....	7, 375	34, 903	25, 449	104, 724	32, 887	136, 435	21, 711	89, 114
1873-'74 .....	6, 231	25, 545	19, 631	25, 545	51, 261	145, 642	24, 608	75, 480
1874-'75 .....	4, 978	17, 168	36, 710	110, 536	33, 214	81, 713	23, 463	59, 508
1875-'76 .....	4, 230	14, 053	25, 975	60, 038	27, 260	50, 207	15, 974	33, 001
1876-'77 .....	7, 167	26, 877	39, 625	96, 108	31, 941	65, 638	21, 928	51, 508
1877-'78 .....	9, 348	27, 523	53, 133	127, 587	38, 688	66, 713	22, 994	49, 972
1878-'79 .....	2, 120	6, 698	50, 834	85, 135	76, 432	127, 419	31, 755	59, 499

Years.	Central American States.		Chili.		China.		Denmark.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....			1, 716	\$5, 672	978	\$3, 236	4, 696	\$14, 551
1869-'70 .....			748	2, 278	753	1, 945	145	404
1870-'71 .....	101	\$274	207	657	775	2, 003	1, 199	7, 568
1871-'72 .....	22	119	503	2, 724	50	199	601	2, 150
1872-'73 .....	3	19	1, 313	6, 078	40	182	3, 898	12, 057
1873-'74 .....	21	51	1, 710	6, 877	282	1, 159	5, 779	17, 556
1874-'75 .....			2, 984	10, 195	775	4, 485	4, 696	14, 551
1875-'76 .....			1, 320	3, 312	550	1, 421	5, 730	17, 800
1876-'77 .....	161	384	1, 878	5, 148	254	587	6, 300	20, 519
1877-'78 .....	70	314	870	2, 608	1, 204	3, 155	7, 477	18, 164
1878-'79 .....	279	630	851	1, 852	1, 230	2, 949	17, 477	35, 413

Years.	Danish West Indies.		Total Denmark and Danish West Indies.		France and French Colonies.			
					France.		French Possessions in America.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4, 696	\$14, 551	3, 715	\$13, 208	167	\$662
1869-'70 .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	145	404	7, 152	21, 541	14	55
1870-'71 .....	224	\$779	1, 423	8, 347	3, 020	7, 219	55	144
1871-'72 .....	45	184	646	2, 334	6, 382	22, 033	46	227
1872-'73 .....	31	150	3, 929	12, 207	3, 242	12, 633	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	46	160	5, 825	17, 716	3, 786	14, 666	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	41	108	4, 737	14, 659	6, 932	17, 627	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	14	38	5, 744	17, 838	7, 376	21, 139	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	14	40	6, 314	20, 559	21, 213	61, 432	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	59	149	7, 536	25, 713	23, 586	46, 550	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	63	128	17, 540	35, 541	29, 889	61, 666	.....	.....

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	French West Indies and French Guiana.		Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands.		Other French Possessions.		Total French Colonies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....							167	\$662
1869-'70 .....							14	55
1870-'71 .....					350	\$1, 015	405	1, 159
1871-'72 .....					4	45	50	272
1872-'73 .....	83	465	40	193	10	116	133	774
1873-'74 .....	10	47	.....	.....	17	161	27	208
1874-'75 .....	40	99	.....	.....	5	26	45	125
1875-'76 .....	117	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	241
1876-'77 .....	12	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	35
1877-'78 .....	61	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	132
1878-'79 .....	61	122	.....	.....	1	7	62	129

<sup>1</sup> Included with *Denmark*.

(b.) *Exportation by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.		Germany.		Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	Total France and French Colonies.				Great Britain.			
					England.		Scotland.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	3, 882	\$13, 870	136, 930	\$466, 256	223, 423	\$816, 051	24, 552	\$94, 063
1869-'70 .....	7, 166	21, 596	126, 833	357, 471	243, 006	801, 391	29, 994	87, 058
1870-'71 .....	3, 435	8, 378	92, 135	263, 969	211, 114	720, 968	28, 561	92, 052
1871-'72 .....	6, 432	22, 305	186, 376	786, 987	228, 343	1, 225, 833	24, 876	154, 231
1872-'73 .....	3, 375	13, 407	218, 525	857, 256	267, 421	1, 313, 924	62, 919	279, 133
1873-'74 .....	3, 813	14, 874	230, 472	687, 141	283, 985	1, 028, 619	44, 585	145, 630
1874-'75 .....	6, 977	17, 752	210, 029	540, 402	310, 644	1, 067, 501	58, 251	179, 715
1875-'76 .....	7, 493	21, 380	125, 527	261, 930	322, 935	1, 021, 603	82, 349	200, 487
1876-'77 .....	21, 225	61, 467	173, 289	393, 731	319, 299	932, 145	66, 377	180, 656
1877-'78 .....	23, 647	46, 682	255, 261	514, 446	307, 177	714, 142	77, 805	180, 890
1878-'79 .....	29, 951	61, 795	213, 239	350, 629	321, 371	689, 475	65, 459	121, 413

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Great Britain.				British Colonies.			
	Ireland.		Total Great Britain.		Gibraltar.		Canada.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	673	\$1, 821	248, 648	\$911, 935	2, 409	\$8, 433	8, 805	\$48, 530
1869-'70 .....	5, 560	11, 635	278, 560	900, 084	11, 422	29, 267	11, 486	65, 549
1870-'71 .....	7, 696	21, 699	247, 371	834, 719	1, 140	3, 055	13, 878	55, 752
1871-'72 .....	53, 314	215, 447	306, 533	1, 595, 511	11, 219	55, 535	13, 097	57, 469
1872-'73 .....	32, 615	127, 680	362, 955	1, 720, 737	803	3, 972	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	44, 870	132, 761	373, 440	1, 297, 010	3, 277	10, 424	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	14, 310	38, 688	383, 205	1, 285, 904	420	1, 225	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	4, 819	8, 958	410, 103	1, 231, 048	400	1, 750	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	19, 904	43, 229	405, 580	1, 156, 030	35	91	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	9, 009	18, 915	393, 991	913, 947	4, 667	9, 712	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	14, 555	27, 779	400, 385	828, 667	3, 450	4, 830	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	All other British North American Colonies.		Quebec, Ontario, &c.		Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island.		(Additions from Canadian Reports).	Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Value.	Barrels. Value.
1868-'69 .....	160	\$609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	2, 981	7, 117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	649	2, 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	248	1, 161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	.....	.....	11, 137	\$43, 165	1, 707	\$8, 493	.....	177 \$873
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	14, 843	54, 840	2, 993	13, 387	\$3, 578	202 696
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	14, 405	46, 461	2, 960	10, 840	14, 764	67 262
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	13, 601	41, 219	2, 712	9, 905	11, 943	130 428
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	11, 123	32, 334	2, 710	8, 518	17, 640	377 1, 009
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	12, 435	33, 609	1, 617	5, 404	.....	202 530
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	14, 039	34, 160	1, 699	5, 972	.....	207 412

## EXPORTATION OF NAVAL STORES.

(b.) *Exportation by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British Columbia.		British West Indies and British Honduras.		British Guiana.		British Possessions in Africa and Islands.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	-----	-----	296	\$1, 137	-----	-----	2, 517	\$8, 351
1869-'70 .....	-----	-----	218	832	-----	-----	620	2, 100
1870-'71 .....	-----	-----	541	2, 000	-----	-----	900	2, 780
1871-'72 .....	-----	-----	180	835	-----	-----	1, 511	9, 795
1872-'73 .....	13	\$125	694	2, 647	420	\$1, 706	1, 883	9, 322
1873-'74 .....	23	155	282	982	410	1, 157	1, 505	5, 359
1874-'75 .....	16	99	671	2, 074	66	243	300	900
1875-'76 .....	16	78	2, 350	6, 748	44	115	370	981
1876-'77 .....	39	243	234	610	382	1, 027	50	140
1877-'78 .....	71	458	490	1, 317	20	40	340	997
1878-'79 .....	97	522	640	1, 438	129	459	430	918

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British East Indies.		Hong-Kong.		British Australasia.		All other British Possessions.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	4, 289	\$14, 853	-----	-----	10, 170	\$39, 872	-----	-----
1869-'70 .....	2, 103	6, 301	-----	-----	11, 136	35, 188	200	\$556
1870-'71 .....	2, 085	6, 765	-----	-----	1, 378	5, 252	-----	-----
1871-'72 .....	1, 703	7, 614	-----	-----	4, 031	19, 997	-----	-----
1872-'73 .....	3, 000	19, 500	-----	-----	9, 226	50, 102	50	211
1873-'74 .....	6, 250	20, 687	55	\$238	12, 361	57, 418	125	380
1874-'75 .....	5, 741	17, 133	132	378	7, 583	32, 400	-----	-----
1875-'76 .....	2, 706	6, 457	70	141	8, 717	34, 849	-----	-----
1876-'77 .....	2, 405	8, 531	270	678	12, 146	48, 179	-----	-----
1877-'78 .....	6, 529	18, 571	190	474	11, 679	38, 940	-----	-----
1878-'79 .....	475	975	-----	-----	7, 667	23, 353	2, 518	4, 530

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				Hayti and San Domingo.		Hayti.	
	British Colonies.							
	Total British Colonies.		Total Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	28, 646	\$121, 785	277, 294	\$1, 033, 720	42	\$126	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	40, 176	146, 910	318, 736	1, 046, 994	16	60	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	20, 371	77, 904	267, 742	912, 623	97	309	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	31, 989	152, 406	338, 522	1, 747, 917	.....	.....	53	\$228
1872-'73 .....	29, 110	140, 116	392, 065	1, 860, 853	.....	.....	52	220
1873-'74 .....	42, 926	169, 321	416, 166	1, 466, 331	.....	.....	31	124
1874-'75 .....	32, 361	126, 779	415, 566	1, 412, 683	.....	.....	239	927
1875-'76 .....	29, 176	102, 671	439, 279	1, 333, 719	.....	.....	121	343
1876-'77 .....	29, 771	101, 360	435, 351	1, 257, 390	.....	.....	12	32
1877-'78 .....	38, 240	110, 052	432, 231	1, 023, 999	.....	.....	63	189
1878-'79 .....	31, 351	77, 569	431, 736	906, 236	.....	.....	10	30

(b.) *Exportation by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.							
	Holland.		Dutch West Indies.		Dutch East Indies.		Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	39,642	\$123,479	32	\$131	1,175	\$5,047	40,849	\$128,657
1869-'70 .....	31,810	80,863	80	175	2,404	6,677	34,294	87,715
1870-'71 .....	44,147	105,001	52	327	301	1,106	44,500	106,414
1871-'72 .....	36,708	145,392	15	63	.....	.....	36,713	145,455
1872-'73 .....	60,840	208,608	44	174	1,000	4,896	61,884	213,678
1873-'74 .....	81,792	231,421	82	278	700	3,500	82,574	235,199
1874-'75 .....	100,501	229,913	49	234	1,750	6,653	102,300	236,800
1875-'76 .....	90,138	177,657	11	29	750	1,520	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	86,426	199,231	17	58	1,411	3,288	90,899	179,206
1877-'78 .....	92,135	193,312	3	6	1,000	2,006	93,138	195,324
1878-'79 .....	110,186	196,341	146	383	3,582	7,631	113,914	204,355

Years.	Italy.		Japan.		Mexico.		Peru.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	13,630	\$43,489	.....	.....	222	\$842	2,725	\$9,581
1869-'70 .....	6,073	17,122	.....	.....	519	1,465	1,490	4,135
1870-'71 .....	2,015	4,638	15	\$74	442	2,273	1,100	3,294
1871-'72 .....	11,210	54,099	5	23	411	2,716	2,114	10,419
1872-'73 .....	15,124	58,225	63	274	180	1,188	1,361	6,912
1873-'74 .....	14,785	55,467	90	360	326	1,874	833	3,392
1874-'75 .....	17,578	50,195	28	90	373	1,813	2,764	10,795
1875-'76 .....	10,716	26,906	10	23	800	3,303	578	1,563
1876-'77 .....	14,483	36,719	635	1,785	190	716	4,999	17,172
1877-'78 .....	18,526	45,187	193	791	166	709	2,713	9,073
1878-'79 .....	17,385	43,188	30	96	148	798	2,589	7,391

Years.	Portugal and Coionies.						Russia.	
	Portugal.		Portuguese Colo- nies.		Total Portugal and Colonies.		Baltic and White Seas Ports.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	3,329	\$11,012	14	\$70	3,343	\$11,082	1,374	\$5,883
1869-'70 .....	3,606	11,286	106	391	3,712	11,677	7,767	18,199
1870-'71 .....	2,801	10,328	20	64	2,821	11,392	16,147	57,593
1871-'72 .....	3,184	15,132	.....	.....	3,184	15,132	11,162	51,654
1872-'73 .....	5,220	22,787	18	129	5,238	22,916	26,732	90,319
1873-'74 .....	5,824	23,390	205	765	6,029	24,155	42,420	150,931
1874-'75 .....	8,881	28,298	22	90	8,903	28,388	26,995	89,984
1875-'76 .....	5,670	16,691	27	166	5,697	16,857	27,917	80,571
1876-'77 .....	5,084	17,411	48	218	5,132	17,629	7,145	18,926
1877-'78 .....	5,299	15,113	35	106	5,334	15,219	45,683	99,074
1878-'79 .....	7,676	18,317	58	225	7,734	18,542	89,092	181,579

EXPORTATION OF NAVAL STORES.

(b.) *Exportation by Foreign Countries, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Russia.				San Domingo.		Sandwich Islands.	
	Black Sea Ports.		Total.					
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	4,330	\$11,755	5,704	\$17,638	.....	.....	159	\$599
1869-'70 .....	2,579	8,381	10,346	26,580	.....	.....	127	691
1870-'71 .....	6,182	20,946	22,329	78,539	.....	.....	230	966
1871-'72 .....	5,182	23,679	16,344	75,333	8	\$34	100	619
1872-'73 .....	3,888	16,524	30,620	106,843	4	17	220	1,654
1873-'74 .....	1,536	6,150	43,956	157,081	1	4	150	854
1874-'75 .....	5,700	16,914	32,695	106,898	.....	.....	140	739
1875-'76 .....	3,998	10,037	31,915	91,608	18	52	51	202
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	7,145	18,926	1	4	131	438
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	45,683	99,074	73	238	101	466
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	90,606	184,805	307	1,049	124	540

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.									
	Spain.		Spanish Colonies.							
			Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Spanish Possessions in Africa and Islands.		Other Spanish Ports.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	3,542	\$10,963	2,242	\$8,440	12	\$47	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	5,459	13,206	4,789	13,532	28	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	8,787	23,577	4,632	10,677	79	245	.....	.....	32	\$95
1871-'72 .....	7,941	34,496	4,647	17,024	19	98	.....	.....	30	168
1872-'73 .....	10,463	43,358	5,072	22,010	29	132	20	\$87	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	3,773	12,204	6,464	18,912	3	12	20	70	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	10,789	28,854	10,104	24,383	35	109	12	36	73	240
1875-'76 .....	10,712	25,048	5,830	15,950	52	144	30	103	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	15,350	38,794	7,525	20,998	275	793	118	344	50	137
1877-'78 .....	11,327	26,051	2,578	6,590	28	94	242	607	100	275
1878-'79 .....	7,048	13,933	2,123	4,418	572	1,394	472	1,390	.....	.....

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Sweden and Norway.		Turkey and Turkish Pos- sessions.		United States of Colombia.	
	Total Spanish Colonies.		Total Spain and Spanish Colo- nies.							
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2, 254	\$8, 517	5, 796	\$19, 480	.....	.....	80	\$650	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	4, 817	13, 681	10, 276	26, 887	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	\$4
1870-'71 .....	4, 743	11, 017	13, 530	34, 594	1, 103	\$3, 304	2, 120	8, 897	74	208
1871-'72 .....	4, 696	17, 290	12, 637	51, 786	290	1, 198	855	4, 600	76	382
1872-'73 .....	5, 121	22, 229	15, 584	65, 587	1, 077	4, 447	1, 626	6, 918	136	694
1873-'74 .....	6, 487	18, 994	10, 260	31, 198	1, 566	6, 265	3, 685	12, 740	49	271
1874-'75 .....	10, 224	24, 768	25, 013	53, 622	404	1, 300	2, 266	6, 778	1, 110	3, 684
1875-'76 .....	5, 882	16, 094	16, 594	41, 142	2, 213	5, 426	.....	.....	65	156
1876-'77 .....	7, 968	22, 272	13, 318	61, 066	4, 707	13, 922	250	841	247	852
1877-'78 .....	2, 948	7, 566	14, 275	33, 617	4, 203	10, 921	172	437	1, 292	3, 428
1878-'79 .....	3, 167	7, 202	10, 215	21, 135	5, 773	11, 265	639	1, 305	289	812

*Asiatic Russia*, 1,514 barrels (\$3,226) in 1878-'79.

(b.) *Exportation by Foreign Countries, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Uruguay.		Venezuela.		Other Ports in Africa.		All Other Countries not Specified.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	1, 226	\$3, 822	1, 013	\$3, 735	.....	.....	1, 700	\$5, 750
1869-'70 .....	2, 483	6, 412	1, 044	3, 421	.....	.....	3, 622	12, 027
1870-'71 .....	1, 574	3, 931	1, 219	4, 286	.....	.....	420	795
1871-'72 .....	3, 864	16, 207	1, 152	6, 091	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	6, 518	27, 385	1, 391	6, 892	709	\$2, 875	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	4, 590	15, 103	1, 960	8, 533	563	1, 756	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	4, 664	14, 815	2, 014	8, 369	444	1, 444	5	20
1875-'76 .....	5, 635	14, 134	3, 122	10, 284	500	1, 414	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	7, 839	21, 210	3, 530	9, 421	450	1, 671	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	7, 765	23, 206	3, 018	9, 102	450	888	20	47
1878-'79 .....	3, 144	7, 825	2, 667	7, 096	250	473	.....	.....

For "United States of Colombia," since 1865-'66, see "New Granada."  
*Other Countries in South America*, 25 barrels (\$58) in 1878-'79.

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.*

Years.	Europe.							
	Mediterranean Ports.		Atlantic Ports. <sup>1</sup>		Continental Ports on the Baltic and North Seas.		Total Europe. <sup>2</sup>	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	29, 758	\$92, 979	254, 386	\$931, 380	218, 395	\$973, 380	509, 795	\$2, 021, 910
1869-'70 .....	27, 491	72, 953	293, 599	940, 637	183, 316	506, 975	517, 017	1, 553, 312
1870-'71 .....	30, 653	88, 463	251, 312	848, 102	170, 180	483, 249	463, 953	1, 450, 610
1871-'72 .....	39, 757	178, 177	320, 936	1, 665, 978	262, 711	1, 139, 391	637, 727	3, 040, 075
1872-'73 .....	42, 084	169, 379	368, 978	1, 747, 496	347, 848	1, 823, 886	772, 615	3, 796, 752
1873-'74 .....	38, 101	93, 752	382, 541	1, 330, 824	394, 821	1, 262, 346	823, 022	2, 713, 792
1874-'75 .....	56, 534	167, 459	392, 506	1, 315, 427	377, 539	974, 777	844, 300	2, 504, 144
1875-'76 .....	40, 689	96, 981	416, 173	1, 249, 489	278, 785	593, 591	753, 735	1, 986, 248
1876-'77 .....	54, 108	132, 827	410, 699	1, 173, 532	309, 808	711, 967	811, 178	2, 118, 852
1877-'78 .....	71, 659	172, 774	400, 957	938, 772	443, 447	902, 630	950, 976	2, 086, 777
1878-'79 .....	68, 219	128, 323	411, 511	851, 814	512, 199	902, 696	1, 028, 866	1, 958, 432

Years.	Africa.		Asia, Australasia, &c.		Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies.		South America.	
									Atlantic Ports.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2, 517	\$8, 351	6, 771	\$63, 607	69	\$84	2, 620	\$10, 658	28, 793	\$96, 175
1869-'70 .....	620	2, 100	15, 523	50, 802	176	497	5, 131	14, 748	23, 097	60, 944
1870-'71 .....	900	2, 780	2, 984	16, 166	20	64	5, 625	14, 327	21, 210	56, 178
1871-'72 .....	1, 511	9, 795	5, 889	28, 452	.....	.....	4, 967	18, 466	26, 069	112, 658
1872-'73 .....	2, 240	9, 409	9, 369	77, 126	18	129	1, 509	25, 815	38, 864	166, 772
1873-'74 .....	2, 088	5, 429	19, 988	84, 216	205	765	7, 948	3, 519	39, 564	132, 966
1874-'75 .....	756	936	16, 169	61, 928	22	90	10, 400	27, 934	39, 279	114, 382
1875-'76 .....	900	2, 498	12, 854	44, 613	27	166	8, 513	23, 545	29, 070	71, 743
1876-'77 .....	750	2, 632	17, 252	62, 486	166	562	8, 090	22, 570	41, 093	110, 895
1877-'78 .....	962	2, 322	20, 896	64, 803	277	713	3, 355	8, 715	44, 437	113, 231
1878-'79 .....	1, 319	2, 696	14, 622	38, 770	530	1, 615	3, 922	8, 957	40, 104	82, 389

<sup>1</sup> Excepting *France* and *Spain*.

<sup>2</sup> Including *France* and *Spain*, which are not embraced in the preceding columns.

General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions—Continued.

Years.	South America.				Mexico and Central America.		Other North American Ports and Islands.		Uncertain.	
	Pacific Ports.		Total.							
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2, 725	\$9, 581	31, 518	\$105, 756	222	\$342	8, 965	\$49, 139	6, 563	\$21, 963
1869-'70 .....	1, 490	4, 135	24, 587	65, 079	519	1, 465	14, 467	72, 666	3, 781	13, 042
1870-'71 .....	1, 100	3, 294	22, 310	59, 472	543	2, 547	14, 527	58, 052	742	2, 049
1871-'72 .....	2, 114	10, 419	28, 183	113, 077	433	2, 835	13, 345	58, 629	89	440
1872-'73 .....	1, 361	6, 912	40, 225	173, 684	183	1, 207	13, 074	52, 849	60	377
1873-'74 .....	833	3, 392	40, 397	136, 358	347	1, 925	18, 061	68, 656	142	540
1874-'75 .....	2, 764	10, 795	42, 043	125, 177	373	1, 813	17, 448	70, 427	83	666
1875-'76 .....	1, 898	4, 877	30, 968	76, 620	800	3, 303	16, 859	52, 380	-----	-----
1876-'77 .....	6, 877	22, 320	47, 970	133, 215	350	1, 100	14, 249	42, 104	50	137
1877-'78 .....	3, 583	11, 681	48, 040	124, 959	236	1, 023	24, 325	40, 001	116	366
1878-'79 .....	3, 440	9, 243	43, 569	91, 690	427	1, 428	16, 042	41, 066	2, 519	4, 538

(c.) Exportation by Districts, with General Summaries.

(Barrels.)

Years.	Passamaquoddy, Me.	Bangor, Me.	Salem, Mass.	Boston, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.	New London, Conn.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.
1867-'68 .....	54	.....	190	17, 776	.....	.....	311, 689	8, 012
1868-'69 .....	15	.....	601	16, 419	10	7	442, 624	2, 559
1869-'70 .....	1	40	1, 291	10, 134	10	.....	455, 688	3, 063
1870-'71 .....	41	.....	5	4, 129	25	8	337, 814	5, 068
1871-'72 .....	6	350	.....	5, 855	.....	.....	447, 258	4, 617
1872-'73 .....	.....	12	.....	11, 684	.....	.....	432, 272	8, 427
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	.....	6, 334	151	.....	322, 042	11, 223
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	6, 573	2	.....	475, 216	3, 057
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	2, 285	.....	2	274, 440	3, 034
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	2, 650	6	.....	280, 111	5, 174
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	3, 608	10	.....	259, 849	3, 868
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 351	25	.....	242, 679	4, 338

Years.	Baltimore, Md.	Richmond, Va.	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	Pamlico, N. C.	Wilmington, N. C.	Georgetown, S. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Savannah, Ga.
1867-'68 .....	17, 189	236	12, 047	15	33, 059	248	26, 864	25
1868-'69 .....	46, 132	665	13, 222	15	22, 885	95	27, 330	315
1869-'70 .....	30, 626	260	4, 087	25	33, 187	12	25, 267	519
1870-'71 .....	38, 063	308	699	35	82, 789	26	17, 984	2, 967
1871-'72 .....	22, 903	130	575	.....	148, 395	10	43, 698	1, 229
1872-'73 .....	19, 083	1, 430	2, 187	23	299, 010	.....	58, 113	2, 481
1873-'74 .....	20, 871	347	80	13	429, 891	.....	96, 440	647
1874-'75 .....	20, 013	1, 020	149	59	389, 340	.....	92, 813	3, 904
1875-'76 .....	12, 798	450	503	72	376, 288	.....	102, 404	7, 209
1876-'77 .....	5, 314	740	1, 574	60	413, 922	.....	120, 487	8, 527
1877-'78 .....	6, 144	200	1, 622	57	464, 462	.....	.....	48, 051
1878-'79 .....	4, 471	600	8, 498	66	493, 503	.....	191, 666	66, 196

(c.) *Exportation by Districts, with General Summaries—Continued.*

(Barrels.)

Years.	Fernandina, Fla.	Saint John's, Fla.	Key West, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Brazos de Santiago, Tex.	Saluria, Tex.
1867-'68		9		1,085	865	9,073	15	1
1868-'69	20	923		587	1,300	4,797	51	
1869-'70		277		198	885	8,423	311	
1870-'71			262	320		7,869	290	
1871-'72		5	1,098		170	5,076	156	
1872-'73	694		2,104	197	2,172	4,058	138	1
1873-'74	707		325	1,514	12,278	4,951	142	
1874-'75	8,389	92	1,150	65	9,285	11,729	1,028	3
1875-'76	5,640		701	479	15,564	8,379	320	
1876-'77	7,023	14	3,999	158	24,175	12,654	87	
1877-'78	8,530		781	3,412	49,432	12,123	66	1
1878-'79	9,923			11,645	36,461	8,573		

Years.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	San Francisco, Cal.	Detroit, Mich.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Oswego, N. Y.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Champlain, N. Y.
1867-'68		20	4	10	2,304		2,581
1868-'69		55	56		591		4,647
1869-'70	7	76	32		4,373		4,377
1870-'71	2	108	135	291	4,074		7,925
1871-'72		104	141		4,276		6,059
1872-'73		77	112		4,489		6,500
1873-'74	2	55	140	160	5,326	25	8,992
1874-'75	1	71	161	125	6,338	210	7,571
1875-'76	4	18	67	101	3,896	89	9,444
1876-'77	1	161	16		2,883	70	8,154
1877-'78		317	64		4,610		7,661
1878-'79		337	42		6,813	10	7,165

Years.	General Summary.					
	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast.	Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.
1867-'68	18,030	349,173	60,220	11,159	20	4,899
1868-'69	17,049	505,202	51,616	6,735	55	5,323
1869-'70	11,476	493,724	59,287	9,910	76	8,786
1870-'71	4,208	382,552	163,916	8,741	114	12,426
1871-'72	6,211	475,483	193,337	7,116	104	10,476
1872-'73	11,696	463,399	352,246	8,670	77	11,126
1873-'74	6,485	354,563	529,188	19,210	55	14,843
1874-'75	6,575	499,455	494,597	23,265	71	14,405
1875-'76	2,287	291,225	491,613	25,508	18	13,001
1876-'77	2,656	292,513	552,137	41,076	161	11,123
1877-'78	161,644	271,683	535,831	64,817	317	12,335
1878-'79	1,427	260,586	779,178	56,761	337	14,529

*Albemarle, N. C.*, 81 in 1878-'79. *Beaufort, N. C.*, 1,490 in 1873-'74. *Beaufort, S. C.*, 506 in 1872-'73; 22 in 1878-'79. *Brazos de Santiago, Tex.*, 62 in 1878-'79. *Brunswick, Ga.*, 500 in 1872-'73; 2,094 in 1876-'77; 8,604 in 1877-'78; 17,686 in 1878-'79. *Castine, Me.*, 158,026 in 1877-'78. *Cuyahoga, Ohio*, 1 in 1869-'70. *Fall River, Mass.*, 6 in 1867-'68; 5 in 1868-'69. *Genesee, N. Y.*, 1 in 1869-'70; 4 in 1875-'76. *Huron, Mich.*, 490 in 1878-'79. *Minnesota, Minn.*, 1 in 1869-'70; 9 in 1878-'79. *New Haven, Conn.*, 4 in 1867-'68. *Newport, R. I.*, 1 in 1868-'69. *Oregon, Oreg.*, 6 in 1870-'71. *Oswegatchie, N. Y.*, 29 in 1868-'69. *Paso del Norte, Tex.*, 65 in 1875-'76. *Pearl River, Miss.*, 616 in 1871-'72; 5 in 1874-'75; 20 in 1878-'79. *Portland and Falmouth, Me.*, 46 in 1878-'79. *Providence, R. I.*, 5 in 1878-'79. *Saint Mark's, Fla.*, 43 in 1869-'70. *Saint Mary's, Ga.*, 33 in 1868-'69; 115 in 1870-'71; 565 in 1877-'78; 20 in 1878-'79. *Texas, Tex.*, 120 in 1867-'68; 2 in 1876-'77. *Vermont, Vt.*, 2 in 1869-'70.

## EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

## 5. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, EXPORTATIONS FROM 1789-'90 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) By Quantities, Collectively, from 1789-'90 to 1852-'53.

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
1789-'90 .....	193	1803-'04 .....	19,526	1820-'21 .....	19,205	1837-'38 .....	225,231
	<i>Gallons.</i>	1804-'05 .....	26,247	1821-'22 .....	25,205	1838-'39 .....	178,248
1790-'91 .....	1,173	1805-'06 .....	29,514	1822-'23 .....	16,796	1839-'40 .....	162,309
1791-'92 .....	1,028	1806-'07 .....	8,146	1823-'24 .....	39,469	1840-'41 .....	107,640
	<i>Casks.</i>	1807-'08 .....	1,530	1824-'25 .....	88,032	1841-'42 .....	74,193
1792-'93 .....	93	1808-'09 .....	7,923	1825-'26 .....	31,529	1842-'43 .....	61,053
1793-'94 .....	75	1809-'10 .....	12,708	1826-'27 .....	32,547	1843-'44 .....	156,203
1794-'95 .....	23	1810-'11 .....	43,133	1827-'28 .....	189,199	1844-'45 .....	182,989
	<i>Gallons.</i>	1811-'12 .....	21,960	1828-'29 .....	78,629	1845-'46 .....	329,571
1795-'96 .....	28,628	1812-'13 .....	3,589	1829-'30 .....	131,934	1846-'47 .....	1,093,464
1796-'97 .....	54,151	1813-'14 .....	404	1830-'31 .....	72,766	1847-'48 .....	729,500
1797-'98 .....	31,603	1814-'15 .....	16,838	1831-'32 .....	71,654	1848-'49 .....	394,746
1798-'99 .....	33,899	1815-'16 .....	12,299	1832-'33 .....	54,624	1849-'50 .....	363,828
1799-1800 .....	4,900	1816-'17 .....	38,491	1833-'34 .....	81,837	1850-'51 .....	358,658
1800-'01 .....	4,783	1817-'18 .....	5,235	1834-'35 .....	84,261	1851-'52 .....	634,371
1801-'02 .....	8,990	1818-'19 .....	6,654	1835-'36 .....	112,602		
1802-'03 .....	11,336	1819-'20 .....	44,371	1836-'37 .....			

(b.) By Quantities and Values, Collectively, from 1853-'54 to 1878-'79.

Years.	Gallons.	Total value.	Average value per gallon.	Years.	Gallons.	Total value.	Average value per gallon.
1853-'54 .....	2,339,138	\$1,137,152	\$0 48.7	1867-'68 .....	3,068,629	\$1,627,577	\$0 53.4
1854-'55 .....	1,844,560	839,048	45.5	1868-'69 .....	3,184,955	1,444,968	45.4
1855-'56 .....	1,522,177	741,346	48.7	1869-'70 .....	3,246,697	1,357,302	41.8
1856-'57 .....	2,454,235	1,089,282	44.3	1870-'71 .....	2,453,554	1,009,508	41.1
1857-'58 .....	2,682,230	1,306,035	48.6	1871-'72 .....	4,495,441	2,521,357	53.9
1858-'59 .....	4,072,023	1,916,289	47.6	1872-'73 .....	5,111,653	2,667,386	52.2
1859-'60 .....	2,941,855	1,192,787	40.5	1873-'74 .....	6,784,173	2,764,682	47.3
1860-'61 .....	43,507	54,691	1 25.7	1874-'75 .....	5,599,824	1,937,296	34.6
1862-'63 .....	58,507	143,777	2 45.7	1875-'76 .....	5,178,934	1,672,068	32.2
1863-'64 .....	32,548	87,988	2 70.3	1876-'77 .....	6,796,927	2,274,638	33.4
1864-'65 .....	42,518	95,747	2 24.7	1877-'78 .....	7,633,568	2,333,569	30.6
1865-'66 .....	349,325	313,086	89.7	1878-'79 .....	7,575,556	2,045,673	27.0
1866-'67 .....	1,513,225	980,699	64.8				

(c.) By Foreign Countries from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68.

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Austria.		Belgium.		Brazil.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	20,117	\$11,223	.....	.....	281,893	\$142,561	38,197	\$21,656
1855-'56 .....	8,910	3,902	.....	.....	211,750	86,316	16,945	8,692
1856-'57 .....	19,729	10,318	.....	.....	52,039	23,456	32,809	18,096
1857-'58 .....	13,505	6,476	9,059	\$3,895	100,937	45,976	29,182	15,820
1858-'59 .....	17,242	9,512	9,888	5,087	89,849	50,960	66,948	40,136
1859-'60 .....	25,866	13,700	29,536	20,498	405,444	183,376	64,312	36,034
1860-'61 .....	27,178	12,980	6,203	2,425	432,767	173,829	41,209	21,458
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,882	7,349
1862-'63 .....	550	1,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,153	10,020
1863-'64 .....	1,116	3,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,221	9,346
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	441
1865-'66 .....	8,888	8,292	.....	.....	23,919	18,875	6,982	7,088
1866-'67 .....	38,916	28,162	.....	.....	63,219	38,206	20,202	14,828
1867-'68 .....	34,444	22,193	.....	.....	148,435	72,777	42,814	26,419

Equador, 1854-'55, 740 gallons, \$465; 1856-'57, 520 gallons, \$330.

Bolivia, 1865-'66, 999 gallons, \$1,249.

(c.) By Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68—Continued.

Years.	Central Republic.		Chili.		China.		Denmark and Danish Colonies.	
							Denmark.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55	260	\$132	62,773	\$38,381	300	\$231	.....	.....
1855-'56	260	120	85,310	46,194	4,470	2,388	.....	.....
1856-'57	125	60	53,084	27,887	1,920	1,599	.....	.....
1857-'58	121	63	24,319	15,853	1,217	442	.....	.....
1858-'59	84	48	26,770	15,435	1,178	567	7,289	\$3,483
1859-'60	306	162	104,606	60,566	10,131	4,430	.....	.....
1860-'61	133	63	78,622	43,270	2,050	1,485	1,961	864
1861-'62	41	62	2,715	3,300	11,190	11,890	(2)	(2)
1862-'63	162	440	2,400	5,000	14,374	18,930	(2)	(2)
1863-'64	20	81	1,000	1,800	17,350	18,011	(2)	(2)
1864-'65	70	210	5,365	8,885	545	2,248	.....	.....
1865-'66	30	38	6,224	6,776	782	785	.....	.....
1866-'67	.....	.....	33,088	25,035	8,658	6,593	.....	.....
1867-'68	.....	.....	22,370	13,012	9,000	5,615	1,440	1,016

Years.	Denmark and Danish Colonies.				France and French Colonies.			
	Danish West Indies.		Total.		France.			
					Atlantic Ports.		Mediterranean Ports.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55	677	\$362	677	\$362	198	\$110	10,844	\$6,059
1855-'56	3,840	2,060	3,840	2,060	.....	.....	46,817	19,133
1856-'57	1,013	535	1,013	535	6,000	3,000	13,076	5,119
1857-'58	2,104	931	2,104	931	.....	.....	9,901	4,770
1858-'59	2,541	1,345	9,830	4,838	875	445	771	407
1859-'60	1,887	896	1,887	896	5,886	2,838	.....	.....
1860-'61	2,025	960	3,986	1,824	.....	.....	33,092	12,419
1861-'62	(2)	(2)	703	693	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63	(2)	(2)	127	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65	96	88	960	2,222	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66	381	334	96	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-'67	.....	.....	381	334	4,133	2,646	.....	.....
1867-'68	537	389	1,977	1,405	2,055	1,028	.....	.....

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	France.		French Colonies.					
	Total France.		French North American Possessions.		French West Indies.		French Guiana.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55	11,042	\$6,169	37	\$18	2,018	\$995	.....	.....
1855-'56	46,817	19,133	128	59	1,844	854	.....	.....
1856-'57	19,076	8,119	84	49	967	439	.....	.....
1857-'58	9,901	4,770	82	43	1,009	498	.....	.....
1858-'59	1,616	852	80	40	760	330	.....	.....
1859-'60	5,886	2,838	50	20	2,495	1,204	.....	.....
1860-'61	33,092	12,419	85	40	1,258	499	.....	.....
1861-'62	660	448	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1862-'63	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1863-'64	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1864-'65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66	.....	.....	.....	.....	856	825	.....	.....
1866-'67	4,133	2,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-'68	2,055	1,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> China and Japan.

French Possessions in Africa, 1857-'58, 50 gallons, \$27.

<sup>2</sup> Not separately reported.

(c.) By Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68—Continued.

Years.	France and French Colonies.				Germany.			
	Total French Colonies.		Total France and French Colonies.		Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	2,055	\$1,013	13,097	\$7,182	168,596	\$78,046	241,916	\$115,688
1855-'56 .....	1,972	913	48,789	20,046	83,625	34,419	199,817	80,230
1856-'57 .....	1,051	488	20,127	8,607	47,502	23,268	197,853	92,728
1857-'58 .....	5,031	2,430	14,932	7,200	171,348	67,340	214,500	99,934
1858-'59 .....	890	400	2,536	1,252	80,156	42,084	213,126	86,955
1859-'60 .....	2,545	1,224	8,431	4,062	166,194	78,102	243,245	121,809
1860-'61 .....	1,343	539	34,435	12,958	209,617	88,067	229,228	83,694
1861-'62 .....	95	110	95	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	30	85	30	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	6,000
1865-'66 .....	856	825	856	825	19,125	16,854	3,954	2,867
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	4,133	2,646	58,883	42,453	53,531	38,687
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	2,055	1,028	96,074	47,927	45,324	22,111

Years.	Germany.						Great Britain and British Colonies.	
	Prussia.		Other German Ports.		Total Germany.		Great Britain.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	4,242	\$1,881	.....	.....	414,754	\$195,615	1,125,178	\$517,764
1855-'56 .....	5,956	2,575	.....	.....	289,398	117,224	859,236	394,517
1856-'57 .....	7,000	3,545	.....	.....	252,355	119,541	749,874	369,794
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385,848	167,274	1,332,651	569,597
1858-'59 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,282	129,039	1,548,640	734,600
1859-'60 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409,439	199,911	2,141,660	980,424
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,845	171,761	1,314,910	499,434
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	135	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	473	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	6,000	8,955	23,616
1865-'66 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,079	19,721	209,608	181,390
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,414	81,140	863,860	523,410
1867-'68 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,398	70,038	2,171,949	1,131,001

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Great Britain.						British Colonies.	
	Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Great Britain.		Gibraltar.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	47,415	\$23,183	.....	.....	1,172,593	\$540,947	300	\$177
1855-'56 .....	39,154	18,381	.....	.....	898,390	412,898	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	33,308	15,219	.....	.....	783,182	385,013	2,000	870
1857-'58 .....	37,601	17,300	36,000	\$17,700	406,252	604,597	163	80
1858-'59 .....	84,208	45,389	5,502	2,200	1,638,150	782,219	152	102
1859-'60 .....	48,314	22,680	80,550	33,750	2,270,524	1,030,854	.....	.....
1860-'61 .....	31,892	13,898	.....	.....	1,346,802	513,332	1,192	1,579
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,163	45,990	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	2,820	1,360	1,137
1864-'65 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,955	23,616	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	7,688	5,672	.....	.....	217,296	187,062	400	400
1866-'67 .....	.....	.....	105,159	74,600	969,019	598,010	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	14,005	6,365	10,132	5,461	2,296,086	1,142,827	1,350	500

<sup>1</sup> British Possessions in Africa and Mediterranean reported together.

(c.) By Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	Malta.		Canada.		British North American Possessions		British West Indies.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	4,000	\$2,600	16,172	\$11,728	9,638	\$3,768	9,615	\$4,840
1855-'56 .....	3,000	1,536	14,112	10,961	10,891	3,914	5,579	2,665
1856-'57 .....	1,000	625	17,043	11,588	3,513	1,955	9,009	2,996
1857-'58 .....			7,379	3,908	4,159	2,116	10,499	4,876
1858-'59 .....	500	320	11,018	6,431	6,975	3,911	6,595	3,561
1859-'60 .....			16,215	7,156	10,263	5,112	8,121	3,881
1860-'61 .....			4,825	2,906	6,954	4,756	9,132	4,174
1861-'62 .....			114,691	119,211	(1)	(1)	5,794	7,000
1862-'63 .....			16,363	10,806	(1)	(1)	2,634	7,624
1863-'64 .....	(2)	(2)	1889	12,032	(1)	(1)	448	1,406
1864-'65 .....			2,052	3,912	1,032	2,992	569	1,635
1865-'66 .....			790	1,518	3,978	4,469	1,447	1,430
1866-'67 .....			38,458	32,159	10,139	7,064	4,662	3,088
1867-'68 .....			63,277	57,998	10,666	6,448	12,408	3,870

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British Honduras.		British Guiana.		British Possessions in Africa.		British Australia.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	250	\$145	2,846	\$1,496	2,700	\$1,511	11,128	\$7,339
1855-'56 .....	208	74	1,416	616	1,726	1,032	22,607	13,266
1856-'57 .....	282	215	7,708	3,869	3,945	2,782	6,050	3,535
1857-'58 .....	349	184	3,595	1,587	1,000	340		
1858-'59 .....	514	259	4,864	2,584	2,580	1,602	2,090	1,180
1859-'60 .....	202	119	4,601	2,220	7,870	4,419	4,650	2,441
1860-'61 .....	1,135	507	3,875	1,851	1,750	935	5,270	2,663
1861-'62 .....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)			(4)	(4)
1862-'63 .....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)			(4)	(4)
1863-'64 .....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)			(4)	(4)
1864-'65 .....	81	268	830	1,960	290	1,162	3,524	5,455
1865-'66 .....			1,951	1,898	1,952	1,911	500	510
1866-'67 .....			2,425	1,809	5,634	4,611	45,841	26,841
1867-'68 .....	35	24	2,901	1,980	8,000	5,098	16,260	10,002

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.						Hayti.	
	British Colonies.				Total Great Britain and British Colonies.			
	British East Indies.		Total British Colonies.					
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	26, 438	\$18, 353	83, 087	\$51, 957	1, 255, 720	\$592, 904	2, 349	\$1, 204
1855-'56 .....	36, 067	21, 555	95, 606	55, 019	993, 996	467, 917	320	187
1856-'57 .....	25, 589	15, 821	76, 229	44, 256	859, 411	429, 269	1, 208	795
1857-'58 .....	23, 008	13, 984	50, 152	27, 675	1, 456, 404	631, 672	1, 199	670
1858-'59 .....	48, 195	30, 953	83, 393	50, 904	1, 721, 543	833, 123	1, 223	733
1859-'60 .....	49, 940	27, 720	101, 862	53, 068	2, 372, 386	1, 089, 922	2, 284	1, 221
1860-'61 .....	41, 550	23, 070	75, 583	41, 841	1, 422, 385	555, 173	1, 547	716
1861-'62 .....	<sup>4</sup> 198	<sup>4</sup> 193	20, 683	26, 464	20, 683	26, 464	<sup>5</sup> 991	<sup>5</sup> 1, 267
1862-'63 .....	<sup>4</sup> 3, 160	<sup>4</sup> 4, 394	12, 157	22, 824	27, 320	68, 814	<sup>5</sup> 1, 420	<sup>5</sup> 3, 957
1863-'64 .....	<sup>4</sup> 190	<sup>4</sup> 640	1, 887	5, 219	2, 827	8, 039	1, 232	3, 772
1864-'65 .....	-----	-----	8, 378	16, 404	17, 333	40, 020	257	795
1865-'66 .....	5, 726	4, 932	16, 744	16, 978	234, 040	422, 000	727	1, 076
1866-'67 .....	13, 100	10, 867	120, 260	85, 951	1, 089, 279	683, 961	816	699
1867-'68 .....	22, 000	14, 314	136, 897	100, 234	2, 432, 983	1, 243, 061	815	602

<sup>1</sup> Canada and British North American Possessions reported together.<sup>2</sup> British Possessions in Africa and Mediterranean reported together.<sup>3</sup> British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America reported together.<sup>4</sup> British East Indies and Australia reported together.<sup>5</sup> Hayti and San Domingo.

## EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

(c.) By Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68—Continued.

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.							
	Holland.		Dutch West Indies.		Dutch Guiana.		Dutch East Indies.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55	145,653	\$71,219	194	\$111			1,230	\$760
1855-'56	88,618	38,441	300	146	696	\$317	244	157
1856-'57	159,898	64,488			30	22	1,380	862
1857-'58	280,920	122,405	40	17			240	160
1858-'59	278,876	132,604	425	193				
1859-'60	463,243	214,339	80	38			2,350	1,365
1860-'61	342,937	144,697	440	160	940	425	1,400	700
1861-'62								
1862-'63								
1863-'64								
1864-'65			137	437	40	130		
1865-'66	7,049	5,223						
1866-'67	76,138	50,451					4,500	3,697
1867-'68	228,213	109,914	284	162				

Years.	Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.		Italy.					
			Austrian Italy.		Sardinia.		Tuscany.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55	147,077	\$72,090			14,705	\$7,168		
1855-'56	89,858	39,061			3,200	1,740		
1856-'57	161,308	65,372			5,251	2,597		
1857-'58	281,200	122,582			22,669	10,231		
1858-'59	279,301	132,797			73,711	35,518		
1859-'60	465,682	215,703			61,482	28,500		
1860-'61	345,717	145,982			31,849	13,075		
1861-'62	102	153						
1862-'63	40	45						
1863-'64								
1864-'65	177	567						
1865-'66	7,049	5,223						
1866-'67	80,638	54,148						
1867-'68	228,497	110,076						

Years.	Italy.				Mexico. <sup>1</sup>		New Grenada <sup>2</sup>		Peru.	
	Two Sicilies.		Total Italy.							
	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.
1854-'55 . . . . .	6, 000	\$2, 550	20, 705	\$9, 718	2, 232	\$1, 141	675	\$388	14, 059	\$8, 716
1855-'56 . . . . .			3, 200	1, 740	1, 327	653	200	108	11, 141	6, 673
1856-'57 . . . . .			5, 251	2, 597	1, 421	660	557	307	2, 300	1, 485
1857-'58 . . . . .			22, 669	10, 231	2, 460	1, 397	1, 867	997	2, 600	1, 487
1858-'59 . . . . .			73, 711	35, 518	1, 120	630	2, 609	1, 466	6, 180	4, 234
1859-'60 . . . . .			61, 482	28, 500	3, 373	1, 982	3, 020	1, 586	15, 910	9, 834
1860-'61 . . . . .	16, 877	7, 623	48, 726	20, 698	2, 711	2, 021	1, 482	752	1, 500	720
1861-'62 . . . . .					1, 254	1, 630	<sup>12</sup> 769	<sup>13</sup> 228	200	374
1862-'63 . . . . .					2, 639	6, 261	<sup>12</sup> 102	<sup>15</sup> 579	92	293
1863-'64 . . . . .					961	3, 026	<sup>11</sup> 412	<sup>14</sup> 286	371	1, 082
1864-'65 . . . . .					2, 150	5, 332	1, 811	4, 506	3, 925	7, 791
1865-'66 . . . . .					2, 501	2, 595	1, 135	1, 848	3, 010	3, 360
1866-'67 . . . . .			12, 621	8, 287	962	929	1, 161	1, 037	10, 291	6, 686
1867-'68 . . . . .					3, 705	2, 493	820	555	13, 700	8, 105

<sup>1</sup> New Grenada and Venezuela.<sup>2</sup> "United States of Colombia," during the later years of the period.

Japan, 1864-'65, 100 gallons, \$250; 1865-'66, 80 gallons, \$81; 1867-'68, 50 gallons, \$65.

Nicaragua, 1866-'67, 300 gallons, \$170.

(c.) By Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68—Continued.

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.									
	Portugal.		Azores.		Cape de Verde Islands.		Madeira.		Total Portugal and Colonies.	
	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.
1854-'55	6,188	\$3,335	40	\$30	-----	-----	160	\$95	6,388	\$3,460
1855-'56	10,001	4,619	600	244	250	\$96	-----	-----	10,851	4,959
1856-'57	4,520	2,333	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	76	4,720	2,409
1857-'58	15,906	12,341	110	59	2,000	1,260	1,610	800	19,626	14,460
1858-'59	8,766	4,653	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,766	4,653
1859-'60	6,355	3,028	-----	-----	45	41	-----	-----	6,400	3,069
1860-'61	10,214	4,490	-----	-----	15	7	-----	-----	10,229	4,497
1861-'62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-'63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863-'64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1864-'65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865-'66	75	81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	75	81
1866-'67	3,596	2,704	28	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,624	2,730
1867-'68	405	206	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	405	206

Years.	Russia and Russian Possessions.						Russia and Russian Possessions.	San Domin-go.		Sandwich Islands.		
	Baltic.		Asiatic.		American.		Total.		Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.				
1854-'55									2, 237	\$1, 266	3, 039	\$2, 001
1855-'56									30	20	3, 480	1, 999
1856-'57											2, 765	1, 836
1857-'58									80	116	500	340
1858-'59											140	100
1859-'60			20	\$15			20	\$15	276	135	1, 680	850
1860-'61									222	104	300	169
1861-'62									(1)	(1)		
1862-'63									(1)	(1)	2, 020	3, 075
1863-'64									(1)	(1)	1, 286	3, 069
1864-'65					10	\$21	10	21				
1865-'66											20	24
1866-'67											740	700
1867-'68	50	\$275					50	275			1, 650	1, 117

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.											
	Spain.						Spanish Colonies.					
	Atlantic Ports.		Mediterranean Ports.		Total Spain.		Canary Islands.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55	1,560	\$853	-----	-----	1,560	\$853	255	\$136	33,008	\$16,413	1,689	\$654
1855-'56	1,457	775	-----	-----	1,457	775	-----	-----	31,712	14,274	1,349	557
1856-'57	1,655	871	1,240	\$564	2,895	1,435	-----	-----	26,350	13,590	1,689	804
1857-'58	3,900	1,862	-----	-----	3,900	1,862	240	110	37,161	18,471	1,297	646
1858-'59	5,003	2,689	1,474	803	6,477	3,492	84	58	41,245	20,501	593	283
1859-'60	1,737	871	-----	-----	1,737	871	248	162	42,517	20,355	1,344	637
1860-'61	807	376	-----	-----	807	376	100	50	23,527	10,022	1,505	827
1861-'62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,825	27,737	(3)	(3)
1862-'63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28,915	23,864	(3)	(3)
1863-'64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29,582	229,294	(3)	(3)
1864-'65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,315	13,918	50	125
1865-'66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,818	21,653	50	50
1866-'67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	185	22,709	16,854	150	145
1867-'68	-----	-----	11,129	4,954	11,129	4,954	240	133	35,874	21,831	1,046	632

<sup>1</sup> Reported with Hayti.<sup>2</sup> Spanish West Indies.<sup>3</sup> See Cuba.

## EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

(c.) By Foreign Countries, from 1854-'55 to 1867-'68—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.						Sweden and Norway.		Swedish West Indies.	
	Spanish Colonies.				Total Spain and Spanish Colonies.					
	Philippine Islands.		Total Spanish Colonies.							
	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	694	\$389	35,653	\$17,589	37,213	\$18,442	2,163	\$948	.....	.....
1855-'56 .....	190	103	33,061	14,831	34,518	15,606	13,140	5,617	.....	.....
1856-'57 .....	1,592	1,000	29,631	15,394	32,526	16,829	1,405	638	.....	.....
1857-'58 .....	.....	.....	38,698	19,227	42,598	21,089	28,933	12,507	.....	.....
1858-'59 .....	.....	.....	41,922	20,842	48,399	24,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859-'60 .....	450	260	44,559	21,454	46,296	45,425	7,835	3,729	60	\$24
1860-'61 .....	.....	.....	25,132	10,899	25,939	11,275	.....	.....	255	149
1861-'62 .....	.....	.....	5,825	7,737	5,825	7,737	(1)	(1)	41	22
1862-'63 .....	.....	.....	8,915	23,864	8,915	23,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	.....	9,582	29,294	9,582	29,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-'65 .....	1,000	2,250	5,557	14,228	5,557	14,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-'66 .....	192	185	19,868	21,703	19,868	21,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-'67 .....	100	85	23,159	17,269	23,159	17,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-'68 .....	500	350	37,660	22,946	48,789	27,900	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Turkish Possessions.				Uruguay.		Venezuela.		"Other Ports in Africa."		"Other Isl- ands in the Pacific."	
	Turkey in Europe.		Turkey in Asia.									
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1854-'55			802	\$403	9,495	\$5,334	2,072	\$1,126	214	\$200		
1855-'56	900	\$518	2,547	1,404	5,073	2,914	2,003	843	2,094	1,174		
1856-'57			2,720	1,395	10,036	5,770	1,590	777	1,160	716	75	\$60
1857-'58	10,000	5,000	4,100	1,970	2,793	1,415	695	324	2,177	1,458		
1858-'59	14,060	7,040	4,100	2,350	1,100	674	1,451	839	920	680		
1859-'60	8,940	4,270	1,010	570	11,187	6,471	1,861	996	2,352	1,393	20	20
1860-'61	4,683	2,394	2,310	1,110	5,761	2,983	1,230	607	880	524	450	260
1861-'62					60	75	(2)	(2)	56	91		
1862-'63					2,175	5,580	(2)	(2)	20	40	20	40
1863-'64							(2)	(2)	10	32		
1864-'65					900	2,040	130	211				
1865-'66					4,530	4,426	610	840	3,825	4,052		
1866-'67					714	640	139	146	7,770	6,353		
1867-'68					19,500	11,189	172	111	15,000	9,245		

(d.) Exportation by Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79.

[Quantities (gallons) and values, with general summaries.]

Years.	Argentine Republic.		Belgium.		Brazil.		Central American States.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	32,882	\$17,792	210,852	\$94,995	27,451	\$13,873	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	30,196	14,314	332,632	142,260	23,762	9,917	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	24,335	11,088	4,100	1,600	54,774	28,751	70	\$48
1871-'72 .....	54,482	34,719	.....	.....	49,175	18,515	487	419
1872-'73 .....	56,575	37,835	271,994	135,414	43,396	26,910	180	149
1873-'74 .....	69,550	35,296	406,070	166,220	49,400	41,387	254	176
1874-'75 .....	26,168	11,836	498,882	167,054	45,969	20,827	580	279
1875-'76 .....	19,200	7,670	469,698	140,852	45,113	18,560	461	221
1876-'77 .....	35,820	15,613	475,758	139,168	72,752	30,189	328	169
1877-'78 .....	60,940	23,007	662,759	196,800	42,371	16,881	809	356
1878-'79 .....	36,050	12,128	1,116,713	293,455	46,287	15,872	1,849	632

<sup>1</sup> See *Swedish West Indies*.<sup>2</sup> Reported with *New Granada*.

"Whale Fisheries," 1855-'56, 20 gallons, \$10; 1856-'57, 3 gallons, \$2.

(d.) By Foreign Countries from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.

[Quantities (gallons) and values.]

Years.	Chili.		China.		Denmark and Danish West Indies.			
					Denmark.		Danish West Indies.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	22,005	\$11,871	1,670	\$857	.....	.....	1,360	<sup>1</sup> \$175
1869-'70 .....	10,051	4,988	17,813	8,281	.....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,437	<sup>1</sup> 695
1870-'71 .....	10,625	5,597	3,325	1,676	.....	.....	663	326
1871-'72 .....	22,703	17,007	4,450	2,873	.....	.....	1,186	799
1872-'73 .....	59,800	40,295	5,256	3,326	2,085	\$866	2,490	1,704
1873-'74 .....	41,841	22,481	10,860	5,678	.....	.....	1,295	708
1874-'75 .....	9,950	4,468	3,000	1,400	360	175	1,175	494
1875-'76 .....	12,750	5,398	6,300	2,597	.....	.....	1,532	717
1876-'77 .....	35,720	17,500	6,250	2,811	.....	.....	1,124	515
1877-'78 .....	19,040	7,711	10,488	4,081	.....	.....	770	316
1878-'79 .....	28,700	10,047	305	105	.....	.....	1,967	667

Years.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.		France and French Colonies.					
	Total.		France.		French Colonies.			
					French Possessions in America.		French West Indies and Guiana.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	360	\$175	.....	.....	644	\$393	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	1,437	695	.....	.....	480	314	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	663	326	.....	.....	654	317	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	1,186	799	.....	.....	423	313	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	4,575	2,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	\$266
1873-'74 .....	1,295	708	2,484	\$1,124	.....	.....	164	78
1874-'75 .....	1,535	669	822	308	.....	.....	572	244
1875-'76 .....	1,532	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	147
1876-'77 .....	1,124	515	750	346	.....	.....	273	107
1877-'78 .....	770	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	115
1878-'79 .....	1,967	667	77,650	19,962	216	79	809	282

Years.	France and French Colonies.							
	French Colonies.						Total France and French Colonies.	
	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands.		Other French Possessions.		Total French Colonies.			
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	5	\$4	649	\$393	649	\$393
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	100	63	580	314	580	314
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	180	103	834	317	834	317
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	50	48	473	313	473	313
1872-'73 .....	60	\$280	130	129	544	675	544	675
1873-'74 .....	102	347	290	194	556	619	3,040	1,743
1874-'75 .....	109	404	350	212	1,031	860	1,853	1,168
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	110	60	516	207	516	207
1876-'77 .....	80	30	170	97	523	234	1,273	580
1877-'78 .....	120	50	360	180	800	345	800	345
1878-'79 .....	216	79	230	114	1,355	515	79,005	20,477

<sup>1</sup> "Denmark and Danish West Indies."  
Austria, 5,044 gallons (\$1,512) in 1878-'79.

(d.) By Foreign Countries from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.

Years.	Germany.		Great Britain and British Colonies.					
			Great Britain.					
			England.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	266, 232	\$129, 400	2, 014, 547	\$804, 043	.....	.....	248, 218	\$107, 051
1869-'70 .....	242, 511	97, 095	1, 860, 922	760, 604	45, 929	\$19, 776	244, 807	98, 965
1870-'71 .....	91, 203	43, 555	1, 582, 154	614, 688	12, 879	6, 331	177, 112	71, 840
1871-'72 .....	120, 247	69, 199	2, 359, 121	1, 258, 404	51, 512	19, 541	986, 846	593, 774
1872-'73 .....	419, 438	209, 399	2, 265, 662	1, 185, 886	.....	.....	845, 809	411, 911
1873-'74 .....	451, 118	182, 547	3, 204, 977	1, 238, 046	151, 932	61, 819	1, 132, 412	440, 554
1874-'75 .....	298, 543	96, 230	2, 545, 541	854, 419	242, 143	82, 228	1, 254, 012	427, 212
1875-'76 .....	261, 703	81, 391	2, 898, 968	931, 801	335, 728	110, 132	291, 381	86, 004
1876-'77 .....	288, 926	88, 423	3, 561, 567	1, 129, 676	274, 022	84, 704	1, 341, 304	495, 887
1877-'78 .....	493, 161	153, 278	4, 274, 967	1, 271, 857	422, 385	119, 847	842, 590	256, 748
1878-'79 .....	666, 769	161, 609	3, 549, 025	939, 166	176, 271	46, 830	934, 954	251, 703

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	Total Great Britain.		British Colonies.					
			Gibraltar.		Canada.		All other British Possessions in North America.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2, 260, 765	\$991, 094	5, 600	\$2, 650	15, 467	\$9, 162	2, 134	\$1, 250
1869-'70 .....	2, 151, 658	932, 220	16, 645	7, 320	85, 650	43, 070	3, 845	1, 694
1870-'71 .....	1, 772, 145	692, 859	11, 589	4, 722	176, 724	79, 062	2, 584	1, 365
1871-'72 .....	3, 397, 479	1, 871, 719	100	40	87, 884	54, 538	1, 783	1, 155
1872-'73 .....	3, 111, 471	1, 597, 797	730	540	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	4, 489, 311	1, 740, 419	1, 000	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	3, 042, 696	1, 363, 859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	3, 526, 077	1, 127, 937	2, 000	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	5, 176, 893	1, 719, 267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	5, 539, 942	1, 648, 452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	4, 660, 250	1, 287, 699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.						
	British Colonies.						
	Quebec, Ontario, &c.		Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.		(Additions from Canadian Reports.) <sup>1</sup>	Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Value.*	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....							
1869-'70 .....							
1870-'71 .....							
1871-'72 .....							
1872-'73 .....	111, 081	\$65, 554	17, 723	\$9, 662		1, 407	\$949
1873-'74 .....	190, 532	93, 360	25, 409	11, 335	\$5, 749	2, 859	1, 476
1874-'75 .....	197, 067	71, 089	19, 956	8, 632	12, 754	1, 843	731
1875-'76 .....	111, 342	41, 499	18, 375	6, 399	24, 217	1, 985	825
1876-'77 .....	128, 910	50, 700	18, 869	7, 030	18, 370	891	439
1877-'78 .....	105, 608	36, 977	18, 519	6, 191		3, 428	1, 157
1878-'79 .....	98, 696	34, 433	10, 818	3, 473		2, 496	893

<sup>1</sup> Not included in totals.

(d.) By Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British Columbia.		British West Indies and Honduras.		British Guiana.		British Possessions in Africa.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	5,973	\$3,318	.....	.....	5,000	\$2,915
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	7,691	4,111	.....	.....	3,120	1,714
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	7,217	3,902	.....	.....	1,428	773
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	9,813	6,815	.....	.....	4,348	3,243
1872-'73 .....	200	\$156	5,100	3,103	6,038	\$3,802	23,988	15,792
1873-'74 .....	200	146	6,205	2,929	2,504	1,351	12,834	7,322
1874-'75 .....	310	182	5,338	2,308	2,874	1,264	16,340	7,586
1875-'76 .....	515	301	5,234	2,292	3,342	1,415	5,150	2,624
1876-'77 .....	2,032	1,103	7,805	3,250	9,921	4,225	4,280	2,102
1877-'78 .....	3,435	1,704	8,099	2,967	4,710	1,887	5,500	2,381
1878-'79 .....	4,910	2,413	5,429	1,806	3,280	1,135	11,424	4,522

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Colonies.							
	British East Indies.		Hong-Kong.		British Australasia, &c.		All other British Possessions.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	31,000	\$18,979	.....	.....	51,189	\$28,516	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	8,280	4,700	.....	.....	49,245	24,072	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	12,000	6,900	.....	.....	17,213	8,213	5,400	\$2,700
1871-'72 .....	17,500	12,150	.....	.....	50,888	35,922	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	17,520	13,080	4,750	\$3,180	138,219	83,738	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	26,000	13,750	.....	.....	81,899	42,623	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	31,390	14,695	1,100	477	71,516	30,590	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	18,980	8,710	4,060	1,935	66,314	29,824	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	33,500	14,780	500	250	133,337	57,846	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	108,500	42,046	1,980	772	120,851	46,741	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	1,000	325	.....	.....	112,247	30,022	.....	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				Hayti and San Domingo.		Hayti.	
	British Colonies.		Total Great Britain and British Colonies.					
	Total British Colonies.							
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	116,363	\$66,790	2,377,128	\$1,057,884	110	\$79	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	174,476	86,681	2,326,134	1,018,901	1,815	860	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	234,155	107,637	2,006,300	800,496	2,426	1,339	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	172,236	113,823	3,569,715	1,985,542	.....	.....	1,456	\$1,029
1872-'73 .....	327,756	199,556	3,439,227	1,797,353	.....	.....	1,159	783
1873-'74 .....	349,442	180,521	4,838,753	1,920,940	.....	.....	1,659	957
1874-'75 .....	347,733	150,308	3,390,429	1,514,163	.....	.....	4,497	2,005
1875-'76 .....	237,297	96,624	3,763,374	1,224,561	.....	.....	2,364	1,001
1876-'77 .....	340,045	141,725	5,516,938	1,851,992	.....	.....	1,174	502
1877-'78 .....	380,630	142,823	5,910,772	1,791,275	.....	.....	2,214	892
1878-'79 .....	250,300	88,022	4,910,550	1,325,721	.....	.....	1,195	438

(d.) By Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.

Years.	Holland and Dutch Colonies.							
	Holland.		Dutch West Indies and Guiana.		Dutch East Indies.		Total Holland and Dutch Colonies.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	169,992	\$76,363	.....	.....	4,300	\$2,486	174,292	\$78,846
1869-'70 .....	129,370	50,762	165	\$78	.....	.....	129,544	50,840
1870-'71 .....	170,392	73,945	211	122	2,000	1,110	172,613	76,177
1871-'72 .....	575,029	316,761	127	103	.....	.....	575,156	316,864
1872-'73 .....	640,356	304,214	277	171	60	48	640,693	304,433
1873-'74 .....	702,968	294,590	473	217	.....	.....	703,441	294,807
1874-'75 .....	209,360	69,933	332	149	.....	.....	209,692	70,082
1875-'76 .....	503,259	149,530	30	17	.....	.....	503,289	149,547
1876-'77 .....	235,211	73,460	356	174	1,500	650	237,067	74,284
1877-'78 .....	236,339	69,780	152	55	.....	.....	236,491	69,835
1878-'79 .....	591,109	153,704	1,173	235	1,500	613	593,782	154,352

Years.	Italy.		Japan.		Mexico.		Peru.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	12,517	\$7,185	300	\$191	1,070	\$884	7,200	\$3,302
1869-'70 .....	22,000	11,550	770	427	1,142	738	18,376	8,369
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	1,416	855	1,863	1,134	7,990	3,480
1871-'72 .....	22,027	13,730	220	142	2,282	1,676	13,170	8,652
1872-'73 .....	35,000	19,650	2,500	1,280	3,559	2,607	21,637	14,240
1873-'74 .....	17,690	9,820	1,800	1,014	3,340	1,965	27,620	14,563
1874-'75 .....	750	315	2,500	1,030	2,567	1,152	38,580	16,792
1875-'76 .....	9,000	3,490	750	368	4,683	2,309	2,785	1,241
1876-'77 .....	34,500	14,600	9,625	4,164	2,370	1,197	14,775	6,617
1877-'78 .....	58,262	21,145	12,510	4,738	3,631	1,750	29,280	11,523
1878-'79 .....	47,600	15,949	1,950	580	5,505	1,974	31,135	9,662

Years.	Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.				Russia.			
	Portugal.		Portuguese Possessions.		Baltic and White Sea Ports.		Black Sea Ports.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	10,842	\$4,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	50	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	83	\$39	50	30	5	\$5	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	491	223	.....	.....	5,000	\$2,650
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	350	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	100	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	600	299	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	8,074	3,030	300	146	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	12,034	3,920	650	223	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Sweden and Norway, 6,500 gallons (\$2,150) in 1875-'76.*

(d.) By Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.

Years.	Russia.				San Domingo.		Sandwich Islands.	
	Asiatic Ports.		Total.					
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....							20	\$18
1869-'70 .....							280	152
1870-'71 .....							427	258
1871-'72 .....					65	\$53	625	450
1872-'73 .....	15	\$15	20	\$20	55	45	1,466	946
1873-'74 .....	50	37	5,050	2,687	25	17	870	463
1874-'75 .....	70	39	70	39	59	30	300	142
1875-'76 .....					434	204	400	184
1876-'77 .....							2,932	1,322
1877-'78 .....					66	24	2,823	1,304
1878-'79 .....					15	6	830	374

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.							
	Spain.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Spanish Possessions in Africa and Islands.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	2,108	\$1,049	27,409	\$13,074				
1869-'70 .....			29,714	14,074	807	\$394		
1870-'71 .....	318	156	33,012	15,606	1,546	755		
1871-'72 .....	914	615	37,972	21,142	937	814		
1872-'73 .....	140	157	45,978	27,563	1,213	770	20	\$12
1873-'74 .....	200	80	54,402	27,146	716	391	80	51
1874-'75 .....	1,537	396	29,695	12,704	1,686	789	570	252
1875-'76 .....			39,577	16,651	1,815	730		
1876-'77 .....	1,000	390	31,334	13,445	1,884	851	100	37
1877-'78 .....			20,162	7,281	2,053	765	200	76
1878-'79 .....			20,495	6,691	2,103	678	349	120

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.				Turkey and Possessions.			
	Other Spanish Possessions.		Total.		Asiatic Ports.		European Ports.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	128	\$65	29,645	\$14,188				
1869-'70 .....	412	187	30,933	14,655				
1870-'71 .....	1,073	528	35,949	17,045				
1871-'72 .....			2,823	28,671				
1872-'73 .....			1,251	28,503	1,100	\$852		
1873-'74 .....			55,398	27,668	1,000	460	24,000	\$12,125
1874-'75 .....	1,400	576	34,888	14,717	50	26	5,000	2,200
1875-'76 .....			41,412	17,381				
1876-'77 .....	1,000	400	35,318	15,123				
1877-'78 .....	3,000	1,200	25,415	9,322				
1878-'79 .....			2,947	9,489			4,000	1,200

(d.) By Foreign Countries, from 1868-'69 to 1878-'79—Continued.

Years.	Turkey and Pos- sessions.		Turkey and Turkish Possessions.		United States of Colombia.		Uruguay.	
	Ports not specified.		Total.					
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	674	\$1,356	674	\$1,356	2,870	\$1,602	1,700	\$980
1869-'70 .....	29,153	13,929	29,153	13,929	3,352	1,512	12,015	5,296
1870-'71 .....	15,036	6,464	15,036	6,464	1,637	844	16,830	8,698
1871-'72 .....	2,700	1,800	2,700	1,800	1,918	1,607	31,853	22,280
1872-'73 .....			1,100	852	4,979	3,788	30,760	20,589
1873-'74 .....			25,000	12,585	5,670	3,320	19,320	10,509
1874-'75 .....			5,050	2,226	2,013	1,073	17,064	7,690
1875-'76 .....					1,637	705	13,710	6,303
1876-'77 .....					490	209	20,570	8,153
1877-'78 .....					880	373	31,605	11,746
1878-'79 .....			4,000	1,200	2,184	816	15,050	5,030

Years.	Venezuela.		All other ports in Africa.		All other countries not specified.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	528	\$288			15,000	\$8,800
1869-'70 .....	368	162			1,000	500
1870-'71 .....	599	312			510	291
1871-'72 .....	1,099	688				
1872-'73 .....	1,388	899	25,000	\$15,900		
1873-'74 .....	2,564	1,342			10,062	5,039
1874-'75 .....	2,513	1,190	2,650	1,113	40	23
1875-'76 .....	4,773	2,343	6,450	2,725		
1876-'77 .....	2,612	1,206			5	3
1877-'78 .....	3,407	1,377	6,000	1,990	900	324
1878-'79 .....	2,840	1,028				

Other Countries in South America, 600 gallons (\$207) in 1878-'79.

## General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.

Years.	Europe.						
	Mediterranean Ports.		Atlantic Ports.		Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.		Total. <sup>1</sup>
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons. Value.
1868-'69 .....	19,191	\$8,541	1,147,076	\$301,758	2,266,435	\$994,344	3,434,810 \$1,305,692
1869-'70 .....	51,153	25,479	704,513	290,117	2,168,303	886,665	2,923,969 1,202,261
1870-'71 .....	15,036	6,664	265,695	119,100	1,783,734	667,581	2,064,781 793,345
1871-'72 .....	24,727	15,530	695,276	385,960	3,397,579	1,871,759	4,122,490 2,273,864
1872-'73 .....	36,100	20,502	1,333,878	649,032	3,112,284	1,598,376	4,482,402 2,268,067
1873-'74 .....	27,690	25,055	1,560,156	644,223	4,490,321	1,740,899	6,080,851 2,411,385
1874-'75 .....	5,800	2,541	1,007,145	333,392	4,042,696	1,363,859	5,057,600 1,700,496
1875-'76 .....	9,000	3,490	3,528,077	1,128,737	1,241,160	373,923	4,778,237 1,506,150
1876-'77 .....	34,500	14,600	5,174,893	1,710,267	999,895	301,051	6,213,038 2,026,654
1877-'78 .....	58,261	21,145	5,548,018	1,651,482	1,392,259	419,858	6,998,536 2,092,485
1878-'79 .....	51,600	17,149	4,672,284	1,241,619	2,314,591	608,768	7,116,125 1,887,498

<sup>1</sup> Including *France* and *Spain*, which are not embraced in the preceding columns.

*General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions—Continued.*

Years.	Africa.		Asia, Australasia, &c.		Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).		West Indies.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	5,000	\$2,915	88,479	\$51,047	-----	-----	34,292	\$16,865
1869-'70 .....	3,120	1,714	76,388	37,632	-----	-----	40,192	19,817
1870-'71 .....	1,428	773	36,381	19,012	-----	-----	51,060	21,355
1871-'72 .....	4,348	3,243	73,683	51,537	50	\$41	51,556	30,711
1872-'73 .....	48,988	31,692	169,786	105,613	70	42	56,626	40,408
1873-'74 .....	12,834	7,322	121,479	63,565	571	274	64,939	32,443
1874-'75 .....	18,990	8,699	109,876	78,373	920	413	42,354	28,723
1875-'76 .....	11,600	5,399	96,804	43,618	100	43	51,412	21,759
1876-'77 .....	4,480	2,202	187,644	81,823	500	236	43,950	18,844
1877-'78 .....	11,700	4,447	257,150	99,682	420	196	33,836	12,415
1878-'79 .....	11,773	4,642	117,832	32,019	866	302	33,186	10,803

Years.	South America.						Mexico and Central America.	
	Atlantic Ports.		Pacific Ports.		Total.			
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	83,023	\$16,755	29,205	\$15,173	112,228	\$31,928	1,070	\$884
1869-'70 .....	84,007	17,037	28,427	13,357	112,434	30,392	1,142	738
1870-'71 .....	109,793	38,981	18,615	9,071	128,408	48,052	1,933	1,182
1871-'72 .....	193,535	43,601	35,873	25,657	209,408	69,258	2,769	2,095
1872-'73 .....	182,147	55,988	81,437	54,535	263,584	110,523	3,739	2,756
1873-'74 .....	214,253	57,918	69,461	37,043	283,714	94,961	3,594	2,141
1874-'75 .....	108,437	32,044	48,530	21,260	158,967	53,304	3,147	1,431
1875-'76 .....	87,775	36,896	15,535	6,639	103,310	43,535	5,144	2,530
1876-'77 .....	142,165	59,595	50,495	24,117	192,660	83,712	2,698	1,366
1877-'78 .....	143,913	55,271	48,320	19,234	193,133	74,829	4,440	2,106
1878-'79 .....	105,691	36,009	59,835	19,709	166,126	55,935	7,354	2,606

Years.	Other North American Ports and Islands.		Uncertain.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1868-'69 .....	17,601	\$10,412	16,137	\$9,374
1869-'70 .....	89,495	44,764	14,269	6,088
1870-'71 .....	179,308	80,427	2,417	3,939
1871-'72 .....	89,617	55,693	5,873	3,061
1872-'73 .....	130,410	66,321	130	290
1873-'74 .....	219,000	100,731	10,352	5,456
1874-'75 .....	219,176	84,756	1,790	972
1875-'76 .....	134,217	49,824	110	60
1876-'77 .....	150,782	59,302	1,175	500
1877-'78 .....	130,990	46,029	3,360	1,380
1878-'79 .....	117,136	41,290	230	114

## XI. INCIDENTAL FOREST PRODUCTS.

It has been the custom of the Treasury Department, since the organization of the Government, to include among forest products Ginseng, the Furs of Wild Animals, and Pot and Pearl Ashes. The statistics of exportation of these articles should, therefore, be given in a general series of statistics relating to this class of products, as well for the purpose of showing the amount of these accidental products as for affording the amount that should be deducted from the general aggregate of forest products in comparing those of which the material was wood alone.

1. *Ginseng*: General note.

(a.) Exportation of Ginseng annually from 1789-'90 to 1878-'79, by Quantities and Values, with average value per pound.

(b.) Exportation of Ginseng annually, by Districts, since 1867-'68; pounds.

2. *Furs and Skins*: General note.

(a.) Exportation of Furs and Skins annually since 1789 by Values.

(b.) Exportation of Furs and Skins annually, by Districts, since 1867-'68.

3. *Potash and Pearlash*: General note.

(a.) Exportation annually from 1789-'90 to 1819-'20; Quantities stated separately, with total Values, and deduction of average value per ton.

(b.) Exportation from 1820-'21 to 1864-'65; Quantities stated together (tons), with total Values.

(c.) Exportation from 1865-'66 to 1878-'79; Quantities stated together (pounds), with total Values.

(d.) Exportation of Potash and Pearlash, by Districts, from 1855-'56 to 1878-'79, Pounds and total Values.

## 1. GINSENG.

*General Note.*

Ginseng is the root of a small herbaceous plant, the *Aralia quinquefolia*, which grows wild in the woods of the Northern States and Canada, and has been in demand since colonial times, as an article finding a ready market in China, where it is highly prized as a medicine. Its real medicinal virtues are very slight, and although it holds a place in the pharmacopœias, it is seldom or never prescribed by physicians in America. By far the greater part of the ginseng is now exported from San Francisco directly to Hong-Kong and various ports of China. It was formerly chiefly shipped from New York, and at present a part of it finds its way from that port to England, and from thence to China.

(a.) *Exportation of Ginseng since 1789.*

(Quantities and values.)

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per pound.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per pound.
1789-'90 .....	813 casks.	.....	.....	1816-'17 .....	<i>Pounds.</i> 253, 840	\$102, 000	\$0 39.0
1790-'91 .....	29, 208 pounds.	.....	.....	1817-'18 .....	542, 919	271, 414	50.0
1791-'92 .....	42, 310 pounds.	.....	.....	1818-'19 .....	77, 915	38, 958	50.0
1792-'93 .....	{ 71, 550 pounds.	{ .....	.....	1819-'20 .....	137, 134	173, 567	26.0
1793-'94 .....	{ 188 p'ck'ges.	{ .....	.....	1820-'21 .....	352, 992	171, 786	52.0
1794-'95 .....	{ 22, 236 pounds.	{ .....	.....	1821-'22 .....	753, 717	313, 943	41.7
1795-'96 .....	{ 189 p'ck'ges.	{ .....	.....	1822-'23 .....	385, 877	150, 976	39.1
1796-'97 .....	{ 17, 460 pounds.	{ .....	.....	1823-'24 .....	600, 046	229, 080	38.1
1797-'98 .....	{ 327 p'ck'ges.	{ .....	.....	1824-'25 .....	475, 974	144, 599	30.5
1798-'99 .....	10, 713 pounds.	.....	.....	1825-'26 .....	437, 420	137, 014	31.3
1799-'00 .....	4, 004 pounds.	.....	.....	1826-'27 .....	253, 741	79, 566	31.3
1800-'01 .....	59, 165 pounds.	.....	.....	1827-'28 .....	220, 396	91, 164	41.4
1801-'02 .....	147, 192 pounds.	.....	.....	1828-'29 .....	411, 602	114, 396	27.8
1802-'03 .....	268, 371 pounds.	.....	.....	1829-'30 .....	321, 692	67, 852	21.1
1803-'04 .....	286, 458 pounds.	.....	.....	1830-'31 .....	357, 002	115, 929	32.1
1804-'05 .....	201, 910 pounds.	.....	.....	1831-'32 .....	408, 404	99, 929	24.5
1805-'06 .....	384, 977 pounds.	\$100, 000	\$0 26.0	1832-'33 .....	546, 878	183, 194	33.3
1806-'07 .....	301, 499 pounds.	84, 000	27.6	1833-'34 .....	181, 002	70, 202	38.8
1807-'08 .....	370, 932 pounds.	148, 000	39.9	1834-'35 .....	308, 020	94, 960	38.3
1808-'09 .....	448, 394 pounds.	139, 000	39.0	1835-'36 .....	465, 619	211, 405	45.4
1809-'10 .....	368, 207 pounds.	143, 000	38.8	1836-'37 .....	215, 007	109, 398	58.0
1810-'11 .....	.....	.....	.....	1837-'38 .....	69, 187	36, 622	52.9
1811-'12 .....	271, 693 pounds.	136, 000	50.0	1838-'39 .....	319, 564	118, 904	37.2
1812-'13 .....	279, 246 pounds.	140, 000	50.1	1839-'40 .....	46, 581	22, 728	48.8
1813-'14 .....	314, 131 pounds.	79, 000	24.9	1840-'41 .....	690, 967	437, 245	63.3
1814-'15 .....	33, 120 pounds.	10, 000	30.2	1841-'42 .....	144, 462	63, 702	44.1
1815-'16 .....	58, 720 pounds.	39, 000	66.4	1842-'43 .....	556, 533	193, 870	34.8
	16, 863 pounds.	10, 000	59.3	1843-'44 .....	301, 408	95, 008	31.5
	75 pounds.	.....	.....	1844-'45 .....	468, 530	177, 146	37.8
				1845-'46 .....	567, 297	237, 562	41.9

(a.) *Exportation of Ginseng since 1789—Continued.*

(Quantities and values.)

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per pound.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per pound.
	<i>Pounds.</i>				<i>Pounds.</i>		
1846-'47 .....	139, 906	\$64, 466	\$0 45. 1	1863-'64 .....	360, 950	\$471, 920	\$1 30. 8
1847-'48 .....	465, 460	162, 647	34. 9	1864-'65 .....	464, 507	547, 653	1 17. 9
1848-'49 .....	584, 021	182, 966	31. 4	1865-'66 .....	444, 398	382, 870	86. 1
1849-'50 .....	367, 448	122, 916	33. 4	1866-'67 .....	479, 974	535, 883	1 11. 6
1850-'51 .....	196, 510	100, 549	51. 2	1867-'68 .....	370, 066	380, 454	1 02. 8
1851-'52 .....	158, 455	102, 073	64. 4	1868-'69 .....			
1852-'53 .....	230, 726	113, 813	49. 3	1869-'70 .....	474, 310	455, 097	95. 9
1853-'54 .....	37, 491	17, 339	46. 0	1870-'71 .....	114, 221	119, 385	1 04. 5
1854-'55 .....	47, 367	19, 796	41. 8	1871-'72 .....	401, 260	341, 616	85. 1
1855-'56 .....	350, 961	175, 705	50. 0	1872-'73 .....	350, 141	341, 144	97. 5
1856-'57 .....	134, 562	58, 331	43. 3	1873-'74 .....	400, 619	448, 760	1 12. 0
1857-'58 .....	366, 053	193, 736	52. 9	1874-'75 .....	497, 487	658, 926	1 32. 4
1858-'59 .....	110, 426	54, 204	49. 0	1875-'76 .....	550, 624	646, 954	1 17. 3
1859-'60 .....	395, 909	295, 766	74. 7	1876-'77 .....	440, 406	562, 268	1 28. 1
1860-'61 .....	347, 577	212, 899	61. 2	1877-'78 .....	421, 395	497, 247	1 18. 0
1861-'62 .....	630, 714	408, 590	64. 8	1878-'79 .....	391, 264	465, 617	1 19. 0
1862-'63 .....	372, 945	295, 129	79. 1				

(b.) *Exportation of Ginseng, by Districts, since 1867-'68.*

[Pounds.]

Years.	New York.	San Francisco.	Years.	New York.	San Francisco.
1867-'68 .....	370, 066	-----	1874-'75 .....	49, 939	447, 548
1869-'70 .....	474, 310	-----	1875-'76 .....	70, 295	480, 329
1870-'71 .....	104, 296	9, 925	1876-'77 .....	87, 755	352, 651
1871-'72 .....	184, 173	267, 987	1877-'78 .....	77, 965	343, 576
1872-'73 .....	88, 709	261, 432	1878-'79 .....	24, 948	366, 316
1873-'74 .....	91, 430	308, 548			

## 2. FURS AND FUR SKINS.

The trade in furs is coeval with European settlements in America, and in the earlier colonial period these formed one of the principal exports of the country. Although classed with forest products, a large part of the increase shown in late years by the following table is due to the fur-seal business of Alaska, and in general summaries this should be classed with sea-products.

(a.) *Exportation of Furs and Skins since 1802.*

[Values.]

Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.	Years.	Values.
1802-'03 .....	\$532, 367	1828-'29 .....	\$526, 507	1854-'55 .....	\$709, 531
1803-'04 .....	958, 609	1829-'30 .....	641, 760	1855-'56 .....	952, 452
1804-'05 .....	967, 534	1830-'31 .....	750, 938	1856-'57 .....	1, 116, 041
1805-'06 .....	840, 347	1831-'32 .....	691, 909	1857-'58 .....	1, 002, 378
1806-'07 .....	851, 609	1832-'33 .....	841, 933	1858-'59 .....	1, 361, 352
1807-'08 .....	161, 216	1833-'34 .....	797, 844	1859-'60 .....	1, 533, 208
1808-'09 .....	331, 513	1834-'35 .....	759, 953	1860-'61 .....	878, 466
1809-'10 .....	177, 081	1835-'36 .....	653, 662	1861-'62 .....	794, 407
1810-'11 .....	313, 945	1836-'37 .....	651, 908	1862-'63 .....	2, 226, 275
1811-'12 .....	122, 638	1837-'38 .....	633, 945	1863-'64 .....	908, 050
1812-'13 .....	58, 355	1838-'39 .....	732, 087	1864-'65 .....	1, 035, 859
1813-'14 .....	22, 177	1839-'40 .....	1, 237, 789	1865-'66 .....	1, 351, 092
1814-'15 .....	409, 371	1840-'41 .....	993, 262	1866-'67 .....	1, 664, 066
1815-'16 .....	552, 748	1841-'42 .....	598, 487	1867-'68 .....	1, 451, 743
1816-'17 .....	687, 809	1842-'43 .....	453, 869	1868-'69 .....	2, 039, 563
1817-'18 .....	808, 433	1843-'44 .....	742, 196	1869-'70 .....	1, 941, 139
1818-'19 .....	481, 089	1844-'45 .....	1, 248, 355	1870-'71 .....	1, 590, 193
1819-'20 .....	574, 901	1845-'46 .....	1, 063, 009	1871-'72 .....	3, 343, 005
1820-'21 .....	766, 205	1846-'47 .....	747, 145	1872-'73 .....	3, 725, 550
1821-'22 .....	501, 302	1847-'48 .....	607, 780	1873-'74 .....	3, 511, 872
1822-'23 .....	672, 917	1848-'49 .....	656, 228	1874-'75 .....	4, 590, 474
1823-'24 .....	661, 455	1849-'50 .....	852, 466	1875-'76 .....	4, 398, 883
1824-'25 .....	524, 692	1850-'51 .....	977, 762	1876-'77 .....	3, 788, 802
1825-'26 .....	582, 473	1851-'52 .....	798, 504	1877-'78 .....	2, 618, 100
1826-'27 .....	441, 690	1852-'53 .....	796, 101	1878-'79 .....	4, 828, 158
1827-'28 .....	626, 235	1853-'54 .....	888, 531		

(b.) *Exportation of Furs and Fur Skins, by Districts, since 1867-'68.*

Years.	Alaska.	Baltimore.	Boston and Charlestown.	Cape Vincent.	Champlain.	Detroit.	Minnesota.
1867-'68.....	\$255, 185	\$12, 938	\$110, 921	\$40	\$1, 512	\$37	.....
1868-'69.....	12, 140	15, 830	18, 582	2, 686	409	403	.....
1869-'70.....	3, 174	275	79, 774	1, 237	304	1, 246	\$72
1870-'71.....	230	20, 775	73, 911	50	515	433	.....
1871-'72.....	7, 785	16, 500	96, 674	6, 534	1, 000	1, 323	.....
1872-'73.....	.....	17, 042	100, 328	8, 688	8, 416	750	11
1873-'74.....	3, 259	700	189, 016	2, 742	7, 910	9, 591	.....
1874-'75.....	2, 193	19, 815	228, 927	530	8, 660	6, 100	276
1875-'76.....	12, 133	7, 000	284, 661	1, 010	12, 224	1, 431	1, 075
1876-'77.....	20, 900	16, 300	138, 468	28, 640	1, 587	829	.....
1877-'78.....	8, 377	.....	76, 167	.....	60, 077	540	.....
1878-'79.....	9, 290	5, 000	227, 183	6, 510	25, 735	1, 056	.....

Years.	New York.	Niagara.	Oregon.	Oswegatchie.	Pasamaquoddy.	Philadelphia.	Portland.
1867-'68.....	\$1, 020, 313	.....	\$100	\$4, 180	.....	\$6, 000	\$6, 800
1868-'69.....	1, 633, 504	.....	1, 101	839	.....	.....	10, 264
1869-'70.....	1, 711, 633	.....	145	196	.....	160	150
1870-'71.....	1, 385, 743	.....	.....	16	.....	507	1, 957
1871-'72.....	3, 161, 574	.....	.....	148	\$1, 650	6, 342	.....
1872-'73.....	3, 512, 814	\$748	.....	452	.....	20, 576	.....
1873-'74.....	2, 977, 619	348	.....	131	508	5, 130	79, 500
1874-'75.....	4, 044, 079	10, 513	.....	95	1, 895	2, 000	.....
1875-'76.....	4, 005, 363	3, 841	.....	.....	2, 282	5, 410	.....
1876-'77.....	2, 777, 050	210	.....	128	.....	757, 986	.....
1877-'78.....	1, 450, 727	.....	.....	350	2, 652	1, 012, 980	.....
1878-'79.....	4, 048, 812	.....	.....	300	.....	19, 951	.....

*Brazos de Santiago, Tex.*, \$54 in 1870-'71. *Chicago, Ill.*, \$4,322 in 1867-'68. *Duluth, Minn.*, \$16 in 1876-'77; \$800 in 1877-'78. *Genesee, N. Y.*, \$90 in 1872-'73; \$10 in 1877-'78. *Huron, Ontario*, \$30 in 1867-'68; \$600 in 1876-'77; \$150 in 1877-'78. *New Orleans, La.*, \$120 in 1868-'69. *Puget Sound, Wash.*, \$5,410 in 1875-'76; \$16,707 in 1876-'77; \$2,050 in 1877-'78; \$1,297 in 1878-'79. *San Francisco, Cal.*, \$42,201 in 1875-'76; \$29,337 in 1876-'77; \$3,200 in 1877-'78; \$482 in 1878-'79. *Vermont, Vt.*, \$1,745 in 1875-'76; \$21 in 1876-'77; \$15 in 1877-'78; \$52 in 1878-'79. *Willamette, Oreg.*, \$8,050 in 1875-'76; \$10 in 1876-'77; \$190 in 1878-'79.

## 3. POTASH AND PEARLASH.

These articles are produced from wood ashes by lixiviation and evaporation. When the alkaline liquor is reduced to dryness, the potash is made by melting at a red heat, and pearlsh by exposure to flame in a reverberatory oven. The manufacture of these articles is chiefly an incident of new settlements in a wooded country, and the product is all that is realized where land is cleared by cutting and burning. The receipts from the ashes, or their products, formed quite an item with the early settlers, and often assisted largely towards payment for their lands. Woods differ considerably in the amount of alkali that can be obtained from their ashes, but seven pounds of potash to a bushel may be taken as a general average. The discovery of potash and soda salts in minerals, and in mineral waters, has of late years afforded a source of supply altogether independent of ashes, and in quantities quite sufficient for the wants of commerce.

(a.) *Exportation of Potash and Pearlsh from 1789-'90 to 1819-'20—Quantities stated separately, with total values, and deduction of average value per ton.*

Years.	Potash (tons).	Pearlsh (tons).	Total value.	Average value per ton.	Years.	Potash (tons).	Pearlsh (tons).	Total value.	Average value per ton.
1789-'90 ...	7,050	1,548	.....	.....	1805-'06 ...	4,616	1,512	\$930,000	\$151 76
1790-'91 ...	3,083	3,197	.....	.....	1806-'07 ...	5,852	2,773	1,490,000	172 74
1791-'92 ...	4,473	3,349	.....	.....	1807-'08 ...	1,464	867	408,000	175 03
1792-'93 ...	4,359	1,807	.....	.....	1808-'09 ...	5,998	2,732	1,506,000	172 50
1793-'94 ...	4,854	2,337	.....	.....	1809-'10 ...	7,083	3,227	1,579,000	153 15
1794-'95 ...	3,145	1,835	.....	.....	1810-'11 ...	4,289	1,557	752,000	128 63
1795-'96 ...	3,661	1,423	.....	.....	1811-'12 ...	2,477	626	333,000	107 31
1796-'97 ...	2,191	2,045	.....	.....	1812-'13 ...	1,670	285	201,000	102 71
1797-'98 ...	5,855	3,796	.....	.....	1813-'14 ...	1,225	227	217,000	149 45
1798-'99 ...	4,669	2,495	.....	.....	1814-'15 ...	3,850	1,091	865,000	175 06
1799-1800 ...	6,760	1,261	.....	.....	1815-'16 ...	5,461	1,390	1,630,000	237 92
1800-'01 ...	7,228	1,297	.....	.....	1816-'17 ...	8,348	2,191	1,967,000	186 62
1801-'02 ...	3,398	1,785	.....	.....	1817-'18 ...	6,400	2,137	1,275,290	149 38
1802-'03 ...	3,270	2,194	\$735,000	\$134 51	1818-'19 ...	7,009	1,057	1,419,470	175 97
1803-'04 ...	3,411	1,138	640,000	140 63	1819-'20 ...	6,823	1,802	952,354	110 42
1804-'05 ...	3,557	1,575	776,000	151 21					

(b.) *Exportation from 1820-'21 to 1864-'65—Quantities stated together (tons), with total values.*

Years.	Pot and pearl ashes. (Tons.)	Total value.	Average value per ton.	Years.	Pot and pearl ashes. (Tons.)	Total value.	Average value per ton.
1820-'21 .....	8,353	\$889,348	\$106 47	1843-'44 .....	18,271	\$1,140,848	\$62 44
1821-'22 .....	9,608	1,099,053	114 41	1844-'45 .....	24,219	1,210,496	50 00
1822-'23 .....	13,214	1,770,523	133 99	1845-'46 .....	9,800	735,689	75 07
1823-'24 .....	12,938	1,613,796	124 73	1846-'47 .....	7,235	618,000	85 42
1824-'25 .....	18,479	1,994,381	107 92	1847-'48 .....	4,465	466,477	104 48
1825-'26 .....	9,210	900,458	97 77	1848-'49 .....	4,603	515,603	112 01
1826-'27 .....	6,810	643,171	94 44	1849-'50 .....	4,592	572,870	124 73
1827-'28 .....	8,501	761,370	89 56	1850-'51 .....	5,918	649,091	109 68
1828-'29 .....	6,881	817,734	118 84	1851-'52 .....	5,052	507,673	100 49
1829-'30 .....	8,957	1,105,127	123 38	1852-'53 .....	3,421	334,321	97 72
1830-'31 .....	10,219	935,613	91 55	1853-'54 .....	3,217	322,728	100 32
1831-'32 .....	8,859	930,398	105 02	1854-'55 .....	3,596	448,499	124 61
1832-'33 .....	11,052	814,398	73 68	1855-'56 .....	3,356	429,428	127 96
1833-'34 .....	6,481	557,500	86 02	1856-'57 .....	5,768	696,367	120 73
1834-'35 .....	6,448	571,591	88 64	1857-'58 .....	3,958	554,744	140 15
1835-'36 .....	6,003	723,606	120 60	1858-'59 .....	5,031	643,861	127 78
1836-'37 .....	6,565	731,596	111 43	1859-'60 .....	13,597	822,820	60 51
1837-'38 .....	7,745	710,342	91 71	1860-'61 .....	4,985	651,547	130 69
1838-'39 .....	6,052	620,369	102 50	1861-'62 .....	3,745	457,049	122 05
1839-'40 .....	5,572	533,193	95 68	1862-'63 .....	3,065	513,704	167 60
1840-'41 .....	5,565	573,026	102 97	1863-'64 .....	2,445	468,626	191 66
1841-'42 .....	8,012	882,741	110 17	1864-'65 .....	2,633	727,229	276 20
1842-'43 .....	5,436	541,004	99 52				



(d.) *Exportation of Potash and Pearlsh, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Buffalo, N. Y.		Genesee, N. Y.		Oswego, N. Y.		Champlain, N. Y.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1855-'56								
1856-'57								
1857-'58	560	\$30	1, 008	\$50			2, 016	\$100
1858-'59	18, 144	1 457			5, 650	\$103		
1859-'60	4, 368	355	1, 223	50			22, 400	1, 110
1860-'61							18, 368	820
1861-'62							28, 000	1, 350
1862-'63							9, 520	567
1863-'64								
1864-'65					784	80		
1865-'66								
1866-'67								
1867-'68								
1868-'69								
1869-'70							2, 000	120
1870-'71					862	25	4, 829	332
1871-'72							5, 040	325
1872-'73							22, 540	6, 721
1873-'74								
1874-'75							107, 809	6, 721
1875-'76							34 400	2, 362
1876-'77							20, 925	1, 528
1877-'78							14, 812	1, 185
1878-'79							3, 888	350

Years.	Lake Ports of New York.		Oswegatchie, N. Y.		Vermont, Vt.		Huron, Mich.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1855-'56								
1856-'57			15, 680	\$952				
1857-'58								
1858-'59			336	15				
1859-'60								
1860-'61			4, 480	235				
1861-'62	120, 524	\$6, 201						
1862-'63	97, 104	5, 529			896	\$55		
1863-'64	292, 104	17, 260			672	44		
1864-'65			37, 632	9, 258				
1865-'66								
1866-'67			46, 823	2, 402				
1867-'68					150	8		
1868-'69							6, 000	\$450
1869-'70								
1870-'71								
1871-'72								
1872-'73								
1873-'74								
1874-'75								
1875-'76			6, 600	300			302, 863	15, 016
1876-'77							21, 745	1, 232
1877-'78							350	33
1878-'79								

*Bath, Me.*, 336 (\$28) in 1867-'68.*Belfast, Me.*, 24 (\$4) in 1878-'79.*Machias, Me.*, 224 (\$27) in 1866-'67; 50 (\$3) in 1876-'77.*Gloucester, Mass.*, 224 (\$25) in 1864-'65.*New Bedford, Mass.*, 2,226 (\$50) in 1877-'78.*Salem, Mass.*, 2,240 (\$85) in 1855-'56; 3,024 (\$138) in 1860-'61.*Other ports of Massachusetts besides Boston*, 1,680 (\$200) in 1863-'64.*Baltimore, Md.*, 1,800 (\$72) in 1875-'76.*Pearl River, Miss.*, 2,100 (\$210) in 1871-'72.*Brazos de Santiago, Tex.*, 2,464 (\$56) in 1863-'64.*Corpus Christi, Tex.*, 437 (\$25) in 1870-'71.*Texas, Tex.*, 41 (\$4) in 1867-'68.*San Francisco, Cal.*, 67,200 (\$200) in 1857-'58; 43 (\$6) in 1876-'77; 5,116 (\$844) in 1877-'78; 21,203 (\$3,162) in 1878-'79.*Willamette, Oreg.*, 48 (\$19) in 1870-'71.*Northern Frontier.**Cape Vincent, N. Y.*, 6,272 (\$630) in 1864-'65.*Chicago, Ill.*, 3,360 (\$187) in 1863-'64.*Milwaukee, Wis.*, 24,640 (\$2,000) in 1864-'65.*Niagara, N. Y.*, 4,480 (\$160) in 1860-'61.

XII.—SHIP-BUILDING.

The official tables of Commerce and Navigation enable us to present some of the leading facts concerning the amount of ship-building in the United States for a continuous period of nearly sixty-five years. The quantities of timber and other forest products used in this industry can only be inferred from the number, kind, and tonnage of vessels built, which are shown in general aggregates in the following tables:

- 1. *Number, Class, and Tonnage of Vessels built in the United States since 1815.*
  - (a.) Annual statement.
  - (b.) Annual average in periods of five years, derived from the preceding tables.
  - (c.) Deductions of percentages from preceding tables.
- 2. *Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels built annually since 1854, by Districts, with Summaries of States, and General Summary by Coasts and Frontiers.*
- 3. [Comparison of the number of vessels built and registered in Canada in the years from 1868 to 1879.]

1.—NUMBER, CLASS, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1814.

(a.) Annual Statement.

Years. <sup>1</sup>	Class of vessels.					Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage. <sup>2</sup>
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops, canal-boats, and barges.	Steamers.		
1815 .....	136	224	681	274	.....	1,315	154,624.39
1816 .....	76	122	781	424	.....	1,403	131,668.04
1817 .....	34	86	559	394	.....	1,073	86,393.37
1818 .....	53	85	428	332	.....	898	82,421.20
1819 .....	53	82	473	243	.....	851	79,817.86
1820 .....	21	60	301	152	.....	534	47,784.01
1821 .....	43	89	247	127	.....	506	55,856.01
1822 .....	64	131	260	168	.....	623	75,346.93
1823 .....	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,007.57
1824 .....	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939.00
1825 .....	56	197	538	168	35	994	114,997.25
1826 .....	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438.35
1827 .....	55	153	464	241	38	951	104,342.67
1828 .....	73	108	474	196	33	884	93,375.58
1829 .....	44	68	485	145	43	785	77,098.65
1830 .....	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094.24
1831 .....	72	95	416	94	34	711	85,762.68
1832 .....	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539.16
1833 .....	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626.36
1834 .....	98	94	497	180	68	937	118,330.37
1835 .....	25	50	301	100	30	506	46,238.52
1836 .....	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627.49
1837 .....	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,987.22
1838 .....	66	79	501	153	90	889	113,135.44
1839 .....	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,989.34
1840 .....	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309.23
1841 .....	114	101	310	157	78	760	118,893.71
1842 .....	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,083.64
1843 .....	58	34	138	173	79	482	43,617.77
1844 .....	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,537.29
1845 .....	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018.02
1846 .....	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	188,203.93
1847 .....	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732.67
1848 .....	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318,075.54
1849 .....	198	148	623	370	208	1,547	256,577.47
1850 .....	247	117	547	200	259	1,360	272,218.54
1851 .....	211	65	522	326	233	1,367	298,203.60
1852 .....	255	79	584	267	259	1,444	351,493.41
1853 .....	269	95	681	394	271	1,710	425,571.49
1854 .....	334	112	661	386	281	1,774	535,616.01
1855 .....	381	126	605	669	253	2,034	583,450.04
1856 .....	306	103	594	479	221	1,703	460,393.73
1857 .....	251	58	504	258	263	1,334	378,804.70

<sup>1</sup> The "years" in this table are those in which the fiscal year end.  
<sup>2</sup> Before 1864 the registry was in "tons and 95ths;" since that date, in "tons and hundredths."

(a.) *Annual statement—Continued.*

Years.	Class of vessels.					Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage.
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops, canal-boats, and barges.	Steamers.		
1858 .....	122	46	431	400	226	1,225	242,286.60
1859 .....	89	28	297	284	172	870	156,601.33
1860 .....	110	36	372	289	264	1,071	212,892.45
1861 .....	110	38	360	371	264	1,143	233,194.35
1862 .....	60	17	207	397	183	864	175,075.84
1863 .....	97	34	212	1,113	367	1,823	310,884.34
1864 .....	112	45	322	1,389	498	2,366	415,740.64
1865 .....	109	46	369	853	411	1,788	383,805.60
1866 .....	96	61	457	926	348	1,888	336,146.56
1867 .....	95	70	517	657	180	1,519	303,528.66
1868 .....	80	48	590	848	236	1,802	285,304.73
1869 .....	91	36	506	816	277	1,726	275,230.05
1870 .....	73	27	519	709	290	1,618	276,953.31
1871 .....	40	14	498	901	302	1,755	273,226.51
1872 .....	15	10	426	900	292	1,643	209,052.22
1873 .....	28	9	611	1,221	402	2,271	359,245.76
1874 .....	71	22	655	995	404	2,147	432,725.17
1875 .....	114	22	502	340	323	1,301	297,638.79
1876 .....	76	5	424	269	338	1,112	203,585.63
1877 .....	71	4	337	169	265	846	153,845.40
1878 .....	81	7	279	165	334	866	189,926.11
1879 .....	37	10	256	165	335	803	279,392.04

(b.) *Annual Averages, in Five-Year Periods, derived from the Preceding Table.*

Periods.	Class of vessels.					Total number.	Total tonnage.
	Ships, barks, and barkentines.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops, canal-boats, and barges.	Steamers.		
1815-'19 .....	70.4	119.8	584.4	333.4	.....	1,108.0	106,984.98
1820-'24 .....	47.8	112.6	289.0	155.6	8.2	613.2	68,986.71
1825-'29 .....	59.8	142.6	488.6	195.4	38.8	925.2	103,250.52
1830-'34 .....	94.2	111.4	501.8	139.4	60.8	907.6	113,670.57
1835-'39 .....	66.8	71.0	438.4	141.4	100.8	818.4	103,395.62
1840-'44 .....	91.6	76.4	260.6	247.4	104.2	780.2	102,688.35
1845-'49 .....	165.4	143.2	582.2	401.2	193.8	1,490.8	230,521.55
1850-'54 .....	263.2	93.6	599.0	314.6	260.6	1,531.0	376,620.63
1855-'59 .....	229.8	72.2	486.2	401.8	227.0	1,433.2	364,307.30
1860-'64 .....	97.8	34.0	294.6	711.8	315.2	1,453.4	269,557.54
1865-'69 .....	94.2	52.2	447.8	820.0	290.4	1,744.6	316,803.12
1870-'74 .....	45.4	16.4	541.8	945.2	338.0	1,886.8	310,240.59
1875-'79 .....	75.8	9.6	357.6	221.6	319.0	985.6	224,877.59

(c.) Deductions of Percentages from Preceding Table.

Periods.	Percentage of each class to total vessels built.					Average tonnage of vessels of all classes.
	Ships and barks.	Brigs	Schooners.	Sloops, canal-boats, and barges.	Steamers.	
1815-'19 .....	6.35	10.81	52.75	30.08	0.00	96.56
1820-'24 .....	7.79	18.37	47.37	25.38	1.33	112.50
1825-'29 .....	6.47	15.41	52.81	21.12	4.19	111.60
1830-'34 .....	10.38	12.28	15.28	15.36	6.70	125.24
1835-'39 .....	8.16	8.67	53.57	17.28	12.32	126.34
1840-'44 .....	11.74	9.79	33.40	31.71	13.36	131.62
1845-'49 .....	11.09	9.94	39.06	26.91	13.00	154.63
1850-'54 .....	17.20	3.11	39.12	20.55	17.02	246.00
1855-'59 .....	16.03	5.04	33.92	29.17	15.84	254.19
1860-'64 .....	6.73	2.34	20.27	48.97	21.69	185.33
1865-'69 .....	5.39	3.00	27.96	47.00	16.65	181.59
1870-'74 .....	2.41	0.87	28.72	50.09	17.91	164.43
1875-'79 .....	7.68	0.95	36.28	22.48	32.67	228.16

2.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS BUILT ANNUALLY SINCE 1854, BY DISTRICTS.

Years.	Maine.									
	Passamaquoddy.		Machias.		Frenchman's Bay.		Penobscot (Castine). <sup>1</sup>		Belfast.	
	No.	Tonnage. <sup>2</sup>	No.	Tonnage. <sup>2</sup>	No.	Tonnage. <sup>2</sup>	No.	Tonnage. <sup>2</sup>	No.	Tonnage. <sup>2</sup>
1855.....	38	17,999.30	26	6,674.69	31	10,398.88	15	6,664.32	35	15,343.46
1856.....	22	8,734.01	25	4,452.78	16	2,681.62	14	3,744.31	31	11,551.08
1857.....	17	7,644.15	19	5,053.56	20	4,398.92	15	4,557.36	26	9,897.03
1858.....	8	2,077.53	16	3,882.94	14	2,345.75	21	4,637.70	10	3,077.42
1859.....	2	2,696.34	9	1,876.74	7	751.79	11	1,972.09	8	3,255.74
1860.....	13	2,874.66	22	4,307.61	7	614.31	13	1,849.52	16	6,001.47
1861.....	13	1,905.64	20	5,824.84	8	638.42	7	877.89	11	5,309.33
1862.....	12	2,691.16	6	1,566.84	4	961.08	1	230.55	8	4,942.82
1863.....	11	3,191.94	.....	.....	4	464.86	3	1,196.89	13	5,234.00
1864.....	18	5,136.69	28	9,122.82	6	952.84	1	87.14	13	6,134.65
1865.....	15	3,926.04	20	5,177.59	5	861.38	3	712.34	23	9,545.56
1866.....	14	4,122.90	23	5,624.83	6	1,317.59	8	1,316.83	27	10,207.16
1867.....	24	5,217.88	27	8,350.55	10	3,141.59	10	1,522.73	34	11,089.00
1868.....	25	4,624.95	25	4,974.75	9	1,142.41	12	2,951.29	18	4,417.55
1869.....	24	5,236.60	19	3,930.16	15	1,266.15	6	1,118.08	13	6,592.28
1870.....	21	5,051.86	22	4,415.49	15	1,821.37	9	2,341.69	13	8,519.82
1871.....	16	3,485.91	14	2,814.12	16	1,376.68	15	1,560.92	19	9,097.51
1872.....	16	2,225.86	20	4,353.47	6	568.02	8	711.37	8	451.86
1873.....	27	5,154.63	26	7,027.28	10	1,024.83	9	1,258.22	14	4,327.86
1874.....	25	5,213.44	30	10,300.39	15	1,860.54	5	1,320.44	8	1,412.01
1875.....	20	4,458.84	31	11,544.10	6	1,043.23	6	1,786.43	23	13,375.71
1876.....	7	1,937.02	13	5,275.45	10	1,961.67	5	449.94	8	6,444.50
1877.....	10	4,055.38	10	3,530.76	3	148.20	5	1,467.60	9	6,167.98
1878.....	7	1,667.51	11	5,195.52	4	1,072.37	5	1,990.66	7	5,689.69
1879.....	4	537.00	9	2,491.86	3	1,175.21	.....	.....	7	1,605.01

<sup>1</sup> "Penobscot" till 1866-'67; afterward "Castine."  
<sup>2</sup> Before the act of May 6, 1864, the tonnage was given in "tons and 95ths"; since that date it is "tons and hundredths."

## 2.—Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years. <sup>1</sup>	Maine.									
	Bangor.		Waldoboro'.		Wiscasset.		Bath.		Portland and Fal- mouth.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	25	7, 143. 32	75	49, 678. 06	15	10, 439. 37	77	56, 929. 45	40	25, 800. 12
1856.....	18	5, 478. 73	55	33, 333. 79	18	4, 351. 35	67	50, 181. 93	39	21, 738. 11
1857.....	15	4, 977. 36	41	22, 748. 32	12	3, 515. 45	45	29, 760. 15	20	12, 925. 69
1858.....	13	2, 576. 45	22	11, 118. 93	11	1, 404. 62	25	14, 300. 79	16	7, 347. 36
1859.....	11	3, 404. 40	18	6, 482. 41	12	1, 552. 32	26	14, 737. 21	14	3, 868. 47
1860.....	12	2, 586. 37	23	10, 950. 88	15	919. 66	22	16, 768. 76	17	5, 308. 59
1861.....	10	3, 015. 05	30	10, 189. 36	8	486. 00	26	15, 466. 26	19	7, 348. 37
1862.....	7	1, 432. 40	5	1, 992. 50	4	746. 27	12	4, 777. 57	8	2, 455. 25
1863.....	10	5, 249. 76	16	9, 081. 17	2	126. 14	21	15, 983. 34	14	6, 593. 16
1864.....	12	6, 102. 77	22	11, 078. 03	7	1, 436. 14	37	19, 931. 84	24	8, 277. 85
1865.....	11	4, 099. 40	22	8, 783. 35	11	1, 965. 80	42	27, 078. 58	25	11, 564. 02
1866.....	18	7, 491. 98	29	12, 335. 28	10	1, 170. 82	38	15, 012. 58	36	13, 530. 17
1867.....	18	5, 305. 55	41	16, 235. 38	19	1, 871. 04	46	19, 860. 23	27	12, 951. 22
1868.....	12	2, 419. 94	37	11, 893. 45	7	611. 41	33	12, 224. 99	21	7, 826. 27
1869.....	13	3, 467. 74	22	10, 810. 30	5	268. 21	45	21, 693. 27	9	1, 877. 97
1870.....	12	1, 468. 37	34	13, 259. 52	14	713. 33	39	18, 122. 52	23	12, 141. 40
1871.....	3	341. 04	31	10, 614. 95	37	1, 028. 46	48	9, 825. 52	21	6, 045. 91
1872.....	5	849. 97	20	3, 912. 45	8	307. 22	42	13, 195. 34	9	2, 446. 51
1873.....	3	405. 70	33	9, 706. 31	6	188. 80	42	16, 198. 34	8	3, 182. 05
1874.....	5	1, 320. 44	46	15, 777. 14	8	717. 98	53	29, 425. 28	26	11, 557. 26
1875.....	5	3, 505. 00	32	20, 700. 75	7	1, 203. 14	52	33, 843. 19	33	15, 904. 84
1876.....	5	1, 280. 87	15	10, 843. 00	13	2, 863. 91	40	20, 744. 61	25	14, 176. 58
1877.....	3	719. 86	19	12, 940. 12	7	391. 07	52	31, 319. 84	7	5, 240. 88
1878.....	5	2, 318. 45	16	7, 905. 05	.....	.....	40	26, 931. 01	11	7, 042. 96
1879.....	2	212. 43	8	7, 098. 07	3	47. 21	34	20, 046. 36	10	6, 370. 55

Years.	Maine.								New Hampshire.	
	Saco.		Kennebunk.		York.		Total.		Portsmouth.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	4	1, 579. 35	12	7, 253. 66	.....	.....	396	215, 904. 73	11	8, 928. 24
1856.....	.....	.....	11	6, 659. 66	.....	.....	316	149, 907. 87	10	10, 395. 08
1857.....	.....	.....	9	5, 996. 02	1	57. 14	240	110, 933. 20	9	8, 718. 19
1858.....	1	121. 03	10	3, 069. 36	.....	.....	167	55, 959. 48	6	5, 075. 77
1859.....	.....	.....	7	2, 307. 58	.....	.....	125	40, 905. 34	6	3, 846. 41
1860.....	2	81. 22	8	5, 431. 56	2	172. 64	172	87, 867. 80	5	3, 808. 03
1861.....	.....	.....	9	6, 282. 43	.....	.....	161	57, 343. 79	10	4, 602. 43
1862.....	.....	.....	8	4, 467. 31	.....	.....	75	26, 264. 00	1	189. 76
1863.....	.....	.....	4	1, 690. 55	1	50. 08	99	48, 867. 14	2	563. 50
1864.....	.....	.....	12	5, 493. 57	.....	.....	180	73, 754. 74	5	3, 510. 88
1865.....	.....	.....	15	5, 230. 29	1	346. 00	193	79, 290. 55	4	824. 43
1866.....	1	74. 23	16	1, 717. 20	.....	.....	226	73, 921. 57	14	4, 024. 57
1867.....	3	1, 172. 73	21	2, 297. 03	.....	.....	280	89, 014. 93	2	1, 529. 45
1868.....	1	47. 76	12	5, 331. 33	.....	.....	212	58, 465. 80	13	5, 549. 47
1869.....	1	227. 39	5	5, 135. 15	.....	.....	175	61, 441. 83	1	69. 43
1870.....	.....	.....	10	6, 570. 02	.....	.....	212	74, 435. 39	4	2, 486. 86
1871.....	.....	.....	8	2, 354. 42	.....	.....	228	48, 545. 44	3	1, 207. 83
1872.....	.....	.....	7	3, 398. 72	.....	.....	149	32, 420. 79	.....	.....
1873.....	1	204. 00	8	4, 369. 94	.....	.....	199	54, 080. 48	1	378. 75
1874.....	3	562. 75	12	8, 557. 99	.....	.....	252	93, 689. 63	3	3, 182. 88
1875.....	1	305. 92	7	6, 317. 34	.....	.....	223	113, 988. 48	2	1, 585. 12
1876.....	2	17. 38	9	2, 886. 09	.....	.....	152	68, 281. 02	5	1, 702. 59
1877.....	1	9. 21	11	7, 087. 08	.....	.....	137	73, 077. 98	4	47. 11
1878.....	1	12. 12	10	5, 940. 65	.....	.....	117	65, 769. 99	4	2, 972. 85
1879.....	1	9. 47	12	3, 035. 06	.....	.....	93	42, 628. 23	2	518. 65

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal years, ending in the years given in the table.

## 2.—Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.									
	Newburyport.		Norwich.		Gloucester.		Salem.		Beverley.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	11	8,535.50	1	152.93	13	1,157.66	3	497.91	3	409.66
1856.....	12	7,979.75	-----	-----	17	1,551.29	3	836.82	1	198.15
1857.....	6	4,749.39	-----	-----	25	2,238.39	1	495.74	3	286.89
1858.....	10	4,049.77	-----	-----	40	2,503.20	3	662.62	1	95.36
1859.....	8	3,755.00	-----	-----	37	3,165.05	2	579.73	2	154.22
1860.....	12	4,408.69	1	153.16	55	4,844.62	1	182.00	-----	-----
1861.....	7	6,309.12	-----	-----	31	3,254.35	3	1,221.30	-----	-----
1862.....	2	278.27	-----	-----	9	880.81	1	159.29	-----	-----
1863.....	5	4,436.15	-----	-----	4	549.67	2	413.58	1	99.38
1864.....	6	3,946.56	-----	-----	15	1,826.92	1	163.05	1	175.22
1865.....	12	6,807.31	-----	-----	15	1,416.75	1	243.00	-----	-----
1866.....	8	3,569.44	-----	-----	48	3,402.86	-----	-----	-----	-----
1867.....	7	4,211.74	-----	-----	35	2,425.86	2	143.87	-----	-----
1868.....	7	2,007.75	-----	-----	31	1,929.23	-----	-----	-----	-----
1869.....	8	3,802.95	-----	-----	29	1,825.11	3	745.87	-----	See Salem.
1870.....	4	2,103.61	-----	-----	30	2,135.65	4	865.79	-----	do .....
1871.....	8	1,396.18	-----	-----	17	1,105.29	5	944.56	-----	do .....
1872.....	7	3,829.51	-----	-----	13	823.33	3	293.64	-----	do .....
1873.....	2	561.41	-----	-----	10	1,261.69	1	28.18	-----	-----
1874.....	13	8,327.40	-----	-----	27	2,550.07	-----	-----	-----	-----
1875.....	12	9,076.35	-----	-----	32	2,638.18	-----	-----	-----	-----
1876.....	8	6,910.45	-----	-----	31	2,493.88	2	106.60	-----	-----
1877.....	4	1,691.32	-----	-----	26	1,910.92	1	10.58	-----	-----
1878.....	13	4,103.78	-----	-----	10	653.58	2	23.76	-----	-----
1879.....	4	1,784.89	-----	-----	9	508.15	-----	-----	-----	-----

Years.	Massachusetts.									
	Marblehead.		Boston and Charlestown.		Plymouth.		Barnstable.		Fall River.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	7	1,596.92	63	56,496.06	4	471.49	-----	-----	14	2,778.39
1856.....	6	505.79	68	62,444.89	2	358.77	5	1,169.54	4	615.20
1857.....	5	897.14	51	40,014.60	4	427.26	2	361.40	2	248.77
1858.....	4	397.70	38	21,276.29	1	178.89	2	197.41	4	632.72
1859.....	1	54.31	32	21,751.74	-----	-----	5	714.72	1	79.22
1860.....	-----	-----	47	21,147.32	2	571.03	9	838.94	2	362.81
1861.....	-----	-----	45	23,466.90	2	558.38	10	1,446.53	-----	-----
1862.....	-----	-----	10	7,176.28	1	321.28	5	714.77	-----	-----
1863.....	-----	-----	28	15,722.63	2	373.31	4	646.84	2	356.12
1864.....	2	225.90	33	15,768.83	1	136.33	6	1,056.44	1	28.04
1865.....	2	978.00	38	23,360.74	3	164.61	3	652.83	2	469.00
1866.....	1	46.79	62	27,664.37	3	231.70	-----	-----	1	456.02
1867.....	4	495.22	33	15,765.52	6	501.23	21	2,581.69	3	647.60
1868.....	-----	-----	43	24,083.75	4	291.93	-----	-----	-----	-----
1869.....	4	285.50	41	29,460.50	6	660.05	8	435.25	3	218.99
1870.....	1	37.50	45	23,527.13	3	35.22	8	527.97	-----	-----
1871.....	2	25.25	25	4,732.32	2	146.62	2	92.45	-----	-----
1872.....	2	28.28	25	6,169.84	1	20.41	-----	-----	-----	-----
1873.....	4	64.07	37	13,418.67	1	103.41	1	653.03	1	80.88
1874.....	-----	-----	25	16,272.38	2	983.87	2	1,024.69	6	1,744.10
1875.....	-----	-----	31	17,034.95	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	523.28
1876.....	1	12.68	25	10,943.11	1	9.45	-----	-----	1	86.54
1877.....	1	14.15	19	10,159.89	1	47.00	1	98.31	3	234.35
1878.....	3	23.76	19	11,370.18	2	186.01	-----	-----	4	319.98
1879.....	2	17.17	20	6,407.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.						Rhode Island.			
	New Bedford.		Edgartown.		Total.		Providence.		Bristol and Warren.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	15	6,337.55	.....	.....	144	79,669.54	12	2,929.46	9	4,688.61
1856.....	16	5,174.35	.....	.....	134	80,834.83	5	1,148.02	5	2,902.83
1857.....	14	5,691.37	.....	.....	113	55,411.20	5	1,176.35	3	1,716.38
1858.....	5	2,120.13	1	21.49	110	32,599.41	4	813.60	3	2,297.89
1859.....	1	79.22	.....	.....	91	31,269.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	2	628.07	1	224.24	132	33,461.08	2	838.31	1	324.10
1861.....	2	670.09	1	279.63	101	37,206.45	2	234.49	.....	.....
1862.....	5	3,055.60	.....	.....	33	12,586.45	3	696.16	.....	.....
1863.....	2	852.82	.....	.....	50	23,450.40	4	1,825.88	.....	.....
1864.....	4	1,403.52	1	20.69	71	24,751.75	2	964.65	.....	.....
1865.....	3	652.83	1	34.58	80	33,879.49	10	10,144.45	2	673.00
1866.....	10	1,302.91	.....	.....	133	36,674.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	2	406.49	.....	.....	116	27,179.22	2	483.29	2	5,924.40
1868.....	.....	.....	1	49.30	82	20,002.86	2	160.08	.....	.....
1869.....	6	703.46	1	131.37	109	38,269.05	4	261.12	.....	.....
1870.....	7	194.11	.....	.....	102	29,426.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	1	8.73	.....	.....	62	8,451.02	2	574.24	1	38.28
1872.....	2	117.42	1	6.78	54	11,289.21	2	432.21	1	38.28
1873.....	1	7.35	.....	.....	58	16,178.69	2	1,323.62	1	52.48
1874.....	2	596.66	.....	.....	77	31,490.20	.....	.....	1	44.13
1875.....	4	28.30	.....	.....	81	29,301.06	5	141.33	.....	.....
1876.....	1	7.36	.....	.....	70	20,570.07	3	25.08	2	68.19
1877.....	4	501.78	.....	.....	61	14,675.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	7	1,447.96	.....	.....	60	18,133.04	1	10.60	3	119.25
1879.....	1	302.78	1	5.89	37	9,026.13	7	75.92	5	95.56

Years.	Rhode Island.				Connecticut.					
	Newport.		Total.		Middletown.		New London.		Stonington.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	2	243.41	23	7,861.51	12	1,267.09	16	4,636.12	18	5,325.77
1856.....	3	280.54	13	4,331.44	8	1,206.17	8	1,524.89	11	2,025.18
1857.....	3	690.59	11	3,583.37	14	1,750.52	4	346.35	9	1,419.63
1858.....	.....	.....	7	3,111.54	2	130.37	5	982.53	13	4,448.06
1859.....	3	248.61	3	248.61	2	122.20	3	231.29	10	940.67
1860.....	1	232.83	4	1,395.99	5	876.63	5	1,019.91	13	2,547.37
1861.....	2	304.57	2	539.11	8	1,233.23	4	309.09	11	2,101.21
1862.....	1	496.18	4	1,192.34	4	433.58	3	3,427.64	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	4	1,825.88	4	628.28	.....	.....	2	1,969.60
1864.....	2	514.93	4	1,479.63	15	2,920.51	1	30.82	6	4,153.75
1865.....	.....	.....	12	10,817.45	11	2,310.34	2	660.90	10	3,797.15
1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,290.49	1	30.32	5	652.84
1867.....	.....	.....	4	6,407.69	13	2,696.94	9	840.78	9	3,498.79
1868.....	.....	.....	2	160.08	6	832.22	5	58.12	17	499.93
1869.....	1	12.66	5	274.48	14	1,516.18	4	81.70	7	1,400.58
1870.....	1	20.28	1	20.28	12	1,425.04	2	180.42	7	1,672.11
1871.....	2	24.67	5	637.19	14	1,864.55	3	549.90	8	1,208.90
1872.....	.....	.....	3	470.49	10	876.58	5	155.22	6	184.04
1873.....	.....	.....	3	1,376.10	3	656.83	2	134.42	9	1,278.47
1874.....	.....	.....	1	44.13	6	1,648.48	4	78.06	7	1,181.25
1875.....	4	37.60	9	178.93	5	1,062.81	5	110.16	13	2,515.83
1876.....	3	37.26	8	130.53	7	416.32	7	487.45	11	302.33
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,283.97	4	298.99	12	613.82
1878.....	2	16.19	6	146.04	2	13.01	5	274.70	3	185.04
1879.....	2	119.72	14	291.20	1	268.97	1	5.31	6	530.31

Nantucket, 2 vessels (323.94 tons) in 1856; 1 (463.53 tons) in 1858, and 1 (7.18 tons) in 1876-77.

2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Connecticut.						New York (Atlantic Coast).			
	New Haven.		Fairfield.		Total.		Sag Harbor.		Greenport.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	13	2,392.70	2	445.39	61	14,067.17	1	169.15	.....	.....
1856.....	8	1,203.29	5	1,545.32	40	7,504.90	.....	.....	6	920.78
1857.....	8	1,153.00	4	370.82	39	5,040.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	6	722.21	5	835.05	31	7,118.30	.....	.....	4	536.58
1859.....	5	1,381.15	2	370.33	22	3,045.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	7	1,534.84	5	1,779.13	35	758.03	1	150.38	3	381.32
1861.....	3	307.70	4	1,034.51	30	4,985.79	.....	.....	2	166.28
1862.....	5	1,280.48	1	222.82	13	5,364.62	1	61.13	.....	.....
1863.....	9	1,879.20	3	394.07	18	4,871.20	2	519.32	.....	.....
1864.....	7	1,633.55	3	349.07	32	9,117.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	14	2,801.94	2	871.00	39	10,441.43	.....	.....	2	385.58
1866.....	15	3,157.20	2	583.83	34	6,714.68	.....	.....	3	115.62
1867.....	16	3,845.73	2	175.60	49	11,057.84	.....	.....	7	504.18
1868.....	10	2,363.77	5	1,143.89	43	4,897.93	11	1,107.36	.....	.....
1869.....	5	281.32	5	77.73	35	3,357.51	5	101.32	.....	.....
1870.....	5	286.14	6	661.47	32	4,225.18	12	472.15	.....	.....
1871.....	11	1,855.81	5	46.17	41	5,525.33	16	236.78	.....	.....
1872.....	10	825.27	6	47.39	37	2,089.10	4	74.13	.....	.....
1873.....	8	2,112.03	19	210.08	41	4,391.83	7	966.16	.....	.....
1874.....	11	2,389.11	8	354.82	36	5,651.72	7	385.00	.....	.....
1875.....	6	1,829.49	4	130.10	33	5,648.39	8	1,637.35	.....	.....
1876.....	9	1,527.66	14	143.31	48	2,877.11	8	95.65	.....	.....
1877.....	4	872.86	6	80.55	31	3,150.19	5	70.17	.....	.....
1878.....	29	2,681.06	5	109.41	44	3,263.22	10	241.55	.....	.....
1879.....	9	2,549.15	2	55.97	19	3,409.71	6	49.09	.....	.....

Years.	New York.		New Jersey.							
	New York.		Perth Amboy.		Bridgeton.		Burlington.		Camden.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	381	92,697.23	26	3,677.21	13	1,269.62	9	1,035.06	15	1,185.64
1856.....	191	49,316.75	19	2,441.28	16	2,015.19	5	249.85	9	634.75
1857.....	164	43,118.04	15	1,533.68	18	2,672.06	5	580.77	13	1,059.55
1858.....	140	25,854.75	9	865.40	11	1,611.45	2	203.29	8	340.92
1859.....	91	15,145.43	6	680.32	8	578.87	5	915.04	12	2,061.08
1860.....	141	23,484.73	6	870.87	12	1,210.94	1	14.93	7	440.05
1861.....	168	33,121.85	16	2,255.08	9	1,491.70	5	378.41	8	1,012.03
1862.....	122	32,627.47	4	699.88	3	118.45	1	66.58	1	86.58
1863.....	419	77,413.04	9	1,175.28	10	1,484.22	5	841.02	7	425.58
1864.....	599	112,660.12	9	2,139.57	10	1,467.42	29	3,675.18	3	482.31
1865.....	263	83,763.18	13	1,516.06	11	1,899.53	36	2,917.68	18	1,692.58
1866.....	120	37,336.31	10	1,960.59	17	1,042.58	2	153.50	5	1,293.87
1867.....	153	38,557.81	8	1,697.77	16	2,328.17	5	193.20	6	1,347.17
1868.....	108	14,352.57	12	817.54	5	1,105.37	4	108.58	.....	.....
1869.....	123	28,074.52	14	823.01	17	1,148.17	6	904.27	.....	.....
1870.....	209	33,174.86	23	1,446.20	14	1,099.08	7	469.79	.....	.....
1871.....	315	49,329.33	13	789.22	13	389.24	28	1,343.51	.....	.....
1872.....	227	26,215.32	13	1,054.45	19	815.25	8	699.71	.....	.....
1873.....	601	71,545.02	29	2,899.99	22	2,198.84	19	1,517.77	.....	.....
1874.....	149	33,243.97	11	742.86	27	2,662.47	7	110.49	.....	.....
1875.....	100	12,797.82	14	302.19	26	4,659.51	3	65.51	.....	.....
1876.....	86	8,849.16	10	405.08	24	1,126.92	1	12.99	.....	.....
1877.....	11	11,289.68	11	253.56	12	1,485.34	2	68.44	.....	.....
1878.....	109	11,097.76	15	660.37	6	231.39	4	76.40	.....	.....
1879.....	135	11,265.24	13	938.55	7	1,153.93	3	32.55	.....	.....

Cold Spring, N. Y., 3 vessels (663.21 tons) in 1857, and 1 (239 tons) in 1858.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	New Jersey.								Pennsylvania.	
	Newark.		Little Egg Harbor.		Great Egg Harbor.		Total.		Philadelphia.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	2	407.78	9	1,319.77	10	2,065.08	84	10,960.31	200	33,829.45
1856.....	7	890.91	8	1,495.42	11	1,815.87	75	9,543.47	193	19,695.33
1857.....	-----	-----	8	1,038.49	10	1,757.86	69	8,642.56	126	14,787.81
1858.....	1	65.15	6	1,106.52	13	2,508.32	50	6,704.20	77	10,339.09
1859.....	-----	-----	2	418.52	6	907.85	31	5,561.78	71	9,887.50
1860.....	3	215.08	3	361.14	6	1,151.20	38	4,264.36	88	11,941.67
1861.....	3	509.25	1	262.50	-----	-----	42	5,909.07	109	14,250.61
1862.....	1	131.85	2	545.76	6	924.34	18	2,573.64	121	20,330.71
1863.....	1	121.65	2	110.02	2	601.06	36	4,758.88	293	36,592.74
1864.....	2	273.94	4	806.81	-----	-----	57	8,845.38	347	46,635.86
1865.....	1	77.25	5	646.25	12	2,546.41	96	11,295.86	140	31,694.40
1866.....	2	97.59	4	755.06	13	2,293.95	53	7,597.14	243	35,415.98
1867.....	5	1,374.95	4	816.57	13	2,022.96	57	9,780.79	163	23,793.92
1868.....	1	50.49	12	1,238.08	7	927.05	41	4,247.10	26	3,624.75
1869.....	5	90.34	8	327.35	14	1,137.66	64	4,430.80	49	5,664.00
1870.....	5	310.11	9	1,229.26	14	1,099.08	65	5,076.76	71	10,339.71
1871.....	2	183.34	4	318.83	5	795.73	65	3,819.87	142	15,639.43
1872.....	5	488.93	4	359.44	8	2,202.06	57	5,619.84	303	27,005.99
1873.....	4	248.11	6	73.95	14	2,669.37	94	9,608.03	161	25,712.63
1874.....	1	25.38	5	317.50	15	3,048.93	66	6,907.63	59	23,978.14
1875.....	3	143.28	6	628.35	17	4,444.70	69	10,243.54	57	25,057.24
1876.....	-----	-----	3	222.92	8	2,486.47	47	4,262.79	53	15,498.22
1877.....	1	10.04	5	148.80	4	56.17	35	2,022.35	24	7,795.01
1878.....	1	5.57	5	417.20	4	153.46	35	1,544.39	32	23,181.33
1879.....	2	42.03	2	40.64	4	672.32	31	2,880.02	40	21,863.94

Years.	Delaware.		Maryland.							
	Wilmington.		Baltimore.		Oxford.		Vienna.		Snow Hill.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	37	5,477.56	60	18,816.93	11	906.87	42	2,192.70	7	455.04
1856.....	31	4,358.45	66	15,393.15	25	2,004.01	33	1,919.20	7	468.26
1857.....	23	4,843.24	61	18,013.46	13	805.43	27	1,538.33	7	311.65
1858.....	20	3,917.74	26	4,788.74	9	713.22	21	1,221.81	3	193.59
1859.....	15	2,322.28	27	5,842.36	8	446.07	10	583.79	4	242.55
1860.....	14	5,826.26	29	6,889.52	3	241.50	8	417.47	2	221.40
1861.....	14	2,932.21	23	7,007.17	6	290.63	17	796.62	2	129.13
1862.....	6	2,595.35	11	3,800.31	4	223.82	7	271.75	4	92.37
1863.....	2	877.13	137	11,771.64	4	280.12	12	544.07	4	191.83
1864.....	19	2,950.42	255	20,751.91	7	478.17	15	802.78	-----	-----
1865.....	17	3,762.48	97	7,983.46	6	387.24	15	895.34	-----	-----
1866.....	30	9,090.11	146	11,286.97	1	24.00	-----	-----	2	174.31
1867.....	23	8,226.48	75	7,668.59	4	150.26	-----	-----	-----	-----
1868.....	25	4,849.47	43	1,160.15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1869.....	17	2,100.32	45	2,730.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1870.....	12	2,435.14	33	1,399.76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1871.....	17	8,618.69	63	3,550.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1872.....	17	5,762.26	66	6,210.84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1873.....	31	13,048.00	56	4,498.65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1874.....	28	10,640.44	44	3,517.45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1875.....	30	10,269.15	22	1,715.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1876.....	24	11,211.64	30	3,182.79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1877.....	7	1,338.65	22	808.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1878.....	23	9,882.18	24	1,524.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1879.....	21	6,627.26	24	1,977.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Town Creek, Md., 1 vessel of 71.59 tons in 1857.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Maryland.								Dist. of Columbia.	
	Saint Mary's.		Annapolis.		Eastern District.		Total.		Georgetown.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855							122	22,524.31	29	1,668.30
1856	2	152.62	2	133.12			133	19,917.74	23	1,442.29
1857	1	86.27					110	20,826.83		
1858			2	78.82			61	6,996.33	137	9,672.28
1859			2	71.09			51	7,185.91	82	5,259.56
1860	1	28.75					43	7,798.74	36	2,458.49
1861	1	77.31					49	5,300.91	23	1,423.22
1862			1	21.47			27	4,415.82	14	706.58
1863							157	12,787.71	3	212.33
1864							277	22,032.91		
1865							118	9,266.04	1	32.84
1866							149	11,485.28	1	31.63
1867							79	7,818.85	3	154.47
1868			2	30.95	23	832.21	67	6,542.31	6	166.13
1869					15	314.59	60	3,045.11	7	184.24
1870			2	26.33	2	26.33	75	2,372.95	28	1,036.47
1871					50	1,418.67	113	4,969.42	14	394.87
1872					47	1,084.09	113	7,294.93	31	1,322.21
1873			2	70.79	46	1,587.89	104	6,157.33	60	3,322.99
1874			3	42.05	51	1,450.34	98	5,009.84	8	125.11
1875			1	6.91	39	1,959.86	62	3,681.81	4	229.06
1876			1	5.63	43	941.45	74	3,129.87	5	44.22
1877			1	6.90	26	516.06	49	1,331.21	8	192.97
1878			4	27.29	21	644.21	49	2,205.21	6	180.70
1879			3	35.02	34	434.75	61	2,447.19	4	40.80

Years.	Virginia.									
	Alexandria.		Accomac Court-House.		Cherrystone.		East River.		Norfolk and Portsmouth.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855	11	408.03	3	90.31			5	268.18	10	2,170.89
1856	7	234.54	2	85.40			1	68.31	5	1,398.81
1857	1	38.04	5	170.37			3	367.81	5	246.39
1858	3	105.24					5	222.67	3	126.71
1859			1	20.27			4	299.74	4	233.60
1860	3	117.26	2	121.10			1	20.01	3	987.94
1861	1	34.74					1	23.70	7	441.03
1862										
1863										
1864			2	97.09						
1865	5	1,027.49	2	77.17						
1866	4	405.62	3	148.09					3	106.03
1867			2	56.83						
1868	5	226.16							13	416.85
1869	5	198.96			6	102.49			2	129.94
1870	1	53.69			15	165.23			21	729.19
1871	1	10.01			15	353.93			14	391.37
1872	27	1,530.35			21	299.85			21	890.59
1873	21	1,077.63			31	393.46			21	922.31
1874	4	137.15			10	119.95			18	662.22
1875	4	403.99			16	209.47			19	764.86
1876	3	73.46			11	130.51			11	527.03
1877	5	666.04			18	223.26			15	555.96
1878	2	14.03			8	80.02			17	1,611.68
1879	1	5.05			12	124.74			11	231.87

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Virginia.									
	Richmond.		Petersburg.		Tappahannock.		Yorktown.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	3	898. 41	2	154. 37	.....	.....	1	33. 83	39	4, 603. 10
1856.....	.....	.....	4	337	.....	.....	2	67. 06	29	3, 147. 11
1857.....	4	1, 092. 54	.....	.....	1	117. 31	.....	.....	32	3, 932. 21
1858.....	4	913. 36	.....	.....	1	65. 35	1	31. 00	25	2, 605. 35
1859.....	6	917. 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	3, 087. 15
1860.....	2	494. 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42. 85	26	4, 372. 40
1861.....	1	657. 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3, 297. 27
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	97. 09
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1, 104. 66
1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	659. 14
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56. 83
1868.....	3	82. 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	725. 48
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6. 10	5	117. 71	19	555. 20
1870.....	1	107. 15	1	8. 22	.....	.....	4	66. 12	42	1, 121. 38
1871.....	1	57. 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	99. 17	37	911. 86
1872.....	1	74. 95	1	13. 07	1	5. 00	6	109. 04	78	2, 922. 85
1873.....	1	30. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32. 37	78	2, 456. 27
1874.....	1	56. 16	.....	.....	4	34. 23	7	125. 77	44	1, 135. 48
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	70. 41	3	24. 48	45	1, 473. 21
1876.....	2	339. 47	.....	.....	1	9. 32	6	120. 41	34	1, 200. 20
1877.....	.....	.....	1	7. 25	2	27. 11	9	134. 23	50	1, 613. 85
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40. 14	5	59. 41	35	1, 805. 23
1879.....	3	154. 50	.....	.....	4	44. 51	2	15. 58	33	576. 05

Years.	North Carolina.									
	Camden.		Edenton.		Plymouth.		Albemarle.		Washington.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	11	713. 42	2	69. 46	1	66. 44	.....	.....	4	602. 09
1856.....	7	712. 44	1	90. 75	5	359. 04	.....	.....	6	616. 10
1857.....	6	378. 54	1	106. 35	2	250. 26	.....	.....	5	173. 35
1858.....	7	471. 69	4	259. 01	1	79. 33	.....	.....	3	205. 69
1859.....	8	467. 71	2	149. 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	107. 26
1860.....	8	296. 59	1	62. 01	1	144. 67	.....	.....	2	42. 30
1861.....	7	373. 43	1	96. 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25. 28
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68. 81	.....	.....
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	109. 04	.....	.....
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	116. 40	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	154. 85	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	97. 23	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18. 29	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	40. 09	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	41. 09	.....	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19. 49	.....	.....
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	76. 77	.....	.....

*Alexandria, Va.*, 1 vessel (5.05 tons) in 1879.

*Yeocomico, Va.*, 2 vessels (131.12 tons) in 1855, and 2 (107.22 tons) in 1856.

*Ocracoke, N. C.*, 1 vessel (27.43 tons) in 1855, and 1 (24.7 tons) in 1869.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	North Carolina.									
	Newbern.		Beaufort.		Pamlico.		Wilmington.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	4	399. 67	2	377. 70	.....	.....	4	338. 36	29	2, 594. 72
1856.....	2	158. 15	5	279. 28	.....	.....	2	90. 64	28	2, 278. 60
1857.....	1	260. 92	4	117. 87	.....	.....	2	86. 20	21	1, 373. 74
1858.....	.....	.....	5	231. 06	.....	.....	2	104. 40	22	1, 351. 28
1859.....	2	180. 73	1	20. 40	.....	.....	2	92. 48	18	1, 043. 14
1860.....	.....	.....	2	115. 63	.....	.....	3	203. 18	17	864. 48
1861.....	1	20. 09	1	112. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	515. 42
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	1	112. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	112. 67
1866.....	.....	.....	1	56. 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56. 56
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	.....	15	280. 82	6	94. 91	1	92. 29	21	375. 87
1869.....	.....	.....	7	129. 82	.....	.....	1	107. 53	22	511. 54
1870.....	.....	.....	2	47. 79	3	59. 96	3	255. 68	10	408. 24
1871.....	.....	.....	4	81. 97	1	6. 99	2	137. 82	11	335. 82
1872.....	.....	.....	5	79. 52	4	52. 54	3	137. 94	18	386. 40
1873.....	.....	.....	7	122. 75	9	127. 91	2	64. 13	24	469. 64
1874.....	.....	.....	6	186. 05	6	187. 36	8	316. 56	24	787. 20
1875.....	.....	.....	8	119. 71	8	252. 45	2	56. 12	20	446. 57
1876.....	.....	.....	12	212. 42	8	121. 80	2	36. 25	27	410. 56
1877.....	.....	.....	7	23. 80	12	236. 88	4	170. 68	27	542. 45
1878.....	.....	.....	1	15. 39	15	322. 52	.....	.....	17	357. 40
1879.....	.....	.....	1	11. 80	3	28. 94	2	56. 44	10	173. 95

Years.	South Carolina.				Georgia.					
	Georgetown.		Charleston.		Brunswick.		Savannah.		Saint Mary's.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	.....	.....	1	61. 27	.....	.....	2	194. 61	.....	.....
1856.....	.....	.....	4	265. 05	.....	.....	6	1, 426. 77	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	6	266. 87	.....	.....	2	197. 70	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	.....	3	193. 83	.....	.....	4	614. 62	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	2	64. 64	.....	.....	1	202. 85	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	2	72. 92	.....	.....	4	667. 62	.....	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	1	57. 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	.....	4	227. 89	.....	.....	2	1, 106. 28	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	3	76. 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	.....	12	174. 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	476. 06
1869.....	.....	.....	21	315. 40	.....	.....	3	66. 40	.....	.....
1870.....	1	31. 30	3	42. 91	.....	.....	3	76. 63	.....	.....
1871.....	.....	.....	12	308. 56	.....	.....	6	321. 79	.....	.....
1872.....	1	73. 30	14	187. 71	.....	.....	1	72. 11	.....	.....
1873.....	6	858. 85	3	262. 30	.....	.....	3	44. 29	.....	.....
1874.....	1	10. 62	22	755. 70	.....	.....	4	87. 93	.....	.....
1875.....	2	1, 293. 58	9	130. 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5. 77
1876.....	1	11. 79	9	213. 67	2	17. 97	6	52. 06	1	76. 30
1877.....	.....	.....	11	611. 78	.....	.....	2	15. 42	1	8. 21
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21. 87	3	22. 65	.....	.....
1879.....	2	85. 66	8	116. 94	1	16. 18	3	40. 35	1	178. 85

*Beaufort, S. C.*, 1 vessel (5.27 tons) in 1868, 2 (15.48 tons) in 1876, 1 (7.40 tons) in 1877, and 3 (66.61 tons) in 1879.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Florida.									
	Fernandina.		Saint John's.		Saint Augustine.		Key West.		Saint Mark's.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....							2	193.80		
1856.....							1	6.02		
1857.....							2	1,090.81		
1858.....							1	148.59		
1859.....			1	198.62			1	107.44		
1860.....			1	41.74			1	169.05		
1861.....										
1862.....							15	1,054.16		
1863.....										
1864.....										
1865.....							9	411.75		
1866.....										
1867.....										
1868.....	2	14.42	6	410.08	1	6.98	3	59.31	1	31.62
1869.....	1	7.5	4	45.79			1	7.63		
1870.....	1	22.40	2	59.37	1	5.89	4	66.79		
1871.....			1	60.04	1	5.99	5	102.39		
1872.....										
1873.....	4	73.19	2	91.93			5	60.05		
1874.....			5	134.65	1	12.00	6	80.41		
1875.....			5	757.81			6	139.07	1	48.88
1876.....			5	205.73			6	80.93		
1877.....			5	136.01	1	32.12	2	12.71		
1878.....			3	441.49	1	427.70	9	192.11	2	17.37
1879.....			2	16.75			4	80.60	1	8.08

Years.	Florida.				Alabama.		Mississippi.		Louisiana.	
	Apalachicola.		Pensacola.		Mobile.		Pearl River.		New Orleans.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....			1	80.52	11	728.81	6	369.58	13	872.08
1856.....	1	41.03			12	2,642.87	7	238.40	17	1,630.86
1857.....			3	242.31	3	221.44	6	136.64	9	647.61
1858.....	1	243.15	3	157.19	11	1,386.84	7	245.85	13	1,161.52
1859.....			2	68.80	7	1,301.27			14	795.54
1860.....			1	44.33	8	1,189.37	7	326.67	5	837.94
1861.....	1	45.58	1	111.63	5	651.86			7	1,086.06
1862.....										
1863.....										
1864.....										
1865.....										
1866.....					15	1,267.62			16	939.50
1867.....			3	129.71					14	970.27
1868.....			3	63.96	6	147.02	31	631.20	36	651.93
1869.....			4	210.09	5	532.27	10	133.17	25	1,515.67
1870.....			1	15.34	11	548.57			36	1,577.95
1871.....			4	201.32	9	276.41			21	585.46
1872.....	2	72.84	4	121.71	5	208.92			16	551.12
1873.....	2	345.30	4	128.28	6	262.34	1	91.56	14	443.05
1874.....			6	270.37	5	376.01	5	307.60	24	928.73
1875.....	3	189.86	10	370.49	3	32.65	7	291.91	18	266.77
1876.....	1	15.54	5	84.88	3	22.17	6	55.65	18	559.40
1877.....	2	12.58	6	157.66	7	601.43	23	823.82	10	114.09
1878.....			7	108.85	9	546.87	17	472.46	8	564.44
1879.....	3	299.72	7	117.28	3	112.34	18	614.61	10	362.43

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Louisiana.		Texas.							
	Teché.		Galveston.		Saluria.		Corpus Christi.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....			4	323.84	3	99.40			7	423.24
1856.....	2	184.62								
1857.....	2	272.73								
1858.....	2	326.56	1	120.62	6	203.25			7	323.87
1859.....	3	331.03	6	738.51	8	336.49			14	1,075.00
1860.....	7	662.54	7	612.87	9	393.90			16	1,006.77
1861.....										
1862.....										
1863.....										
1864.....										
1865.....										
1866.....										
1867.....										
1868.....			18	518.80	1	18.95			19	536.95
1869.....	1	10.25	19	457.08	3	59.91	3	20.83	25	537.82
1870.....	4	204.38	21	367.00	4	60.63	3	28.40	28	456.03
1871.....	3	93.74	9	385.67	8	125.37	6	71.97	23	583.01
1872.....	5	234.61	20	1,219.09	5	79.98	5	95.34	30	1,394.41
1873.....	9	362.50	11	221.94	4	28.17	1	8.96	16	259.07
1874.....	11	479.66	12	185.19	3	26.77	4	58.95	19	270.91
1875.....	9	207.06	16	513.99	1	6.49	2	28.00	19	548.48
1876.....	5	224.46	7	135.97	2	57.07	2	38.32	11	231.36
1877.....	12	363.62	12	256.32			1	5.25	13	261.57
1878.....	8	281.99	9	239.16					9	239.16
1879.....	4	64.19	7	175.80	3	24.44	2	14.49	13	280.56

Years.	California.		Oregon.						Washington Territory.	
	San Francisco.		Oregon.		Willamette.		Southern Oregon.		Puget Sound.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	29	2,117.91								
1856.....	7	362.09								
1857.....	11	959.01								
1858.....	17	2,109.47							1	14.68
1859.....	24	2,055.91								
1860.....	29	1,895.34								
1861.....	48	4,626.74								
1862.....	26	2,354.59								
1863.....	32	2,670.67								
1864.....	41	4,099.20							12	753.30
1865.....	28	2,651.53	4	1,000.29					9	164.04
1866.....	34	5,495.59							7	628.29
1867.....	40	4,323.77								
1868.....	41	4,705.53	3	126.59					4	466.25
1869.....	72	9,920.18	17	1,782.48					19	1,952.10
1870.....	78	10,315.96	17	988.39					14	1,359.81
1871.....	17	2,449.91	21	2,704.74					6	169.08
1872.....	11	853.16	5	229.58	5	729.67	1	135.70	5	463.79
1873.....	28	2,987.45	3	135.80	7	1,512.20			11	799.84
1874.....	32	6,389.92	6	151.99	4	1,077.44			13	3,223.74
1875.....	43	5,746.41	2	47.20	7	1,370.42	2	141.93	12	3,183.68
1876.....	63	8,556.79	3	153.05	9	3,700.14	4	1,276.97	16	2,309.06
1877.....	45	4,784.99	14	380.02	15	4,475.16	1	85.56	13	2,992.80
1878.....	33	5,824.22	7	353.41	14	4,461.38	2	50.46	6	636.82
1879.....	30	3,860.12	3	269.66	11	5,517.26	4	568.84	14	965.99

Cape Perpetua, Oreg., 1 vessel (235.24 tons) in 1857.

Monterey, Cal., 1 vessel (88.92 tons) in 1860.

Sacramento, Cal., 1 vessel (127.84 tons) in 1860.

Sonoma, Cal., 1 vessel (169.62 tons) in 1862.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Alaska.		Northern Frontier.							
	Sitka.		Superior.		Chicago.		Milwaukee.		Michigan (Grand Haven).	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....					12	1,742.15	9	1,451.63	.....	.....
1856.....					21	4,404.47	14	2,442.93	.....	.....
1857.....					9	2,722.78	10	2,805.11	.....	.....
1858.....					7	586.42	5	951.32	.....	.....
1859.....					3	230.01			.....	.....
1860.....							2	96.57	.....	.....
1861.....					4	1,527.20	3	1,269.03	.....	.....
1862.....					5	1,411.83			.....	.....
1863.....					85	9,783.18	4	1,148.06	.....	.....
1864.....					96	11,468.01	10	2,346.34	.....	.....
1865.....					34	3,521.07	1	22.00	.....	.....
1866.....					12	942.39	12	1,395.31	.....	.....
1867.....					35	1,896.22			.....	.....
1868.....					13	2,830.95	28	5,586.06	18	1,373.44
1869.....	1	152.04	2	35.84	19	3,443.70	8	1,272.94	9	522.42
1870.....	2	56.31	2	56.25	15	1,676.67	17	1,889.99	10	1,060.31
1871.....			1	17.94	12	1,771.49	13	1,419.37	16	1,161.97
1872.....			2	98.82	8	1,119.71	19	3,235.11	13	1,592.61
1873.....	3	39.23	6	145.64	21	5,499.01	37	8,493.43	18	1,081.62
1874.....			8	524.98	4	399.37	33	11,938.63	21	2,691.21
1875.....			3	208.77	12	500.89	25	3,578.16	22	1,037.67
1876.....			3	120.43	11	775.93	10	733.50	8	260.55
1877.....			1	23.36	6	377.10	12	995.16	16	513.20
1878.....	1	6.43	5	54.32	13	512.13	3	253.05	15	754.95
1879.....	3	25.58	7	708.67	5	180.46	5	231.30	18	903.20

Years.	Northern Frontier.									
	Michilimackinac, Mich.		Huron, Mich.		Detroit, Mich.		Miamia (Toledo) Ohio.		Sandusky, Ohio.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	2	86.31	.....	.....	25	7,757.62	3	358.05	12	2,984.29
1856.....	10	902.76	.....	.....	33	7,626.20	9	1,834.33	15	3,994.21
1857.....	8	676.71	.....	.....	29	6,764.55	11	2,422.77	14	2,792.23
1858.....	10	1,175.15	.....	.....	28	4,458.27			17	3,348.36
1859.....	6	467.66	.....	.....	15	2,364.72	3	209.25	5	374.63
1860.....	2	482.40	.....	.....	21	2,421.26	2	79.85	4	220.63
1861.....	5	295.67	.....	.....	18	2,394.12	1	100.00	6	905.06
1862.....	7	582.90	.....	.....	23	6,329.58	2	437.00	6	1,606.51
1863.....	6	952.34	.....	.....	26	6,302.85	2	357.24	11	3,280.71
1864.....	5	1,446.46	.....	.....	34	6,669.63	1	81.00	12	1,814.52
1865.....	2	45.90	.....	.....	29	4,494.28	31	2,104.00	9	2,017.59
1866.....	1	46.32	.....	.....	48	6,863.66	3	587.57	9	1,006.62
1867.....			.....	.....	63	13,719.15	33	2,762.92	.....	.....
1868.....			26	3,181.68	15	4,474.08	6	599.80	9	335.31
1869.....			15	3,706.71	16	5,175.62	6	325.30	3	568.55
1870.....			21	4,639.86	24	6,239.72	24	1,298.44	23	2,834.91
1871.....			26	5,801.98	24	5,897.32	14	1,661.87	5	608.71
1872.....			25	7,702.77	8	3,677.59	18	1,874.44	5	919.79
1873.....			30	12,840.84	39	14,733.58	13	2,880.35	7	1,162.85
1874.....			35	14,961.75	31	10,841.64	2	614.16	6	1,807.84
1875.....			13	3,532.63	15	5,327.05	3	1,595.32	3	2,367.43
1876.....			11	1,634.85	15	1,180.94	1	64.01	3	115.77
1877.....			19	976.78	.....	.....	1	11.39	4	1,993.37
1878.....			11	523.83	6	1,911.04	.....	.....	5	137.25
1879.....			8	1,115.69	11	2,491.43	.....	.....	1	36.07

Duluth, Minn., 1 vessel (43.01 tons) in 1878.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Northern Frontier									
	Cuyahoga, Ohio.		Erie, Pa.		Dunkirk, N. Y.		Buffalo Creek, N. Y.		Niagara, N. Y.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	27	8,512.52	1	170.07	.....	.....	74	11,237.39	.....	.....
1856.....	44	15,238.88	4	919.69	.....	.....	38	15,486.57	1	85.76
1857.....	25	7,782.71	5	1,822.71	1	372.39	49	19,573.89	.....	.....
1858.....	29	10,526.37	1	62.90	.....	.....	39	7,215.77	.....	.....
1859.....	8	1,247.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	674.88	.....	.....
1860.....	4	690.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3,786.26	1	116.02
1861.....	16	3,847.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	8,292.17	.....	.....
1862.....	28	10,820.14	2	448.60	3	1,872.36	64	11,124.56	1	67.67
1863.....	26	9,889.61	1	9.13	2	938.22	52	7,446.03	1	150.50
1864.....	27	7,351.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4,757.52	1	150.00
1865.....	13	3,840.65	.....	.....	1	144.00	82	8,350.93	3	301.00
1866.....	19	4,624.34	70	2,548.40	.....	.....	25	3,019.82	12	1,066.12
1867.....	30	6,633.35	37	1,285.87	1	114.51	93	10,246.69	.....	.....
1868.....	33	7,223.05	4	1,084.21	.....	.....	21	4,532.45	.....	.....
1869.....	29	5,750.99	2	266.37	.....	.....	29	3,688.84	.....	.....
1870.....	6	551.85	14	716.77	1	116.09	44	4,401.18	6	753.85
1871.....	9	5,127.95	7	193.77	1	120.39	41	7,926.82	6	670.04
1872.....	7	3,826.59	5	3,760.50	.....	.....	53	8,064.13	1	100.52
1873.....	17	8,727.90	4	1,919.91	1	15.13	75	13,580.63	7	852.18
1874.....	18	11,187.59	3	231.46	.....	.....	37	4,112.03	1	298.40
1875.....	12	2,933.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,675.29	.....	.....
1876.....	11	2,436.43	.....	.....	1	21.16	19	2,718.39	1	41.00
1877.....	4	88.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,768.80	.....	.....
1878.....	8	1,933.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3,848.37	.....	.....
1879.....	4	5,269.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,986.07	.....	.....

Years.	Northern Frontier.									
	Genesee, N. Y.		Oswego, N. Y.		Cape Vincent, N. Y.		Oswegatchie, N. Y.		Champlain, N. Y.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	.....	.....	90	9,144.52	3	749.63	2	357.51	.....	.....
1856.....	.....	.....	62	8,389.49	5	1,537.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	19	4,023.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	.....	10	1,990.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	3	255.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	32	3,987.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	50	4,717.93	1	69.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	.....	.....	142	18,705.74	1	68.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	2	670.65	250	25,409.25	3	1,180.79	2	305.69	.....	.....
1864.....	1	20.00	84	12,024.05	3	1,023.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	120	11,492.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	1	322.90	106	10,191.59	2	589.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	4	838.48	3	890.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	1	30.98	.....	.....	4	376.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	2	403.47	4	1,082.07	9	1,664.46	3	441.42	4	821.81
1870.....	16	1,973.53	51	6,247.57	1	37.62	1	25.70	44	2,737.58
1871.....	18	2,473.69	40	4,830.40	2	587.74	.....	.....	37	2,432.61
1872.....	13	1,641.33	39	4,827.84	1	16.25	1	9.40	34	2,144.22
1873.....	39	5,223.47	75	9,817.55	5	620.99	5	428.96	53	3,987.40
1874.....	1	32.75	8	2,481.01	4	1,129.25	7	846.39	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.....	4	410.61	6	419.76	2	141.82	.....	.....
1876.....	4	3,154.81	.....	.....	3	295.50	2	330.05	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	5	323.46	1	10.34	1	181.24	15	1,607.77
1878.....	1	5.09	1	6.68	2	120.13	1	9.36	12	1,171.04
1879.....	1	135.16	7	673.46	6	98.81	1	6.93	11	1,215.21

*Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.*, 3 vessels (876.38 tons) in 1855; 3 vessels (564.35 tons) in 1856; 1 vessel (74.84 tons) in 1857, and 4 vessels (75.30 tons) in 1875.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Northern Front'r.		Western Rivers. <sup>1</sup>							
	Burlington, Vt.		Minnesota (Pembina).		Vicksburg, Miss.		Memphis, Tenn.		Cairo, Ill.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855										
1856	3	501.82					2	228.35		
1857	1	65.53					3	1,332.05		
1858	1	231.07					1	180.25		
1859	3	119.39								
1860	2	110.85					5	433.56		
1861	1	49.18					1	52.40		
1862							3	266.43		
1863	2	146.84					1	135.00		
1864										
1865										
1866									70	2,548.40
1867	1	63.85								
1868							2	133.30		
1869					1	382.00	4	1,519.27	1	72.71
1870									3	135.94
1871	2	1,193.32					6	1,201.03		
1872							5	647.41		
1873			9	795.41			1	212.37	4	599.65
1874			1	17.51	1	64.08	5	85.58		
1875			5	701.94	1	123.61	2	76.85	1	225.00
1876							11	625.63	2	124.00
1877							8	773.61	1	9.43
1878	1	104.19	6	449.83	2	125.49	9	943.94		
1879			54	1,928.25	1	49.33	7	303.90	1	20.69

Years.	Western Rivers.									
	Paducah, Ky.		Nashville, Tenn.		Evansville, Ind.		New Albany, Ind.		Louisville, Ky.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855			3	427.45			2	737.70	27	9,401.17
1856	1	78.58	2	568.47			5	1,732.64	18	5,042.22
1857			1	95.17					28	8,462.46
1858			1	468.63			5	951.32	28	8,302.74
1859	1	113.93							19	3,702.47
1860									29	8,631.78
1861									33	9,717.29
1862									3	1,042.32
1863					4	287.51				
1864									15	5,520.05
1865									30	6,924.76
1866										
1867										
1868			4	613.15					21	7,582.63
1869					3	315.93			10	3,267.54
1870			1	101.82	5	891.81			28	12,138.90
1871					12	1,246.86			38	12,760.47
1872					8	720.90			27	8,601.66
1873	4	592.59	4	341.01	9	606.75			24	6,508.07
1874	4	143.89	3	103.86	6	248.15			17	4,380.01
1875			6	662.68	8	502.21			20	2,436.70
1876			6	477.34	11	1,151.00			19	3,947.92
1877			1	31.20	15	692.82			25	6,529.08
1878			7	270.23	12	757.11			48	15,362.95
1879			2	243.95	28	1,381.09			41	17,060.05

<sup>1</sup>New Orleans is included in a preceding part of these tables.

## 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships and other Vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Western Rivers.									
	Cincinnati, Ohio.		Wheeling, W. Va.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		Saint Louis, Mo.		Omaha, Nebr.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	22	5,896.09	2	447.76	53	10,415.86	25	5,084.04	.....	.....
1856.....	29	8,569.16	5	813.76	95	16,713.84	7	2,037.84	.....	.....
1857.....	34	9,587.23	14	1,937.64	147	17,647.90	10	2,400.08	.....	.....
1858.....	20	5,646.54	10	1,208.12	92	11,181.01	9	5,603.83	.....	.....
1859.....	36	6,698.72	14	1,510.77	37	4,588.76	2	154.12	.....	.....
1860.....	30	5,201.49	14	2,588.62	64	9,673.45	13	4,084.51	.....	.....
1861.....	31	4,327.86	15	2,071.02	64	10,504.18	11	3,289.27	.....	.....
1862.....	4	436.84	13	1,307.52	74	5,306.11	4	692.26	.....	.....
1863.....	40	6,561.15	58	3,896.28	120	14,481.77	7	2,119.30	.....	.....
1864.....	55	12,691.90	45	4,477.25	249	26,153.84	16	6,093.66	.....	.....
1865.....	86	22,387.74	27	5,129.67	175	24,312.80	21	7,686.28	.....	.....
1866.....	75	18,134.08	15	2,067.13	234	25,804.34	79	21,660.54	.....	.....
1867.....	55	6,906.21	12	1,626.15	119	19,427.05	35	8,110.45	.....	.....
1868.....	12	1,297.19	8	2,212.52	21	4,789.82	9	3,897.35	.....	.....
1869.....	6	3,460.90	15	2,229.87	18	5,728.88	6	1,312.34	.....	.....
1870.....	37	13,711.00	20	3,645.05	75	20,738.69	15	2,970.51	.....	.....
1871.....	68	12,495.03	40	4,874.97	73	20,826.54	23	7,366.46	.....	.....
1872.....	52	9,926.26	36	2,405.17	30	9,384.10	13	3,301.55	.....	.....
1873.....	52	15,939.85	42	4,028.85	46	9,610.43	24	7,756.67	.....	.....
1874.....	19	344.33	17	1,084.17	23	4,810.15	15	4,236.60	.....	.....
1875.....	16	4,007.76	11	2,067.08	5	1,603.61	6	559.05	.....	.....
1876.....	9	2,650.48	17	1,670.98	3	829.24	13	6,656.64	3	64.63
1877.....	12	5,153.42	45	3,561.39	71	8,448.45	32	8,180.49	1	94.65
1878.....	133	20,089.58	104	7,175.91	101	18,475.91	25	4,100.03	2	50.08
1879.....	48	11,870.51	61	6,266.13	96	17,461.96	23	3,455.84	.....	.....

Years.	Western Rivers.									
	Quincy, Ill.		Dubuque, Iowa.		Galena, Ill.		La Crosse, Wis.		Saint Paul, Minn.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	160.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	82.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	153.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	570.56
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	64.60
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62.00	.....	.....	12	655.57
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	262.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	.....	5	619.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	526.85
1869.....	4	198.75	3	396.33	1	649.62	.....	.....	2	194.83
1870.....	4	285.90	21	964.44	4	265.60	.....	.....	3	1,098.44
1871.....	4	232.49	4	171.22	5	637.94	.....	.....	4	403.61
1872.....	1	101.48	.....	.....	3	223.48	.....	.....	5	480.82
1873.....	1	449.47	5	497.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	3	154.27	2	101.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	1	23.06	1	58.06	1	7.80	1	75.30	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	3	292.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	1	18.00	2	85.05	1	63.76	3	133.57
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	240.77	1	312.75	.....	.....
1879.....	.....	.....	8	771.20	.....	.....	2	59.10	.....	.....

3. *Number and Tonnage of Vessels built in the several Provinces of Canada since 1867.*

Years ending June 30—	Ontario.		Quebec.		New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1868.....	63	6,647	69	25,126	84	24,419	139	31,038
1869.....	50	5,946	92	31,842	88	31,972	105	26,679
1870.....	45	4,525	55	19,383	88	35,599	141	33,659
1871.....	55	7,777	80	20,664	108	33,353	146	44,307
1872.....	55	10,289	74	14,200	93	36,464	188	52,882
1873.....	62	13,945	72	20,526	104	42,701	176	63,001
1874.....	77	15,478	63	22,189	96	46,663	181	74,769
1875.....	42	5,898	80	23,383	83	47,966	193	84,810
1876.....	41	7,367	141	27,943	71	38,794	232	69,087
1877.....	38	4,181	103	23,896	64	33,115	234	50,530
1878.....	30	2,409	46	10,870	56	27,368	166	49,784

Years ending June 30—	British Columbia.		Prince Edward's Island.		Manitoba.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1868.....							355	87,230
1869.....							335	96,439
1870.....							329	93,166
1871.....							389	106,101
1872.....	4	230					414	114,065
1873.....	2	187					416	140,370
1874.....	2	281	67	15,024			486	174,404
1875.....			91	26,041			489	188,098
1876.....	3	656	90	21,194			578	165,041
1877.....	2	202	67	15,373			508	127,297
1878.....	2	45	38	10,382	1	15	339	100,873

## IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

The changes that have occurred from time to time in the rates of duties charged upon imported articles have more or less influenced the amount, and have occasioned changes in the headings of the official tables that render it impossible to follow any particular class of subjects through a long period of time. It may be remarked that while we have hitherto wholly depended upon tropical countries for dye-woods, and upon these and other countries more favored by circumstances for cork and many of the finer cabinet woods, there has always been an interchange of lumber and other forest products, and of manufactures of wood, in our commerce with foreign countries, especially along the Canada frontier.

In presenting these statistics it has not been possible to ascertain the original source or ultimate destination of many articles. We have imported dye-woods, the growth of hot climates, from Great Britain, and we have exported large quantities of timber to adjacent British Provinces that was shipped from thence directly to Europe. In like manner large quantities of lumber have sought a foreign market from these Provinces over our canals and railroads. In examining the statistics of importation of forest products, we will first present a synopsis of the changes that have occurred in our import duties, and next present such statistics of importation as appear of most importance, more especially endeavoring to exhibit as fully as possible the operation of our recent and present tariff laws.

I.—*Custom Duties charged upon Foreign Forest Products, and Manufactures of Wood, imported into the United States, since 1789.*

NOTE.—In cases where the same rates were continued by successive acts, only the first of these dates are given. The last date under each article mentioned is understood to be that of the rates now collected.

Articles.	Date of acts.	Custom duties.
Bamboos, unmanufactured <sup>1</sup> .....	Mar. 2, 1861	10 per cent.
Do.....	July 14, 1870	Free.
Baskets, grass, straw, osier, or willow.....	July 13, 1832	15 per cent.
Do.....	Sept. 11, 1841	20 per cent.
Do.....	Aug. 30, 1842	25 per cent.
Baskets, grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow...	July 30, 1846	30 per cent.
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	24 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> Described in act of June 8, 1872, as "Bamboo reeds no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths, walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades."

## I.—Custom Duties charged upon Foreign Forest Products, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Date of acts.	Custom duties.
Baskets, grass, osier, palm-leaf-straw; whalebone or willow .....	Mar. 2, 1861	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	35 per cent.
Cabinet wares and household furniture <sup>1</sup> .....	Apr. 27, 1816	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 4, 1836	28 per cent.
Do .....	Sept. 11, 1841	26 per cent.
Do .....	June 30, 1842	23 per cent.
Do .....	Aug. 30, 1842	30 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 30, 1847	24 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	35 per cent.
Cabinet wares in pieces, rough, and not finished .....	June 8, 1872	30 per cent.
Cabinet wares finished .....	June 8, 1872	35 per cent.
Casks and barrels, empty <sup>1</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	30 per cent.
Charcoal .....	June 8, 1872	Free.
Cork bark, unmanufactured .....	Mar. 3, 1797	Do.
Cork, manufactures of .....	Aug. 30, 1842	25 per cent.
Do .....	June 8, 1872	30 per cent.
Corks .....	May 22, 1824	12 cents per pound.
Do .....	June 8, 1872	30 per cent.
Dye-woods <sup>2</sup> .....	July 4, 1789	Free.
Dye-woods, Brazil, Nicaragua, and other, in sticks .....	July 30, 1846	5 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	Free.
Dye-woods, decoctions from, and other dyes .....	Mar. 2, 1861	Do.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	10 per cent.
Fire-wood .....	June 30, 1842	20 per cent.
Do .....	July 30, 1846	30 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	24 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	20 per cent.
Do .....	June 8, 1872	Free.
Gun-blocks .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Handle-bolts .....	June 8, 1872	Do.
Heading-blocks .....	June 8, 1872	Do.
Hubs for wheels .....	June 8, 1872	Do.
Last-blocks .....	June 8, 1872	Do.
Laths <sup>3</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	15 cents per M pieces.
Lumber: <sup>3</sup>		
Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, and basswood <sup>4</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	\$1 per M feet.
All other varieties of sawed lumber <sup>4</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	\$2 per M feet.
Pickets and palings .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Pine clapboards .....	June 8, 1872	\$2 per M feet.
Spruce clapboards. (See Timber) .....	June 8, 1872	\$1.50 per M feet.
Nuts .....	July 30, 1846	30 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	24 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	1 cent per pound.
Do .....	Aug. 5, 1861	2 cents per pound.
Nuts, almonds .....	Mar. 3, 1797	Do.
Do .....	July 1, 1812	4 cents per pound.
Do .....	Apr. 17, 1816	3 cents per pound.
Do .....	July 13, 1832	Free.
Do .....	Sept. 11, 1841	20 per cent.
Do .....	Aug. 30, 1842	3 cents per pound.
Do .....	July 30, 1846	(See Nuts.)
Oar-blocks <sup>3</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Packing-boxes of wood .....	June 8, 1872	30 per cent.
Poplar, and other woods for paper .....	July 14, 1870	Free.
Posts <sup>3</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Railroad-ties .....	June 8, 1872	Free.
Rattan and reeds, unmanufactured .....	June 8, 1872	Do.
Seeds, forest-tree .....	June 8, 1872	Do.
Shingles .....	June 8, 1872	35 cents per M.
Ship-planking .....	Feb. 8, 1875	Free.
Staves, for pipes, hogsheads, and other casks .....	Sept. 11, 1841	Do.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	10 per cent.
Staves, other .....	Mar. 2, 1861	20 per cent.
Stave-bolts .....	July 30, 1846	Free.
Sugar-box shooks .....	June 8, 1872	30 per cent.
Tanning materials:		
Hemlock and oak bark .....	July 14, 1870	Free.
Sumac .....	June 30, 1842	Do.
Do .....	July 30, 1846	5 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	4 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	Free.

<sup>1</sup> See "Wood, manufactured," for earlier rates.<sup>2</sup> Specified in 1789 as "Dye-woods, Nicaragua and other," and by an act of April 27, 1816, as "Red, cam, and logwood," "Braziletto," "Camwood," "Fustic," and "Logwood."<sup>3</sup> See "Wood, unmanufactured," for earlier rates.<sup>4</sup> Provided, That when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per M feet; and if planed one side and tongued or grooved, \$1 per M. If planed on two sides and tongued or grooved, \$1.50 cents per M feet.

I.—*Customs Duties charged upon Foreign Forest Products, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Date of acts.	Customs duties.
Tanning materials—Continued.		
Sumac .....	July 14, 1852	10 per cent.
Do .....	June 30, 18—	
Tar and pitch .....	July 30, 1846	20 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	15 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	20 per cent.
Timber <sup>1</sup> .....	June 30, 1842	20 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	15 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	20 per cent.
Timber, round and unmanufactured, and ship timber .....	July 14, 1870	Free.
Timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for .....	June 8, 1872	1 cent per cubic foot.
Timber, blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Trees, plants, shrubs, &c., and garden seeds .....	Apr. 27, 1816	Free.
Trees, fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental .....	July 30, 1846	Do.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	30 per cent.
Umbrella sticks, &c. <sup>2</sup> .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Wagon blocks .....	June 8, 1872	Free.
Willow. ( <i>See</i> Baskets) .....	June 8, 1872	20 per cent.
Wood, unmanufactured .....	May 2, 1792	Free.
Do .....	July 30, 1846	30 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	24 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	20 per cent.
Wood, manufactures of .....	June 5, 1794	} 12½ per cent.
Do .....	June 5, 1794	
Do .....	Mar. 26, 1804	15 per cent.
Do .....	July 1, 1812	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 13, 1832	25 per cent.
Do .....	July 4, 1836	24 per cent.
Do .....	Sept. 11, 1841	23 per cent.
Do .....	June 30, 1842	21½ per cent.
Do .....	May 3, 1857	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	35 per cent.
Wood, cabinet <sup>3</sup> .....	Aug. 30, 1842	15 per cent.
Do .....	July 30, 1846	Free.
Wood, in logs and round, unmanufactured, and ship timber .....	July 14, 1870	Do.
Wood, manufactures of, or of which wood is the chief component part .....	July 30, 1846	30 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	24 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1861	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	35 per cent.
Wood, cabinet, manufacture of .....	July 30, 1846	40 per cent.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	30 per cent.
Do .....	July 14, 1862	35 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> Specified in 1842 as "Boards, planks, &c., not planed or wrought into shape for use," and as "Timber for building wharves." In 1846, specified as "Boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in wharves."

<sup>2</sup> Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit: All partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes in the rough," or no further manufactured than cut into lengths.

<sup>3</sup> Specified in 1842 as "Rose, satin, mahogany, cedar, and other woods." In 1846, as "Cedar, lignum-vitæ, lance-wood, ebony, box, grenadillo, mahogany, and all cabinet woods unmanufactured."

II.—*Synopsis of Tables of Importation of Forest Products and Manufactures of Wood in recent years.*

1. Boards, Plank, and Scantling, imported from 1866-'67 to 1871-'72: Values and Duties: Quantities during four of above years.
2. Hemlock, Whitewood, Sycamore, and Basswood Boards, imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Quantities, Values, and Duties, according to finish.
3. Other Varieties of Lumber not otherwise specified imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Quantities, Values, and Duties, according to finish.
4. Boards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling, imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79: Quantities and Values:
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
5. Other Lumber (besides Boards, Deals, Plank, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, and Timber) imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79: Values:
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
6. Clapboards imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79, showing kind of wood, quantity, value, and duties.
7. Laths imported from 1866-'67 to 1878-'79: Quantities, Value, and Duties.
8. Pickets and Palings imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Quantities, Value, and Duties.

9. Shingles imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Quantities, Values, and Duties.
10. Shingles imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79: Quantities and Values:
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
11. Timber imported from 1866-'67 to 1878-'79: Quantities, Value, and Duties.
12. Timber and Lumber specified (Railroad Ties, Shingle Bolts and Shingle Staves, Ship Timber and Ship Planking) imported from 1869-'70 to 1878-'79: Values.
13. Rough Timber and Unmanufactured Woods imported from 1866-'67 to 1878-'79: Value and Duties.
14. Timber Sawed or Hewed, wholly or in part, imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79: Values:
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
15. Staves for Pipes, Hogsheads, Casks, &c., imported from 1866-'67 to 1878-'79: Value and Duties: Quantities reported for six years.
16. Hoop-Poles imported in 1869-'70 and 1870-'71.
17. Shooks imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Number, Value, and Duties.
18. Casks and Barrels, empty, not otherwise specified, imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Values and Duties.
19. Packing Boxes imported in 1872-'73 and 1873-'74: Value and Duties.
20. Hubs for Wheels, Posts, Last-Blocks, Wagon-Blocks, Heading-Blocks, Gun-Blocks, and all like Blocks or Sticks, Rough-Hewed, or sawed only, imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Value and Duties.
21. Woods not specified imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Value and Duties.
22. Unmanufactured Wood not otherwise specified imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79: Values:
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
23. Fire-Wood imported from 1866-'67 to 1878-'79: Cords, Value, and Duties.
24. Cabinet and Household Furniture, imported from 1854-'55 to 1863-'64.
25. Cabinet-Ware, Household Furniture, and all Manufactures of Wood not specified, imported from 1864-'65 to 1871-'72: Value and Duties.
26. Cabinet-Ware and House Furniture, finished and unfinished, imported from 1872-'73 to 1878-'79: Values and Duties.
27. Cabinet-Ware, House-Furniture, and all Manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified, imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79: Value:
  - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
  - (b.) By Districts.
28. Cabinet and other Fine Woods imported since 1855-'56.
  - (a.) Unmanufactured, specified by Kinds and Values: 1855-'56 to 1878-'79: Values:
  - (b.) Comparison of Importation of several of the Fine Woods in manufactured and unmanufactured state, from 1857-'58 to 1860-'61.
29. Willow and Willow-Wares imported from 1854-'55 to 1878-'79.
30. All other Manufactures of Wood not specified, imported from 1855-'56 to 1868-'69: Values:
  - (a.) Manufactured and Unmanufactured, from 1854-'55 to 1860-'61: Values.
  - (b.) Willow and Willow-Wares (not separately stated), 1861-'62 to 1878-'79: Values and Duties except first three years, when Values only were given.
31. Bamboos, Sticks, Joints, and Reeds imported from 1869-'70 to 1878-'79: Values.
32. Foreign Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c., entered for consumption in the United States from 1869-'70 to 1878-'79: Values and Duties.
33. Naval Stores imported from 1862-'63 to 1878-'79.
  - (a.) Quantities and Values, 1862-'63 to 1868-'69.
  - (b.) Quantities, Values, and Duties, 1869-'70 to 1878-'79.
34. Tanning Materials of Forest Product imported in recent years:
  - [1.] Barks for Tanning imported annually from 1870-'71 to 1878-'79.
    - (a.) Hemlock Bark: Cords and Value.
    - (b.) Oak Bark, 1876-'77.
  - [2.] Barks for Tanning, not specified, imported from 1871-'72 to 1878-'79.
    - (a.) By Foreign Countries.
    - (b.) By Districts.
  - [3.] Sumac imported in recent years.
    - (a.) By Foreign Countries in 1866-'67 and 1867-'68.
    - (b.) Total Quantities and Values from 1874-'75 to 1878-'79.
35. Dye-Woods imported in sticks, 1869-'70 to 1878-'79.
  - (a.) Quantities and Values, 1869-'70 to 1871-'72.
  - (b.) Kinds, Quantities, and Values, 1872-'73 to 1878-'79.
36. Nuts imported from 1869-'70 to 1878-'79.

III.—Shipments of Forest Products between New York and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Darien, from 1869-'70 to 1878-'79:

1. From New York to San Francisco.
2. From San Francisco to New York.

IV.—Statement of Lumber, &c., the Produce of the State of Maine, upon the Saint John and Saint Croix Rivers and their Tributaries, owned by American Citizens, and saved or hewn in the Province of New Brunswick, by American Citizens, and admitted free of duty into the United States annually since 1868, under the Treaty of Washington, dated November 10, 1842, and the acts of Congress dated March 16 and June 1, 1866.

1. BOARDS, PLANK, AND SCANTLING IMPORTED FROM 1866-'67 to 1871-'72.

Years.	Value.	Duties. (20 per cent.)	Years.	Value.	Duties. (20 per cent.)
1866-'67 .....	\$3,334,258 04	\$666,851 60	1869-'70 .....	\$6,670,156 31	\$1,334,031 28
1867-'68 .....	2,069,572 94	413,914 59	1870-'71 .....	6,555,192 03	1,311,038 41
1868-'69 .....	3,241,497 84	648,299 57	1871-'72 .....	6,878,599 88	1,375,719 97

Quantities during four of the above years: 1868-'69, 332,692 feet; 1869-'70, 650,826 feet; 1870-'71, 751,063 feet; 1871-'72, 681,757 feet.

2. HEMLOCK, WHITEWOOD, SYCAMORE, AND BASSWOOD, IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Boards, Plank, Deals, and other sawed Lumber of Hemlock, White- wood, Sycamore, and Basswood.			Boards, &c., planed or finished on one side.		
	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$1 per M feet).	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$1.50 per M feet).
1872-'73 .....	39,788.66	\$350,586 55	\$39,788 72	681.52	\$4,184 00	\$1,022 27
1873-'74 .....	31,132.44	284,545 71	31,132 44	563.22	3,241 10	844 83
1874-'75 .....	23,179.04	207,977 97	23,179 04	84.55	610 00	128 84
1875-'76 .....	20,163.37	224,656 57	20,163 37	50	5 00	75
1876-'77 .....	15,140.07	161,219 09	15,140 08	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	15,692.52	178,623 00	15,692 52	2.75	20 00	4 13
1878-'79 .....	19,606.83	181,167 25	19,606 83	317.91	1,698 00	476 88

Years.	Boards, &c., planed or finished on two sides.			Boards, &c., planed on one side and tongue-grooved.			Boards, &c., planed on two sides and tongue-grooved.		
	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$2 per M feet).	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$2 per M feet).	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$2.50 per M feet).
1872-'73....	47,238.50	\$603,930 11	\$94,476 99	231.51	\$2,292 00	\$463 02	309.50	\$2,121 00	\$773 76
1873-'74....	9.50	78 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	2.81	44 00	7 03
1874-'75....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-'76....	264.70	3,572 00	529 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77....	79.22	1,888 00	158 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78....	8.34	125 00	16 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79....	14,828.16	132,921 78	29,656 31	.06	8 60	11	63.16	342 00	157 88



(a.) *By Foreign Countries*—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	England.		Ireland.		Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Other ports of British North America. <sup>2</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72					714,397	\$7,127,225	274	\$1,938
1872-'73					773,208	8,954,312	64,705	486,980
1873-'74	3	\$17			527,376	6,495,080	262,680	262,117
1874-'75	3	418			375,694	4,423,192	18,004	143,815
1875-'76	3	28	2	\$17	326,271	3,617,578	7,523	51,334
1876-'77	9	1,477			308,107	3,092,563	8,099	50,986
1877-'78	15	4,185			324,609	3,151,752	2,635	17,870
1878-'79					349,297	3,255,579	5,993	36,358

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Columbia.		Newfoundland, &c.		British Indies.		Total British Colonies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72							714,671	\$7,129,163
1872-'73	100	\$1,747	435	\$12,070	320	\$31,188	837,913	9,441,292
1873-'74	181	949	141	5,509			790,059	6,757,197
1874-'75	1	9	69	2,745			393,698	4,567,007
1875-'76			196	3,115			333,794	3,668,912
1876-'77	55	1,055					316,261	3,144,604
1877-'78	37	516			42	411	327,283	3,170,149
1878-'79	4	43					355,294	3,291,980

Years.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.		Italy.		Mexico.		Dutch West Indies.	
	Total.							
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72	714,671	\$7,129,163			1	\$18		
1872-'73	837,913	9,441,292	4	\$406	25	1,693	1	\$68
1873-'74	790,059	6,757,214			8	429		
1874-'75	393,701	4,567,425						
1875-'76	333,727	3,668,940			1	31		
1876-'77	316,270	3,146,081			1	12		
1877-'78	327,283	3,170,149						
1878-'79	355,294	3,291,980						

Years.	Cuba.		United States of Colombia.		All other countries.		Total.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72					14	\$717	714,731	\$7,132,061
1872-'73		\$13					838,302	9,458,641
1873-'74	2	87					790,395	6,764,314
1874-'75							393,786	4,571,069
1875-'76			3	\$206			333,996	3,672,105
1876-'77							316,271	3,146,093
1877-'78							327,298	3,174,335
1878-'79					10	62	355,304	3,292,042

<sup>1</sup>From 1872-'73 to 1877-'78, reported as "Quebec, Ontario," &c.<sup>2</sup>From 1872-'73 to 1877-'78, reported as "Nova Scotia, New Brunswick," &c.<sup>3</sup>British East Indies.<sup>4</sup>British West Indies.

## IMPORTATION OF LUMBER.

(b.) By Districts.

Years.	Maine.							
	Passamaquoddy.		Aroostook.		Castine.		Machias.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	9,797	\$93,889	4	\$20	45	\$268	306	\$1,770
1872-'73 .....	9,739	66,660	4	17			43	217
1873-'74 .....	3,686	31,181	21	92	94	461		
1874-'75 .....	1,968	14,405					167	2,065
1875-'76 .....	1,074	7,000	12	54				
1876-'77 .....	694	4,557	15	90				
1877-'78 .....	148	1,027	1	5			220	1,800
1878-'79 .....	1,443	5,927						

Years.	Maine.							
	Bath.		Portland and Falmouth.		Waldoborough.		Total Maine.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....			941	\$7,639	83	\$322	11,176	\$103,708
1872-'73 .....	2	\$12	1,205	16,036			10,993	82,992
1873-'74 .....			1,014	11,509	142	401	4,957	43,644
1874-'75 .....			1,059	20,252			3,208	36,722
1875-'76 .....			195	3,103			1,281	10,157
1876-'77 .....			1,982	17,657			2,691	22,304
1877-'78 .....	62	409	3,197	38,746			3,628	41,987
1878-'79 .....			2,145	25,093			3,588	21,020

Years.	New Hampshire.		Massachusetts.					
	Portsmouth.		Newburyport.		Gloucester.		Salem and Beverly.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	85	\$1,756	241	\$1,386	1	\$7	346	\$1,906
1872-'73 .....			122	692	36	304	476	6,331
1873-'74 .....							503	3,539
1874-'75 .....								
1875-'76 .....					102	767	33	686
1876-'77 .....			100	1,400	5	40	135	907
1877-'78 .....					7	49	52	234
1878-'79 .....				1	3	36	16	77

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	Marblehead.		Boston and Charlestown.		Plymouth.		New Bedford.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	367	\$2,251	47,886	\$307,319			255	\$1,482
1872-'73 .....	95	872	42,973	322,891	70	\$457	123	646
1873-'74 .....	20	41	25,589	109,256			441	1,019
1874-'75 .....			13,681	111,183	75	525		
1875-'76 .....			5,048	36,627				
1876-'77 .....	172	930	5,407	32,717	35	307		
1877-'78 .....			2,013	12,986				
1878-'79 .....			3,818	24,952				

Belfast, Me., 10 M feet (\$60) in 1876-'77.

## (b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.						Rhode Island.	
	Fall River.		Edgartown.		Total Massachu- setts.		Newport.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	694	\$4,962	40	\$198	49,830	\$319,511	386	\$2,595
1872-'73 .....	629	3,444	.....	.....	44,524	335,637	538	3,849
1873-'74 .....	1,376	2,752	.....	.....	27,929	116,607	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	175	1,457	.....	.....	13,931	113,165	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	85	426	.....	.....	5,268	38,506	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	125	790	.....	.....	365	3,137	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,072	13,408	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	73	316	.....	.....	3,910	25,381	.....	.....

Years.	Rhode Island.						Connecticut.	
	Providence.		Bristol and Warren.		Total Rhode Island.		Stonington.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	3,902	\$28,931	.....	.....	4,288	\$31,526	805	\$5,228
1872-'73 .....	4,247	36,612	106	\$791	4,891	41,252	817	6,451
1873-'74 .....	2,098	18,029	.....	.....	2,098	18,029	256	2,098
1874-'75 .....	1,186	9,796	.....	.....	1,186	9,796	123	858
1875-'76 .....	1,301	8,287	.....	.....	1,301	8,287	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	736	4,431	.....	.....	736	4,431	95	475
1877-'78 .....	52	326	.....	.....	52	326	92	495
1878-'79 .....	2	8	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....

Years.	Connecticut.							
	New London.		New Haven.		Fairfield.		Total Connecticut.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	370	\$2,574	1,964	\$13,126	244	\$1,859	3,383	\$22,787
1872-'73 .....	421	3,517	1,536	11,371	.....	.....	2,774	21,339
1873-'74 .....	132	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	2,362
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	327	2,082	.....	.....	450	2,940
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304	8,287
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	102	559	.....	.....	197	1,034
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	495
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	173	1,729	.....	.....	173	1,729

Years.	New York.		New Jersey.		Pennsylvania.		Maryland.	
	New York.		Newark.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	8,796	\$62,829	567	\$4,325	153	\$1,188	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	1,826	18,386	.....	.....	397	3,184	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	332	2,931	.....	.....	9	78	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	130	2,528	.....	.....	51	415	69	\$571
1875-'76 .....	21	354	.....	.....	40	250	5	95
1876-'77 .....	9	1,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	1,956
1877-'78 .....	15	4,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
1878-'79 .....	311	2,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Nantucket, Mass., 12 M (\$139) in 1877-'78.



## (a.) By Foreign Countries—Continued.

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	England.		Ireland.		Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Other ports of British North America. <sup>2</sup>	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....					714,397	\$7,127,225	274	\$1,938
1872-'73 .....					773,208	8,954,312	64,705	486,980
1873-'74 .....	3	\$17			527,376	6,495,080	262,680	262,117
1874-'75 .....	3	418			375,694	4,423,192	18,004	143,815
1875-'76 .....	3	28	2	\$17	326,271	3,617,578	7,523	51,334
1876-'77 .....	9	1,477			308,107	3,092,563	8,099	50,986
1877-'78 .....	15	4,185			324,609	3,151,752	2,635	17,870
1878-'79 .....					349,297	3,253,579	5,993	36,358

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Columbia.		Newfoundland, &c.		British Indies.		Total British Colonies.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....							714,671	\$7,129,163
1872-'73 .....	100	\$1,747	435	\$12,070	320	\$31,188	837,913	9,441,292
1873-'74 .....	181	949	141	5,509			790,056	6,757,197
1874-'75 .....	1	9	69	2,745			393,698	4,567,007
1875-'76 .....			196	3,115			333,794	3,668,912
1876-'77 .....	55	1,055					316,261	3,144,604
1877-'78 .....	37	516			42	411	327,283	3,170,149
1878-'79 .....	4	43					355,294	3,291,980

Years.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.		Italy.		Mexico.		Dutch West Indies.	
	Total.							
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	714,671	\$7,129,163			1	\$18		
1872-'73 .....	837,913	9,441,292	4	\$496	25	1,693	1	\$68
1873-'74 .....	790,059	6,757,214			8	429		
1874-'75 .....	393,701	4,567,425						
1875-'76 .....	333,727	3,668,940			1	31		
1876-'77 .....	316,270	3,146,081			1	12		
1877-'78 .....	327,283	3,170,149						
1878-'79 .....	355,294	3,291,980						

Years.	Cuba.		United States of Colombia.		All other countries.		Total.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....					14	\$717	714,731	\$7,132,061
1872-'73 .....		\$13					838,302	9,458,641
1873-'74 .....	2	87					790,395	6,764,314
1874-'75 .....							393,786	4,571,069
1875-'76 .....			3	\$206			333,996	3,672,105
1876-'77 .....							316,271	3,146,093
1877-'78 .....							327,298	3,174,335
1878-'79 .....					10	62	355,304	3,292,042

<sup>1</sup>From 1872-'73 to 1877-'78, reported as "Quebec, Ontario," &c.<sup>2</sup>From 1872-'73 to 1877-'78, reported as "Nova Scotia, New Brunswick," &c.<sup>3</sup>British East Indies.<sup>4</sup>British West Indies.

## IMPORTATION OF LUMBER.

(b.) By Districts.

Years.	Maine.							
	Passamaquoddy.		Arcoostook.		Castine.		Machias.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	9,797	\$93,889	4	\$20	45	\$268	306	\$1,770
1872-'73 .....	9,739	66,660	4	17			43	217
1873-'74 .....	3,686	31,181	21	92	94	461		
1874-'75 .....	1,968	14,405					167	2,065
1875-'76 .....	1,074	7,000	12	54				
1876-'77 .....	694	4,557	15	90				
1877-'78 .....	148	1,027	1	5			220	1,800
1878-'79 .....	1,443	5,927						

Years.	Maine.							
	Bath.		Portland and Falmouth.		Waldoborough.		Total Maine.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....			941	\$7,639	83	\$322	11,176	\$103,708
1872-'73 .....	2	\$12	1,205	16,036			10,993	82,992
1873-'74 .....			1,014	11,599	142	401	4,957	43,644
1874-'75 .....			1,059	20,252			3,208	36,722
1875-'76 .....			195	3,103			1,281	10,157
1876-'77 .....			1,982	17,657			2,691	22,304
1877-'78 .....	62	409	3,197	38,746			3,628	41,987
1878-'79 .....			2,145	25,093			3,588	21,020

Years.	New Hampshire.		Massachusetts.					
	Portsmouth.		Newburyport.		Gloucester.		Salem and Beverly.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	85	\$1,756	241	\$1,386	1	\$7	346	\$1,906
1872-'73 .....			122	692	36	304	476	6,331
1873-'74 .....							503	3,539
1874-'75 .....								
1875-'76 .....					102	767	33	686
1876-'77 .....			100	1,400	5	40	135	907
1877-'78 .....					7	49	52	234
1878-'79 .....				1	3	36	16	77

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	Marblehead.		Boston and Charlestown.		Plymouth.		New Bedford.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	367	\$2,251	47,886	\$307,319			255	\$1,482
1872-'73 .....	95	872	42,973	322,891	70	\$457	123	646
1873-'74 .....	20	41	25,589	109,256			441	1,019
1874-'75 .....			13,681	111,183	75	525		
1875-'76 .....			5,048	36,627				
1876-'77 .....	172	930	5,407	32,717	35	307		
1877-'78 .....			2,013	12,986				
1878-'79 .....			3,818	24,952				

Belfast, Me., 10 M feet (\$60) in 1876-'77.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.						Rhode Island.	
	Fall River.		Edgartown.		Total Massachu- setts.		Newport.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	694	\$4,962	40	\$198	49,830	\$319,511	386	\$2,595
1872-'73 .....	629	3,444	.....	.....	44,524	335,637	538	3,849
1873-'74 .....	1,376	2,752	.....	.....	27,929	116,607	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	175	1,457	.....	.....	13,931	113,165	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	85	426	.....	.....	5,268	38,506	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	125	790	.....	.....	365	3,137	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,072	13,408	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	73	316	.....	.....	3,910	25,381	.....	.....

Years.	Rhode Island.						Connecticut.	
	Providence.		Bristol and Warren.		Total Rhode Island.		Stonington.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	3,902	\$28,931	.....	.....	4,288	\$31,526	805	\$5,228
1872-'73 .....	4,247	36,612	106	\$791	4,891	41,252	817	6,451
1873-'74 .....	2,098	18,029	.....	.....	2,098	18,029	256	2,098
1874-'75 .....	1,186	9,796	.....	.....	1,186	9,796	123	858
1875-'76 .....	1,301	8,287	.....	.....	1,301	8,287	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	736	4,431	.....	.....	736	4,431	95	475
1877-'78 .....	52	326	.....	.....	52	326	92	495
1878-'79 .....	2	8	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....

Years.	Connecticut.							
	New London.		New Haven.		Fairfield.		Total Connecticut.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	370	\$2,574	1,964	\$13,126	244	\$1,859	3,383	\$22,787
1872-'73 .....	421	3,517	1,536	11,371	.....	.....	2,774	21,339
1873-'74 .....	132	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	2,362
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	327	2,082	.....	.....	450	2,940
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304	8,287
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	102	559	.....	.....	197	1,034
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	495
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	173	1,729	.....	.....	173	1,729

Years.	New York.		New Jersey.		Pennsylvania.		Maryland.	
	New York.		Newark.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	8,796	\$62,829	567	\$4,325	153	\$1,188	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	1,826	18,386	.....	.....	397	3,184	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	332	2,931	.....	.....	9	78	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	130	2,528	.....	.....	51	415	69	\$571
1875-'76 .....	21	354	.....	.....	40	250	5	95
1876-'77 .....	9	1,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	1,956
1877-'78 .....	15	4,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
1878-'79 .....	311	2,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Nantucket, Mass., 12 M (\$139) in 1877-'78.

## IMPORTATION OF LUMBER.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	South Carolina.		Georgia.		Florida.			
	Charleston.		Savannah.		Saint John's.		Key West.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72							64	\$785
1872-'73			1	\$6	1	\$22	1	\$65
1873-'74	85	\$985						
1874-'75								
1875-'76								
1876-'77								
1877-'78								
1878-'79			164	900				

Years.	Texas.						California.	
	Saluria.		Brazos de Santiago.		Corpus Christi.		San Francisco.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72			1	\$18			59	\$2,867
1872-'73	25	\$1,693					120	2,935
1873-'74	7	401	1	25			181	949
1874-'75							12	693
1875-'76					1	\$31		
1876-'77				1	12			
1877-'78								
1878-'79								

Years.	Alaska.		Michigan.		Illinois.		Wisconsin.	
	Sitka.		Superior.		Chicago.		Milwaukee.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72			35	\$240	11,978	\$76,491	8	\$50
1872-'73			459	5,160	9,975	83,844		
1873-'74			484	5,161	6,429	47,166		
1874-'75	1	\$9	151	1,577	931	9,454		
1875-'76			4	26	1,773	16,138		
1876-'77	55	1,055	7	65				
1877-'78	8	165			4,366	41,981		
1878-'79	1	10			4,612	4,355		

Years.	Michigan.				Ohio.			
	Huron.		Detroit.		Miami.		Sandusky.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72	106	\$1,990	4,446	\$33,555	462	\$5,601	324	\$3,752
1872-'73	60	861	5,046	50,548			2,104	25,835
1873-'74			1,866	31,349			296	4,199
1874-'75	96	1,878	881	13,491			125	2,173
1875-'76	265	4,689	1,101	12,870			50	801
1876-'77	279	4,855	1,052	14,294	97	1,373		
1877-'78	316	4,402	2,461	33,428			5	40
1878-'79	198	2,240	2,072	25,349				

Richmond, Va., 25 M (\$200) in 1876-'77.

Puget Sound, Wash., 8 M (\$120) in 1877-'78.

San Diego, Cal., 21 M (\$231) in 1877-'78; 3 M (\$33) in 1878-'79.

Superior, Mich., 6 M (\$56) in 1877-'78; 1 M (\$5) in 1878-'79.

Duluth, Minn., 4 M (\$149) in 1878-'79.

Minnesota (Duluth), M (\$11) in 1878-'79.

## (b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Ohio.		Pennsylvania (Lake).		New York (Lake Ports).			
	Cuyahoga (Cleveland).		Erie.		Dunkirk.		Buffalo Creek.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	13,350	\$95,552	1,318	\$10,387	572	\$6,847	35,915	\$306,933
1872-'73 .....	14,866	132,389	1,047	13,930	438	5,006	52,314	537,498
1873-'74 .....	5,063	51,336					34,104	359,347
1874-'75 .....	34	352	118	1,946			19,836	240,866
1875-'76 .....	88	1,120					18,078	235,342
1876-'77 .....							14,029	177,809
1877-'78 .....							19,005	229,336
1878-'79 .....							22,369	245,929

Years.	New York (Lake Ports)							
	Niagara.		Genesee.		Oswego.		Cape Vincent.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	2,868	\$31,462	8,136	\$79,198	260,924	\$2,871,012	6,306	\$70,442
1872-'73 .....	5,446	71,589	11,238	118,950	298,881	3,716,362	5,639	69,970
1873-'74 .....	2,968	42,174	10,023	23,888	238,828	2,991,275	3,866	49,225
1874-'75 .....	9,984	96,249	4,398	46,359	170,631	1,988,362	2,205	28,605
1875-'76 .....	11,847	121,957	3,208	32,230	142,157	1,543,518	2,248	21,973
1876-'77 .....	14,647	143,536	1,281	12,251	121,100	1,256,086	1,485	13,107
1877-'78 .....	5,901	64,503	1,818	18,975	119,311	1,230,224	2,209	21,451
1878-'79 .....	7,553	88,070	649	6,669	108,459	1,099,776	1,876	17,340

Years.	New York (Lake Ports).						Vermont.	
	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).		Champlain (Plattsburg.)		Total New York.		Vermont (Burlington).	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	16,302	\$204,560	117,014	\$1,200,413	448,037	\$4,771,467	156,265	\$1,581,725
1872-'73 .....	28,940	400,972	146,378	1,671,631	549,294	6,591,978	169,902	2,046,585
1873-'74 .....	23,835	345,063	107,922	1,325,770	421,546	5,136,742	93,746	1,152,077
1874-'75 .....	10,738	138,425	89,427	1,000,403	307,119	3,539,269	65,133	834,099
1875-'76 .....	6,626	78,453	82,618	865,574	266,779	2,899,047	56,016	678,784
1876-'77 .....	11,535	115,405	84,011	785,384	248,088	2,503,578	56,811	552,318
1877-'78 .....	20,814	211,472	87,360	781,372	256,418	2,557,332	57,816	476,167
1878-'79 .....	20,583	194,353	109,794	931,408	276,283	2,583,545	68,981	577,932

Years.	Total Northern Frontier.		General total.	
	M feet.	Value.	M feet.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	636,329	\$658,810	714,731	\$7,132,061
1872-'73 .....	752,753	8,951,130	818,302	9,458,641
1873-'74 .....	529,430	6,428,030	562,395	6,764,314
1874-'75 .....	374,688	4,408,239	393,784	4,571,078
1875-'76 .....	326,076	2,814,475	333,996	3,672,105
1876-'77 .....	248,471	2,509,873	316,271	3,146,093
1877-'78 .....	313,058	3,059,652	327,298	3,174,335
1878-'79 .....	352,152	3,193,486	355,204	3,292,042

5.—IMPORTATION OF "OTHER LUMBER" (BESIDES BOARDS, DEALS, PLANK, JOISTS, SCANTLING, AND SHINGLES AND TIMBER), FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1871-'72 TO 1878-'79. (VALUES.)

(a.) By Foreign Countries.

Years.	England.	Canada (Quebec, Ontario, &c.).	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Newfoundland, &c.	British West Indies and Honduras.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.
1871-'72.....	\$20	\$260,331	\$8,302	.....	.....	.....	\$288,653
1872-'73.....	.....	223,080	171,793	\$2,042	\$940	\$25	297,880
1873-'74.....	.....	359,309	117,382	.....	33	.....	476,724
1874-'75.....	187	134,810	84,713	.....	6	.....	219,716
1875-'76.....	.....	139,875	84,438	.....	480	39	224,832
1876-'77.....	.....	159,743	64,761	.....	.....	.....	224,504
1877-'78.....	1,393	150,079	48,141	109	.....	.....	199,722
1878-'79.....	1,585	126,268	56,017	80	.....	30	183,980

Years.	France.	French West Indies.	Netherlands.	Mexico.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Total.
1871-'72.....	\$46	.....	.....	\$528	\$389	\$469	\$270,085
1872-'73.....	40	.....	.....	1,671	41	.....	399,632
1873-'74.....	.....	\$30	\$15	47	.....	.....	476,816
1874-'75.....	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	219,720
1875-'76.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2	.....	224,883
1876-'77.....	.....	.....	.....	135	40	.....	224,679
1877-'78.....	8	.....	.....	43	50	.....	200,016
1878-'79.....	.....	.....	.....	5	243	.....	184,227

Belgium, \$99 in 1877-'78.

French Possessions in Africa, &c., \$57 in 1877-'78.

Germany \$11 in 1877-'78.

Spain, \$14 in 1877-'78.

(b.) By Districts.

Years.	Maine.							Mass.
	Passamaquoddy.	Castine.	Machias.	Wiscasset.	Aroostook.	Waldoborough.	Total Maine.	Newburyport.
1871-'72.....	\$6,125	\$83	\$160	.....	\$306	\$31	\$6,705	\$7
1872-'73.....	18,000	.....	.....	264	29	.....	18,693	633
1873-'74.....	7,166	.....	166	.....	2	.....	7,334	.....
1874-'75.....	2,744	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	3,281	.....
1875-'76.....	3,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,776	277
1876-'77.....	2,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,736	308
1877-'78.....	2,357	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	2,405	360
1878-'79.....	1,774	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1,836	.....

Belfast, Me., \$42 in 1876-'77.

Portsmouth, N. H., \$292 in 1876-'77.

Bath, Me., \$62 in 1878-'79.

## (b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	Gloucester.	Salem and Beverly.	Marblehead.	Boston and Charlestown.	Fall River.	New Bedford.	Edgartown.	Total Massachusetts.
1871-'72 .....		\$1,054	\$423	\$42,151	\$2,434	\$555	\$42	\$53,371
1872-'73 .....	\$774	378	546	55,747	7,771	1,175		85,317
1873-'74 .....		555	1,512	42,104	2,328	931		54,764
1874-'75 .....	41			19,663	463	199		23,647
1875-'76 .....	53	172	943	14,961	321	710		21,213
1876-'77 .....	50		688	12,326	364	236		13,972
1877-'78 .....		20		11,741	455			12,576
1878-'79 .....	12	704	760	10,817	365	548		

Years.	Rhode Island.			Connecticut.				
	Providence.	Newport.	Total Rhode Island.	Stonington.	New London.	New Haven.	Fairfield.	Total Connecticut.
1871-'72 .....	\$16,797	\$638	\$17,435		\$55	\$1,627	\$7	\$1,689
1872-'73 .....	25,222	2,713	27,935	\$325	1,353	3,160		4,838
1873-'74 .....	14,439	349	14,788	590	1,698	767		3,055
1874-'75 .....	10,748	591	11,339		738	97		835
1875-'76 .....	8,505	421	8,926		387			387
1876-'77 .....	5,422		5,422	80	448	34		562
1877-'78 .....	6,907	1,153	8,060	136	604	656		1,396
1878-'79 .....	2,314		2,314		498	130	618	1,246

Years.	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Florida.	
	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Wilmington.	Baltimore.	Georgetown.	Key West.	Pensacola.
1871-'72 .....	\$35,961	\$4,346	\$37,215	\$738				
1872-'73 .....	36,598	2,710	15,501				\$25	
1873-'74 .....	18,974	5,634	19,437	715	\$48			\$15
1874-'75 .....	23,840	3,537	20,592		508	\$421		
1875-'76 .....	23,698	1,890	24,695	196	3,338	1,173	\$9	
1876-'77 .....	25,099	3,232	4,262		6,760	1,624	40	
1877-'78 .....	18,460	3,110	634		1,434	1,016	62	
1878-'79 .....	21,429	3,062	12,012	3	1,929	663	272	

Nantucket, Mass., \$10 in 1877-'78.

Richmond, Va., \$800 in 1876-'77; \$170 in 1877-'78.

Wilmington, N. C., \$94 in 1877-'78.

## IMPORTATION OF LUMBER.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	La.	Texas.			Cal.	Illinois.	Michigan.	
	New Orleans.	Saluria.	Galveston.	Brazos de Santi-ago.	San Francisco.	Chicago.	Superior.	Detroit.
1871-'72	\$435	\$384		\$144		\$1,311	\$4	\$1,669
1872-'73	697				\$3,057	1,870	706	20,738
1873-'74	30	47				756	178	8,349
1874-'75	187	167	\$24			66	113	3,662
1875-'76		49					46	1,084
1876-'77							39	449
1877-'78	452					1,913	16	386
1878-'79						215	23,876	70

Years.	Ohio.		Pa.	New York (Lake Ports).				
	Sandusky.	Cuyahoga (Cleveland).	Erie.	Dunkirk.	Buffalo Creek.	Niagara.	Genesee.	Oswego.
1871-'72							\$16,487	\$43,831
1872-'73	\$1,295	\$7,553	\$1,864	\$30	\$35,151	\$718	26,959	52,735
1873-'74		10,912			165,599		17,603	42,504
1874-'75	55	30,707			14,897		12,378	32,553
1875-'76	16				32,919		10,602	30,786
1876-'77		533			37,862		8,386	29,331
1877-'78	3	205			26,661		7,312	39,736
1878-'79					39,744		13,891	26,884

Years.	New York (Lake Ports).				Vt.	Total Northern Frontier.	General total.
	Cape Vincent.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	Champlain (Plattsburg).	Total New York.	Vermont (Burlington).		
1871-'72	\$5,488	\$474	\$39,017	\$105,297	\$9,167	\$118,367	\$270,085
1872-'73	8,090	1,673	31,342	156,698	30,208	222,854	399,632
1873-'74	9,120	8,087	72,192	315,105	22,664	359,312	476,816
1874-'75	13,386	20,202	14,131	107,547	18,886	161,810	219,907
1875-'76	7,957	12,214	20,603	114,481	23,592	139,219	224,883
1876-'77	9,700	18,684	37,327	141,290	17,068	159,255	224,679
1877-'78	8,100	11,818	32,970	126,597	20,959	150,095	200,016
1878-'79	2,412	1,432	17,199	101,562	23,876	150,043	184,227

Alaska, \$15 in 1877-'78, \$28 in 1878-'79.

Huron, Mich., \$364 in 1876-'77, \$444 in 1878-'79.

Paso del Norte, Tex., \$135 in 1876-'77, \$43 in 1877-'78, \$5 in 1878-'79.

Puget Sound, Wash. Ter., \$52 in 1878-'79.

## 6.—CLAPBOARDS IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Pine.			Spruce.			Other Varieties of Wood.		
	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$2 per M).	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (\$1.50 per M).	Quantity (M feet).	Value.	Duty (20 per cent).
1872-'73..	3,126.01	\$45,567 07	\$6,252 02	820.84	\$11,545 50	\$1,231 27	.....	\$218,646 80	\$43,729 36
1873-'74..	1,577.62	18,929 00	3,155 25	503.26	5,795 00	754 88	.....	2,169 00	433 80
1874-'75..	1,122.23	13,818 00	2,244 45	478.34	6,591 00	717 50	0.25	13 00	2 60
1875-'76..	1,126.34	11,776 00	2,252 67	254.03	3,423 00	381 05	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77..	568.92	5,642 00	1,137 84	227.94	5,999 00	341 91	.01	5 00	1 00
1877-'78..	689.46	6,855 00	1,378 91	130.34	1,330 00	195 51	.02	59 54	11 91
1878-'79..	1,001.14	9,251 00	2,002 29	562.76	5,408 00	844 14	.07	266 45	53 28

[Clapboards of other varieties of wood, planed—

1874, 155.50 M feet; duty (50 cents per M feet), \$77.75.

1875, 501.40 M feet; duty (50 cents per M feet), \$250.70.

1877, 256.55 M feet; duty (50 cents per M feet), \$128.28.]

## 7.—LATH IMPORTED FROM 1866-'67 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Quantities (M).	Value.	Duties.
1866-'67.....	.....	\$56,567 49	\$11,313 50 (20 per cent.)
1867-'68.....	.....	78,711 85	15,742 37 (20 per cent.)
1868-'69.....	.....	134,641 71	26,928 34 (20 per cent.)
1869-'70.....	93,655	105,873 08	21,174 63 (20 per cent.)
1870-'71.....	144,778	172,484 57	34,496 90 (20 per cent.)
1871-'72.....	135,597	149,159 75	29,831 94 (20 per cent.)
1872-'73.....	100	102 00	20 40 (20 per cent.)
1873-'74.....	168,936	188,764 98	25,340 45 (15 cents per M.)
1874-'75.....	179,647 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	183,119 69	26,947 20 (15 cents per M.)
1874-'76.....	121,441 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114,333 46	18,216 26 (15 cents per M.)
1875-'76.....	123,229 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	103,951 05	18,484 51 (15 cents per M.)
1876-'77.....	110,343.8	101,485 63	16,551 60 (15 cents per M.)
1877-'78.....	108,975.37	97,416 04	16,346 30 (15 cents per M.)
1878-'79.....	101,996.83	83,786 18	15,299 54 (15 cents per M.)

## 8.—PICKETS AND PALINGS IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Quantity (M).	Value.	Duty (20 per cent).
1872-'73.....	103,976.50	\$58,033 61	\$11,606 72
1873-'74.....	7,934.76	33,901 33	6,780 27
1874-'75.....	3,729.25	29,359 90	5,871 98
1875-'76.....	3,640.78	26,418 30	5,283 66
1876-'77.....	2,669.33	16,013 44	3,202 68
1877-'78.....	3,053.87	21,184 84	4,236 96
1878-'79.....	3,726.76	23,065 55	4,613 11

## 9.—SHINGLES IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79. TOTALS.

Years.	Quantity (M).	Value.	Duty (35 cents per M).
1872-'73.....	99,002.90	\$222,207 89	\$34,651 01
1873-'74.....	111,347.00	276,211 45	38,971 47
1874-'75.....	82,030.25	197,804 04	28,710 61
1875-'76.....	38,564.00	85,604 98	13,497 41
1876-'77.....	34,671.75	70,316 03	12,135 14
1877-'78.....	47,610.19	97,501 00	16,663 54
1878-'79.....	48,321.49	92,871 00	16,912 57

## IMPORTATION OF SHINGLES.

## 10.—SHINGLES IMPORTED FROM 1871-'72 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *By Foreign Countries.*

(Quantities (M) and Values.)

Years.	Canada (Quebec, Ontario, &c.).		Other Ports of British North America (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.).		British Columbia.		Total.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	102,902	\$209,500	2	\$3	.....	.....	102,904	\$209,503
1872-'73 .....	86,218	192,419	22,230	50,985	.....	.....	108,448	243,404
1873-'74 .....	93,243	238,475	15,987	34,962	15	\$53	109,245	273,490
1874-'75 .....	69,393	171,297	12,703	26,416	14	42	82,110	197,755
1875-'76 .....	34,611	79,028	3,668	7,227	.....	.....	38,279	86,255
1876-'77 .....	29,309	59,764	4,881	9,424	.....	.....	34,190	69,189
1877-'78 .....	42,064	86,291	5,456	10,833	12	25	47,532	97,149
1878-'79 .....	39,927	75,869	8,783	17,750	.....	.....	48,710	93,619

(b.) *By Districts.*

Years.	Maine.							
	Passamaquoddy.		Machias.		Aroostook.		Bangor.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	968	\$2,273	.....	.....	14,063	\$28,178	95	\$234
1872-'73 .....	684	2,026	.....	.....	5,463	11,147	2,767	5,823
1873-'74 .....	1,098	3,081	.....	.....	872	1,960	1,407	2,815
1874-'75 .....	855	1,799	13	\$34	1,027	2,074	850	840
1875-'76 .....	704	1,680	.....	.....	485	962	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	81	158	.....	.....	2,981	5,952	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	389	778	.....	.....	2,440	4,910	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	1,547	2,898	.....	.....	1,701	3,490	.....	.....

Years.	Maine.						Massachusetts.	
	Portland and Falmouth.		York.		Total Maine.		Newburyport.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	1,278	\$2,615	.....	.....	16,401	\$33,300	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	689	1,801	.....	.....	9,603	20,797	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	184	542	.....	.....	3,566	8,398	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	114	174	87	\$130	2,550	5,053	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	6	12	.....	.....	1,195	2,654	563	\$564
1876-'77 .....	182	374	.....	.....	3,244	6,484	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	1,105	1,712	.....	.....	3,934	7,400	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	723	1,203	.....	.....	3,971	7,591	.....	.....

Years.	Massachusetts.							
	Marblehead.		Boston and Charlestown.		Plymouth.		Fall River.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	4,337	\$9,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	21	\$65	5,229	12,529	100	\$200	497	\$1,453
1873-'74 .....	20	41	681	1,511	.....	.....	1,376	2,752
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	964	1,960	.....	.....	1,103	2,267
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	532	1,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	143	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	77	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	622	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Salem and Beverly, Mass., 90 M (\$585) in 1876-'77.*

## (b.) By Districts—Continued.

(Quantities (M) and Values.)

Years.	Massachusetts.						Rhode Island.	
	New Bedford.		Edgartown.		Total Massachu- setts.		Newport.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	392	\$855	291	\$449	5,019	\$10,328	772	\$947
1872-'73 .....	410	979	.....	.....	6,257	15,226	529	1,132
1873-'74 .....	441	1,019	.....	.....	2,518	5,323	1,003	2,056
1874-'75 .....	84	173	.....	.....	2,151	4,400	471	966
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095	1,696	59	122
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	733	196	402
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	131	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	1,286	114	234

Years.	Rhode Island.				Connecticut.		New York.	
	Providence.		Total Rhode Island.		New London.		New York.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	2,622	\$5,801	3,396	\$6,748	673	\$1,727	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	4,023	9,064	4,552	10,196	1,727	4,929	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	8,894	19,334	9,897	21,390	132	264	63	\$129
1874-'75 .....	6,969	14,474	7,440	15,440	686	1,727	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	1,326	2,769	1,385	2,891	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	1,012	2,058	1,208	2,460	78	122	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	2,550	5,014	2,550	5,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	4,899	10,000	5,013	10,234	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Texas.		Alaska.		Michigan.		Ohio.	
	Texas.		Alaska.		Superior.		Huron.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	91	\$306	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	\$163
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	15	\$53	271	\$900	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	14	42	83	260	20	39
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	127
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	.....

Years.	Ohio.		New York (Lake Ports).					
	Cuyahoga.		Buffalo Creek.		Niagara.		Genesee.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	4,652	\$9,200	1,378	\$3,220	5,081	\$11,182	6,288	\$14,773
1872-'73 .....	1,610	3,455	275	826	3,888	9,624	9,913	23,232
1873-'74 .....	991	2,451	705	1,609	3,584	10,226	10,023	23,883
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161	3,151	6,187	14,991
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	306	2,369	5,181
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	188	2,170	4,359
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	114	240	600	1,345	4,269	9,005
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	300	734	888	2,262	3,635	7,620

*Puget Sound, 12 M (\$25) in 1877-'78.*

## (b.) By Districts—Continued.

(Quantities (M) and Values.)

Years.	New York (Lake Ports).							
	Oswego.		Cape Vincent.		Oswegatchie.		Champlain.	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	24, 236	\$56, 586	3, 874	\$6, 885	17, 061	\$33, 750	685	\$1, 369
1872-'73 .....	23, 102	58, 457	3, 757	6, 857	28, 724	67, 146	918	2, 115
1873-'74 .....	35, 559	101, 948	5, 613	12, 502	28, 855	73, 788	209	559
1874-'75 .....	35, 396	94, 041	5, 552	11, 651	14, 694	37, 486	113	316
1875-'76 .....	22, 894	53, 922	948	1, 837	5, 111	13, 274	90	226
1876-'77 .....	20, 093	41, 721	649	1, 306	4, 136	8, 024	43	77
1877-'78 .....	21, 208	46, 805	1, 120	2, 085	7, 302	14, 784	85	173
1878-'79 .....	18, 005	36, 682	2, 515	4, 224	2, 757	5, 647	173	305

Years.	New York (Lake Ports).		Vermont.		Total Northern Frontier.		General Total.	
	Total New York.		Vermont (Bur-lington).					
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1871-'72 .....	58, 603	\$127, 765	14, 231	\$20, 435	77, 486	\$157, 400	102, 904	\$209, 503
1872-'73 .....	70, 577	168, 257	13, 769	20, 075	86, 038	191, 950	108, 448	243, 404
1873-'74 .....	84, 548	224, 520	7, 244	10, 062	93, 054	237, 934	109, 245	273, 490
1874-'75 .....	63, 103	161, 636	6, 063	9, 154	69, 269	171, 089	82, 110	197, 755
1875-'76 .....	31, 565	74, 746	3, 039	4, 268	34, 604	79, 014	38, 279	86, 255
1876-'77 .....	27, 191	55, 675	1, 930	3, 703	29, 127	59, 390	34, 190	69, 189
1877-'78 .....	34, 698	74, 437	6, 192	10, 015	40, 959	84, 579	47, 532	97, 149
1878-'79 .....	28, 273	57, 474	10, 824	17, 020	39, 104	74, 508	48, 710	93, 619

## 11. TIMBER IMPORTED FROM 1866-'67 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Timber, sawed or hewn.			Timber, squared or sided.			Timber for building wharves.		
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Duties (20 per cent).	Cubic feet.	Value.	Duties (1 cent per cubic foot).	Cubic feet.	Value.	Duties (20 per cent.).
1866-'67 .....		\$176, 840 05	\$35, 368 01						
1867-'68 .....		107, 635 76	21, 527 15						
1868-'69 .....		477, 757 40	95, 551 54						
1869-'70 .....		26, 804 43	5, 360 08						
1870-'71 .....		79, 820 35	15, 964 07						
1871-'72 .....		64, 380 24	12, 876 05						
1872-'73 .....		68, 047 23	13, 609 45	895, 971	\$129, 451 10	\$8, 959 71		\$9, 398 20	\$1, 879 64
1873-'74 .....	28, 646	2, 795 00	559 00	635, 040	79, 034 64	6, 350 44		823 00	164 60
1874-'75 .....	19, 171	502 00	100 40	353, 979	51, 313 00	3, 539 79	15, 650	2, 334 00	466 80
1875-'76 .....	101, 398	7, 521 10	1, 504 22	182, 158	21, 640 00	1, 821 58	500	40 00	8 00
1876-'77 .....	5, 312	1, 295 00	259 00	3, 663	407 00	36 63	1, 560	108 00	21 60
1877-'78 .....	3, 416	378 80	75 76	58, 103	7, 419 00	581 03	15	1 00	20
1878-'79 .....	4, 119	440 65	88 13	17, 079	1, 593 00	170 79	618	69 00	13 80

## 12. OTHER TIMBER AND LUMBER, SPECIFIED (FREE), IMPORTED FROM 1869-'70 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Railroad-ties.	Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts.	Ship-timber. <sup>1</sup>	Ship-planking.
1869-'70 .....		\$55,317 00		
1870-'71 .....		79,943 50		
1871-'72 .....		49,209 00	\$21,731 00	
1872-'73 .....	\$311,368 76	21,575 50	69,535 00	
1873-'74 .....	491,716 30	17,944 00	42,752 50	
1874-'75 .....	263,549 00	14,864 00	37,845 00	\$322 00
1875-'76 .....	162,704 00	15,785 00	25,860 00	7,338 00
1876-'77 .....	194,529 00	27,529 00	20,000 00	6,412 00
1877-'78 .....	176,057 00	27,809 00	20,687 00	13,278 00
1878-'79 .....	238,409 25	39,571 00	18,386 00	12,398 00

<sup>1</sup> In 1874-'75, the quantity was 3,617 tons; in 1876-'77, it was 1,352 tons; in 1877-'78, 3,515 tons; and in 1878-'79, 2,890 tons.

## 13. ROUGH TIMBER AND UNMANUFACTURED WOOD IMPORTED FROM 1866-'67 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Value.	Duties (20 per cent.).	Years.	Value.
1866-'67 .....	\$535,157 09	\$107,031 42	1872-'73 .....	\$6,342 00 (Duties, \$1,268.40.)
1867-'68 .....	445,598 23	89,170 95	1873-'74 .....	300,678 76 (Free.)
1868-'69 .....	979,267 01	195,853 40	1874-'75 .....	298,397 73 (Free.)
1869-'70 .....	559,655 28	111,931 03	1875-'76 .....	310,414 44 (Free.)
1870-'71 .....	494,456 45	98,891 28	1876-'77 .....	161,471 00 (Free.)
1871-'72 .....	225,428 04	45,085 60	1877-'78 .....	181,836 65 (Free.)
			1878-'79 .....	168,665 27 (Free.)
				208,129 22 (Free.)

[The above importation was wholly along the Northern Frontier, or from the Maritime Provinces of Canada.]

## 14. TIMBER, SAWED OR HEWN, WHOLLY OR IN PART (DUTIES 20 PER CENT.), IMPORTED FROM 1871-'72 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *By Foreign Countries.*

Years.	Central Ameri- can States.	China.	England.	Ireland.	Canada (Quebec, Ontario, &c.).	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	British West In- dies and Hon- duras.	Japan.	Mexico.	Cuba.	Total.
1871-'72 .....	\$52				\$154,624	\$346					\$155,022
1872-'73 .....			\$60		168,536	23,906			\$39	\$4	192,545
1873-'74 .....					217,620	11,246	\$97		84		229,047
1874-'75 .....					112,626	10	44			3	113,310
1875-'76 .....		\$996	77	\$6	22,749	18	16	\$6,646			30,508
1876-'77 .....					4,596	2,567			7		7,170
1877-'78 .....			17		3,385	455	5		31		3,893
1878-'79 .....			10	20	2,814	1,854	24		25		4,737

## (b.) By Districts.

Years.	Maine.					Massachusetts.		N. Y.	Pa.	Del.	Md.
	Passamaquoddy.	Machias.	Wiscasset.	Portsmouth.	Total Maine.	Salem and Beverly.	Boston and Charles-town.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Delaware.	Baltimore.
1871-'72...		\$98	\$1,458	\$278	\$1,934	\$2,244	\$25,155				\$482
1872-'73...	\$5,461				5,461	546	1,100	\$16,859			
1873-'74...										\$620	
1874-'75...	10	537			547						
1875-'76...						18					
1876-'77...									\$2,406	161	
1877-'78...							17			455	
1878-'79...									1,232	622	

Years.	Ga.	Fla.	Tex.	Cal.	Minn.	Ill.	Michigan.			Ohio.		Pa.
	Savannah.	Key West.	Brazos de Santiago.	San Francisco.	Minnesota.	Chicago.	Huron.	Detroit.	Superior.	Sandusky.	Cuyahoga.	Erie.
1871-'72...				\$52		\$500	\$49	\$294		\$845		
1872-'73...		\$4	\$39				859	2,502	\$4,698	14	\$11,536	\$658
1873-'74...		97	84		\$50		1,248	3,238	4,627	1,409	60	
1874-'75...	\$9	38					641	2,269	41	16		
1875-'76...	16			7,642			846					
1876-'77...			3				781	631		60		
1877-'78...			31				994	506				
1878-'79...		24					857	80	14	30		

Years.	New York (Lake Ports).									Total Northern Frontier.	General total.
	Dunkirk.	Buffalo Creek.	Niagara.	Genesee.	Oswego.	Cape Vincent.	Oswegatchie.	Champlain.	Vermont.		
1871-'72...	\$8,697	\$10,885		\$23,572	\$6,761	\$13,210		\$30,317	\$22,125	\$125,255	\$155,022
1872-'73...	2,601	14,191	\$1,128	4,162	7,731	715		108,885	8,856	168,536	192,545
1873-'74...		11,427	5,005	833	274		\$127,287	45,981	16,181	217,620	229,047
1874-'75...		2,796	850	224			72,069	27,031	6,689	112,626	113,310
1875-'76...							85		6,471	7,402	30,508
1876-'77...		130			4			2,696	294	4,596	7,170
1877-'78...		596	349		1			455	484	3,385	3,893
1878-'79...		393	54		58				1,328	2,814	4,737

Saluria, Tex., \$5 in 1876-'77; \$25 in 1878-'79.

Saint John's, Fla., \$5 in 1877-'78.

New Orleans, La., \$10 in 1878-'79.

Norfolk, Va., \$10 in 1878-'79.

## 15. STAVES FOR PIPES, HOGSHEADS, CASKS, &amp;C., IMPORTED FROM 1866-'67 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Value.	Duties (10 per cent.).	Years.	Value.	Duties (10 per cent.).
1866-'67 .....	\$127,368 35	\$12,736 84	1873-'74 .....	\$24,061 00	\$2,406 10
1867-'68 .....	119,682 33	11,968 23	1874-'75 .....	10,067 00	1,006 90
1868-'69 .....	66,053 00	6,605 30	1875-'76 .....	9,149 00	914 90
1869-'70 .....	59,424 10	5,942 41	1876-'77 .....	6,069 00	606 70
1870-'71 .....	39,803 42	3,980 34	1877-'78 .....	8,733 00	873 30
1871-'72 .....	47,952 00	4,795 20	1878-'79 .....	5,425 00	542 50
1872-'73 .....	41,596 70	4,159 67			

*Quantities.*

3,151½ M in 1869-'70. 1,032½ M in 1874-'75. 773½ M in 1875-'76. 247½ M in 1876-'77. 548 M in 1877-'78.

## 16. HOOP-POLES.

Imported in 1869-'70 to the value of..... \$3,519 (duty, \$703.80.)  
 1870-'71 to the value of..... 1,039 (duty, \$207.80.)

## 17.—SHOOKS IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Shooks (sugar-box).			Shooks (all other not specified).		
	Number.	Value.	Duty (30 per cent.).	Number.	Value.	Duty (35 per cent.).
1872-'73 .....	6,372	\$221 00	\$66 30	14,497	\$917 00	\$320 95
1873-'74 .....					524 45	183 66
1874-'75 .....	350	57 00	17 10			
1875-'76 .....	10,425	33 00	9 90			
1876-'77 .....	200	58 00	17 40	23,000	153 00	53 55
1877-'78 .....	15,565	1,186 50	355 95			
1878-'79 .....	113,323	14,920 00	4,476 00	2,200	90 00	31 50

## 18. CASKS AND BARRELS, EMPTY, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Value.	Duty (30 per cent.).
1872-'73 .....	\$4,358 80	\$1,307 65
1873-'74 .....	5,499 30	1,649 79
1874-'75 .....	4,798 00	1,439 40
1875-'76 .....	2,781 52	834 45
1876-'77 .....	4,251 00	1,275 30
1877-'78 .....	2,259 12	677 73
1878-'79 .....	2,149 74	644 92

## 19. PACKING-BOXES IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Value.	Duty (30 per cent.).
1872-'73 .....	\$367.30	\$110 19
1873-'74 .....	28 00	8 40
1876-'77 .....	695 00	208 50
1877-'78 .....	13,588 00	4,076 40
1878-'79 .....	11,826 00	3,547 80

418 IMPORTATION OF VARIOUS WOOD MANUFACTURES, ETC.

20. HUBS FOR WHEELS, POSTS, LAST-BLOCKS, WAGON-BLOCKS, HEADING-BLOCKS, AND GUN-BLOCKS, AND ALL LIKE BLOCKS OR STICKS, ROUGH HEWED OR SAWED ONLY, IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Value.	Duty (20 per cent.).
1872-'73 .....	\$43, 715 14	\$8, 743 02
1873-'74 .....	48, 735 31	9, 747 07
1874-'75 .....	76, 548 36	15, 308 67
1875-'76 .....	67, 063 15	13, 412 65
1876-'77 .....	84, 726 54	16, 945 30
1877-'78 .....	53, 933 26	10, 790 65
1878-'79 .....	64, 753 36	12, 950 67

21. WOODS NOT SPECIFIED, IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Unmanufactured wood, not otherwise specified.		Manufactures of wood, not otherwise specified.	
	Value.	Duty (20 per cent.).	Value.	Duty (35 per cent.).
1872-'73 .....			\$693, 028 95	\$242, 560 14
1873-'74 .....	\$13, 073 89	\$2, 614 77	805, 315 17	281, 860 28
1874-'75 .....	14, 541 37	2, 908 27	597, 627 66	209, 169 64
1875-'76 .....	6, 303 90	1, 260 78	678, 985 70	237, 644 98
1876-'77 .....	4, 936 75	987 35	514, 743 34	180, 160 18
1877-'78 .....	6, 321 45	1, 264 28	507, 187 09	177, 515 47
1878-'79 .....	3, 242 45	648 49	559, 598 46	195, 859 49

22. UNMANUFACTURED WOOD, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (FREE), IMPORTED FROM 1871-'72 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) By Foreign Countries.

Years.	Austria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	China.	Danish West Indies.	France.
1871-'72 .....			\$259, 732	\$16, 932	\$13, 950		\$22, 006
1872-'73 .....	\$1, 515		142, 269	71, 551	18, 799		4, 818
1873-'74 .....		\$5	189, 246	37, 061	3, 245		40, 036
1874-'75 .....			197, 649	19, 970	4, 697		7, 359
1875-'76 .....			134, 959	18, 066	2, 553	\$5	24, 365
1876-'77 .....	201	74	75, 988	35, 001	3, 024		38, 662
1877-'78 .....		216	88, 061	13, 968	233		17, 532
1878-'79 .....		66	104, 524	26, 924	603	1, 019	41, 025

Years.	French West Indies.	Other French Possessions.	Germany.	Great Britain and British Colonies.				
				England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Canada (Quebec, Ontario, &c.).	Other British North American (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.).
1871-'72 .....	\$5, 476		\$22, 107	\$94, 091				\$279, 068
1872-'73 .....	207	\$7, 712	17, 043	142, 226	\$79	\$216	\$606, 872	260, 421
1873-'74 .....	719	1, 540	24, 423	112, 455	77		833, 952	253, 717
1874-'75 .....		519	15, 933	129, 837			755, 056	191, 070
1875-'76 .....		4, 637	23, 362	115, 180	18	72	455, 590	158, 729
1876-'77 .....		4, 982	5, 371	82, 840	171		481, 214	174, 002
1877-'78 .....		12, 300	23, 591	115, 096	55	11	465, 906	159, 692
1878-'79 .....	19	73	23, 810	229, 100	36	25	591, 574	164, 177

## (a.) By Foreign Countries—Continued.

Years.	Total Great Britain and British Colonies.							
	British Columbia.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	British West Indies and Honduras.	British Guiana.	British East Indies.	Hong Kong.	British Possessions in Africa.	Other British Provinces.
1871-'72 .....	.....	\$288	\$31,195	.....	\$27,959	.....	\$2,502	\$7,775
1872-'73 .....	.....	230	12,629	\$64	25,101	\$2,387	1,905	.....
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	35,609	.....	58,958	484	1,441	396
1874-'75 .....	.....	20	17,723	9	25,244	92	154	5,166
1875-'76 .....	256	.....	29,179	85	31,656	4,138	.....	41
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	8,153	.....	79,177	1,944	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	5,531	308	9,117	6	98,335	3,835	3,952	.....
1878-'79 .....	15,375	.....	13,110	.....	158,926	5,219	1,968	.....

Years.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		Hayti.	Italy.	Japan.	Liberia.	Mexico.
	Total British Colonies.	Total Great Britain and Colonies.					
1871-'72 .....	\$348,787	\$442,878	\$9,331	.....	\$1,000	\$15,578	\$278,950
1872-'73 .....	909,609	1,052,130	22,637	\$165	706	.....	346,923
1873-'74 .....	1,182,557	1,295,097	4,379	1,001	966	.....	324,520
1874-'75 .....	994,534	1,124,371	16,868	.....	992	14,575	171,554
1875-'76 .....	679,659	794,929	22,192	190	188	.....	247,833
1876-'77 .....	747,490	830,501	6,626	85	707	.....	133,690
1877-'78 .....	746,692	861,854	10,977	25	2,538	.....	257,853
1878-'79 .....	950,349	1,179,510	3,121	97	1,105	.....	224,925

Years.	Netherlands and Dutch Colonies.				Portugal.	Azores, &c.	Russia.		San Domingo.
	Netherlands.	Dutch West Indies.	Dutch East Indies.	Total Netherlands and Dutch Colonies.			Baltic and White Seas.	Asiatic Russia.	
1871-'72 .....	\$12,553	\$23,600	\$26,228	\$62,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$64,769
1872-'73 .....	1,088	53,658	36,744	91,490	\$1,044	\$43	\$31	\$259	37,873
1873-'74 .....	14,009	46,270	33,085	93,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,723
1874-'75 .....	3,934	44,445	24,388	72,767	.....	25	.....	.....	127,112
1875-'76 .....	6,317	3,220	18,482	28,021	.....	6	.....	.....	37,875
1876-'77 .....	1,949	432	17,200	19,581	.....	4	.....	.....	47,054
1877-'78 .....	673	9,928	13,540	24,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,886
1878-'79 .....	2,470	2,412	22,624	40,518	.....	1,010	.....	.....	38,372

Argentine Republic, \$279 in 1877-'78.

Gibraltar, \$38 in 1876-'77; \$105 in 1877-'78.

(a.) By Foreign Countries—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.					Sweden and Norway.	Turkey in Europe.	United States of Colombia.
	Spain.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Other Spanish Possessions.	Total Spain and Colonies.			
1871-'72 .....	\$1, 938	\$46, 217	\$1, 179	\$7, 883	\$56, 217	.....	\$26	\$39, 965
1872-'73 .....	.....	19, 408	7, 263	9, 891	36, 562	.....	335	35, 150
1873-'74 .....	1, 062	61, 725	8, 370	3, 742	73, 906	.....	3, 865	79, 217
1874-'75 .....	127, 112	39, 053	11, 230	5, 462	55, 745	.....	1, 868	29, 583
1875-'76 .....	37, 875	4, 190	175	14, 708	19, 073	\$42	.....	28, 154
1876-'77 .....	.....	4, 077	5, 727	10, 076	14, 880	.....	.....	7, 007
1877-'78 .....	308	3, 234	5, 009	1, 388	9, 939	21	.....	23, 806
1878-'79 .....	.....	42, 263	101	1, 033	43, 397	.....	.....	16, 786

Years.	Venezuela.	Other Countries in Africa.	Other Islands and Ports.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.				
				Europe.				Africa.
				Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports. <sup>1</sup>	Continental Ports on Baltic and North Sea.	Total Europe.	
1871-'72 .....	\$3, 312	.....	\$7, 280	\$26	\$94, 091	\$34, 660	\$152, 721	\$18, 080
1872-'73 .....	1, 288	\$4, 774	250	2, 055	18, 165	18, 162	43, 160	6, 679
1873-'74 .....	8, 919	18, 717	.....	4, 866	112, 604	38, 437	197, 005	20, 158
1874-'75 .....	7, 254	8, 838	.....	1, 868	129, 837	19, 867	158, 931	14, 729
1875-'76 .....	2, 621	17, 073	.....	190	115, 198	30, 214	169, 967	17, 073
1876-'77 .....	1, 366	9, 771	.....	201	83, 049	5, 445	127, 357	.....
1877-'78 .....	1, 061	6, 001	719	.....	115, 267	23, 807	156, 606	3, 952
1878-'79 .....	679	11, 069	.....	97	229, 161	26, 346	296, 629	13, 037

Years.	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	West Indies.	South American (Atlantic Ports).	Mexico and Central America.	Other North American Ports.	Uncertain.	Total.
1871-'72 .....	\$72, 137	.....	\$181, 767	\$303, 009	\$295, 882	\$279, 356	\$22, 938	\$1, 325, 415
1872-'73 .....	83, 996	\$43	152, 675	178, 771	418, 474	867, 523	17, 863	1, 877, 631
1873-'74 .....	94, 738	.....	218, 795	277, 382	361, 581	1, 086, 669	5, 185	2, 262, 441
1874-'75 .....	55, 363	25	556, 431	234, 495	191, 524	946, 146	11, 147	1, 895, 585
1875-'76 .....	57, 017	6	96, 838	165, 819	265, 899	614, 575	19, 406	1, 406, 681
1876-'77 .....	85, 045	.....	8, 153	87, 131	35, 001	655, 217	4, 982	1, 237, 518
1877-'78 .....	102, 403	.....	9, 117	95, 402	13, 968	631, 437	13, 019	1, 429, 093
1878-'79 .....	188, 477	1, 010	100, 417	121, 989	24, 849	771, 126	1, 106	1, 758, 652

<sup>1</sup> Excepting Spain.

Uruguay, \$5 in 1877-'78.

Dutch Guiana, \$13,012 in 1878-'79.

## (b.) By Districts.

Years.	Maine.							N. H.
	Passamaquoddy.	Machias.	Belfast.	Bath.	Portland and Fal-mouth.	Waldoborough.	Total Maine.	Portsmouth.
1871-'72 .....	\$2,611	\$2,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,949	.....
1872-'73 .....	3,167	3,259	.....	.....	\$19,523	\$156	28,104	\$4,924
1873-'74 .....	5,162	3,938	\$680	.....	35,569	1,656	47,005	3,413
1874-'75 .....	22,729	2,952	.....	\$3,276	11,648	1,926	42,531	12,850
1875-'76 .....	19,345	372	.....	.....	9,978	412	30,107	4,824
1876-'77 .....	8,381	265	.....	.....	6,781	27	18,036	5,548
1877-'78 .....	10,772	70	80	158	12,670	195	24,012	4,510
1878-'79 .....	19,580	.....	.....	58	7,896	1,846	28,880	3,368

Years.	Massachusetts.							R. I.
	Newburyport.	Gloucester.	Salem and Beverly.	Marblehead.	Boston and Charles-town.	Barnstable.	Total Massachu- setts.	Newport.
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$108	\$120,861	.....	\$120,969	.....
1872-'73 .....	\$282	\$3,111	\$3,814	2,441	226,566	.....	236,214	.....
1873-'74 .....	94	5,609	7,133	3,570	220,526	\$300	237,232	.....
1874-'75 .....	864	8,281	7,008	3,270	191,320	490	211,233	\$193
1875-'76 .....	679	5,686	3,609	2,257	121,740	.....	133,971	.....
1876-'77 .....	1,179	4,940	3,199	2,409	134,453	.....	146,180	.....
1877-'78 .....	881	5,179	3,793	1,771	156,649	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	947	6,013	3,075	1,998	131,568	.....	143,901	.....

Years.	R. I.	Connecticut.				N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.
	Providence.	New London.	New Haven.	Fairfield.	Total Connecticut.	New York.	Perth Amboy.	Philadelphia.
1871-'72 .....	.....	.....	\$445	\$115	\$560	\$850,585	\$375	\$21,177
1872-'73 .....	\$3,003	\$1,515	3,107	.....	7,625	772,077	.....	33,011
1873-'74 .....	4,405	3,802	760	.....	8,967	1,006,103	1,973	11,348
1874-'75 .....	7,446	.....	2,259	.....	9,705	867,973	3,032	7,720
1875-'76 .....	1,054	.....	1,055	.....	2,109	678,268	583	6,616
1876-'77 .....	2,431	.....	930	.....	1,235	477,181	231	8,327
1877-'78 .....	977	.....	315	.....	315	659,367	384	1,814
1878-'79 .....	176	.....	988	.....	988	874,307	256	10,955

Bangor, Me., \$2,582 in 1867.

Stonington, Conn., \$305 in 1876-'77.

Castine, Me., \$67 in 1877-'78.

Edgartown, Mass., \$300 in 1878-'79.

## (b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Del.	Md.	Virginia.	North Carolina.		S. C.	Georgia.	Florida.
	Delaware.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	Pamlico.	Beaufort.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Key West.
1871-'72 .....		\$7, 593	\$25, 000				\$40	
1872-'73 .....		2, 687		\$30	\$150		123	\$24
1873-'74 .....		4, 047				\$432	20	478
1874-'75 .....		6, 646					7, 499	95
1875-'76 .....	\$1, 121	2, 502					125	
1876-'77 .....	3, 474	7, 967						302
1877-'78 .....	587	2, 212	1					257
1878-'79 .....		2, 709						6, 632

Years.	Florida.	Alabama.	Miss.	La.	Texas.			Cal.
	Pensacola.	Mobile.	Pearl River.	New Orleans.	Texas (Galveston).	Corpus Christi.	Brazos de Santiago.	San Diego.
1871-'72 .....	\$108			\$14, 737	\$10			
1872-'73 .....				19, 946	5		\$1	\$250
1873-'74 .....			\$150	29, 216	968	\$31		
1874-'75 .....			1, 509	23, 213	2, 592			
1875-'76 .....		\$3, 030		15, 546	77			
1876-'77 .....				21, 932	159			
1877-'78 .....				22, 654	344		349	
1878-'79 .....	5			43, 369	4, 738		1, 541	

Years.	Cal.	Wash.	Illinois.	Wis.	Minn.	Michigan.		
	San Francisco.	Puget Sound.	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Duluth.	Superior.	Huron.	Detroit.
1871-'72 .....	\$59, 042	\$714					\$4, 538	\$6, 637
1872-'73 .....	33, 998		\$1, 301	\$915	\$6	\$196	21, 497	171, 584
1873-'74 .....	76, 856		1, 889			3, 224	31, 073	167, 767
1874-'75 .....	92, 075		1, 611			274	19, 729	119, 895
1875-'76 .....	72, 212		15, 386			233	19, 898	154, 892
1876-'77 .....	63, 552		7, 060			976	13, 861	157, 267
1877-'78 .....	73, 070	4, 428	428			574	19, 749	160, 140
1878-'79 .....	24, 930	15, 375	9, 448	5, 685		1, 631	15, 918	182, 133

Fernandina, Fla., \$5,000 in 1878-'79.

Saint John's, Fla., \$5 in 1877-'78; and \$6 in 1878-'79.

Willamette, Oreg., \$103 in 1877-'78.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Ohio.			Pennsyl- vania.	New York (Lake Ports).			
	Miami.	Sandusky.	Cuyahoga.	Eric.	Dunkirk.	Niagara.	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee.
1871-'72 .....	\$360	\$6,701	\$3,803	\$2,205	\$506	\$6,329	\$59,097	\$5,941
1872-'73 .....		3,383	45,376	1,042	17,213	16,948	180,038	73,262
1873-'74 .....		1,971	35,698	1,550	5,922	18,621	233,203	96,481
1874-'75 .....		4,873	2,414	.....	11,476	8,867	126,183	67,992
1875-'76 .....		6,041	4,615	42	5,211	1,129	84,958	41,163
1876-'77 .....		8,620	4,658	1,802	7,790	4,767	129,499	18,667
1877-'78 .....	100	6,096	3,416	45	.....	3,161	134,155	27,212
1878-'79 .....	90	6,904	1,793	21	.....	6,212	179,240	26,145

Years.	New York (Lake Ports).					Vermont.	Total Northern Frontier.	General total.
	Oswego.	Cape Vincent.	Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg).	Champlain.	Total New York.	Vermont (Bur- lington).		
1871-'72 .....	\$35,101	\$14,623	\$9,750	\$16,674	\$148,021	\$47,291	\$219,556	\$1,325,415
1872-'73 .....	24,551	52,654	32,465	12,990	410,121	93,290	748,711	1,877,631
1873-'74 .....	59,262	71,431	17,136	18,390	511,445	79,326	833,952	2,262,441
1874-'75 .....	22,240	51,351	27,486	67,689	383,284	74,638	596,718	1,895,585
1875-'76 .....	16,672	11,721	5,766	29,164	195,784	58,699	455,590	1,406,681
1876-'77 .....	22,355	14,365	8,866	11,597	217,406	69,313	632,711	1,237,518
1877-'78 .....	6,529	15,189	2,263	12,888	201,329	73,349	565,426	1,429,096
1878-'79 .....	8,478	26,019	7,743	24,512	272,137	89,544	480,627	1,758,652

23. FIRE-WOOD IMPORTED FROM 1866-'67 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Cords.	Value.	Duties (20 per cent.)	Years.	Cords.	Value.	Free.
1866-'67 .....	139,330	\$234,890 25	\$46,978 03	1872-'73 ...	94,202	\$232,861 81	.....
1867-'68 .....		213,025 58	42,605 12	1873-'74 ....	104,669 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	243,108 35	.....
1868-'69 .....		177,917 75	35,583 55	1874-'75 .....	90,281 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	219,561 34	.....
1869-'70 .....		227,788 17	45,557 61	1875-'76 .....	90,799 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	187,022 25	.....
1870-'71 .....	92,650	202,081 52	40,416 30	1876-'77 .....	116,769 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	227,000 86	.....
1871-'72 .....	87,952	201,960 02	40,392 01	1877-'78 ....	117,746 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	225,758 70	.....
1872-'73 .....	10,276	23,574 85	4,709 58	1878-'79 ....	128,216	247,032 53	.....

Fire-wood and other, not specified.

1855-'56 .....	\$25,157	1859-'60 .....	\$132
1856-'57 .....	29,457	1864-'65 .....	118
1857-'58 .....	4,091	1865-'66 .....	78,861
1858-'59 .....	88		

24. CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IMPORTED FROM 1854-'55 TO 1863-'64.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1854-'55 .....	\$48,705	1859-'60 .....	\$50,680
1855-'56 .....	46,781	1860-'61 .....	48,156
1856-'57 .....	47,696	1861-'62 .....	12,335
1857-'58 .....	51,958	1862-'63 .....	301,744
1858-'59 .....	43,171	1863-'64 .....	279,989

## 424 IMPORTATION OF FURNITURE AND WOOD MANUFACTURES.

(b.) *By Districts—Continued.*

## 25. CABINET WARE, HOUSE FURNITURE, AND ALL MANUFACTURES OF WOOD, NOT SPECIFIED, IMPORTED FROM 1864-'65 TO 1871-'72.

Years.	Value.	Duties (35 per cent).	Years.	Value.	Duties (35 per cent).
1864-'65.....	\$190, 048 00	.....	1868-'69.....	\$872, 435 54	\$305, 352 44
1865-'66.....	506, 946 00	.....	1869-'70.....	805, 881 54	282, 058 52
1866-'67.....	756, 962 00	.....	1870-'71.....	942, 973 37	330, 040 69
1867-'68.....	723, 214 86	\$253, 125 20	1871-'72.....	1, 245, 909 25	436, 068 27

## 26. CABINET WARE AND HOUSE FURNITURE, FINISHED AND UNFINISHED, IMPORTED FROM 1872-'73 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Finished.		In pieces, or rough, and not finished.	
	Value.	Duties (35 per cent).	Value.	Duties (30 per cent).
1872-'73.....	\$448, 543 85	\$156, 990 35	\$2, 518 26	\$755 46
1873-'74.....	88, 194 58	30, 868 12	1, 934 00	580 20
1874-'75.....	100, 757 70	35, 365 18	745 00	223 50
1875-'76.....	70, 574 59	24, 701 11	56 00	16 80
1876-'77.....	91, 240 15	31, 934 04	140 20	42 06
1877-'78.....	97, 280 94	34, 048 32	3 00	90
1878-'79.....	112, 825 75	39, 489 01	48 00	14 40

## 27. CABINET WARE, HOUSE FURNITURE, AND ALL MANUFACTURES OF WOOD, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, IMPORTED FROM 1871-'72 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *By Foreign Countries.*

Years.	Austria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Central American States.	Chili.	China.	Denmark.	Danish West Indies.
1871-'72.....	\$437	\$51, 323	.....	.....	.....	\$25, 410	\$295	\$150
1872-'73.....	245	39, 049	\$110	.....	\$15	34, 581	170	.....
1873-'74.....	264	40, 700	235	\$219	2, 339	33, 140	612	.....
1874-'75.....	202	35, 247	.....	.....	.....	33, 752	52	.....
1875-'76.....	8	32, 491	1, 022	.....	.....	55, 452	.....	.....
1876-'77.....	113	15, 064	.....	24	.....	24, 913	548	103
1877-'78.....	30	14, 106	13	.....	82	28, 946	.....	32
1878-'79.....	.....	13, 267	54	117	20	22, 561	.....	.....

Years.	France.	Other French Possessions besides Africa.	Germany.	Great Britain.				British Colonies.
				England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	
1871-'72.....	\$172, 135	\$51	\$564, 615	\$357, 007	\$9, 279	\$79	\$366, 365	\$363
1872-'73.....	197, 471	.....	589, 863	361, 892	6, 758	70	368, 720	.....
1873-'74.....	169, 695	233	466, 841	250, 169	8, 540	.....	258, 709	.....
1874-'75.....	186, 326	.....	293, 913	208, 952	9, 670	.....	218, 622	.....
1875-'76.....	166, 250	190	290, 657	207, 252	15, 941	.....	223, 193	.....
1876-'77.....	146, 624	.....	220, 601	157, 226	3, 129	185	160, 540	1, 645
1877-'78.....	140, 157	6	174, 928	163, 542	4, 343	54	167, 938	506
1878-'79.....	195, 671	43	181, 142	191, 407	3, 877	78	195, 362	75

(a.) *By Foreign Countries*—Continued.

Years.	British Provinces.							
	Ontario, Quebec, &c.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.	British Columbia.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	British West Indies and Honduras.	British Guiana.	British East Indies.	Hong-Kong.
1871-'72 .....	\$258,255	\$1,328	.....	.....	\$617	.....	\$951	.....
1872-'73 .....	153,949	57,247	\$208	\$100	1,153	\$22	180	\$589
1873-'74 .....	156,969	14,815	531	47	1,324	171	173	5,223
1874-'75 .....	200,913	7,510	417	.....	1,380	.....	737	3,245
1875-'76 .....	142,717	7,391	1,073	.....	1,257	108	159	1,815
1876-'77 .....	117,004	19,086	332	.....	1,169	15	250	2,703
1877-'78 .....	138,431	17,091	340	.....	932	9	51	10,245
1878-'79 .....	151,142	2,557	488	.....	504	10	505	7,317

Years.	British Colonies.				Total Great Britain and British Colonies.	Hayti.	Italy.	Japan.
	British Possessions in Africa.	British Possessions in Australasia.	Other British Possessions.	Total British Colonies.				
1871-'72 .....	.....	\$181	.....	\$361,695	\$728,060	\$50	\$28,477	\$28,843
1872-'73 .....	.....	82	.....	213,530	582,250	.....	20,375	18,836
1873-'74 .....	.....	12	.....	179,265	437,974	.....	22,346	27,957
1874-'75 .....	\$21	14	\$153	214,390	433,012	.....	35,216	41,062
1875-'76 .....	.....	17	.....	154,537	377,730	25	34,606	184,954
1876-'77 .....	22	.....	.....	142,226	302,766	.....	16,785	39,491
1877-'78 .....	.....	562	.....	168,167	336,105	34	9,522	94,988
1878-'79 .....	7	37	.....	162,642	358,004	.....	12,878	119,752

Years.	Mexico.	Netherlands.	Dutch East Indies.	Peru.	Portugal.	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.	San Domingo.	Sandwich Islands.
1871-'72 .....	\$3,026	\$3,297	\$22	.....	.....	\$162	.....	\$367
1872-'73 .....	1,272	6,652	114	.....	\$170	147	.....	437
1873-'74 .....	1,080	4,727	.....	\$60	.....	69	.....	8
1874-'75 .....	309	14,523	.....	67	30	144	\$600	62
1875-'76 .....	1,158	6,128	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	2,340
1876-'77 .....	1,023	24,871	181	12	70	44	10	49
1877-'78 .....	262	31,191	10	.....	81	319	.....	5
1878-'79 .....	486	17,773	.....	.....	6	667	.....	.....

*Argentine Republic*, \$12 in 1875-'76.*French Possessions in Africa*, \$112 in 1873-'74.

## 426 IMPORTATION OF FURNITURE AND WOOD MANUFACTURES.

(a.) *By Foreign Countries*—Continued.

Years.	Spain and Spanish Colonies.					Sweden and Norway.	Turkey in Asia.	Turkey in Africa.
	Spain.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Other Spanish Possessions.	Total.			
1871-'72 .....	\$1,454	\$733	\$87	\$719	\$2,993	\$37	\$3	.....
1872-'73 .....	1,732	372	.....	640	2,744	.....	17	\$5
1873-'74 .....	610	288	.....	51	950	83	29	.....
1874-'75 .....	32	793	.....	109	934	178	63	.....
1875-'76 .....	198	265	.....	.....	461	5	27	.....
1876-'77 .....	520	410	38	362	1,330	1,011	25	603
1877-'78 .....	153	151	20	30	354	673	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	92	1,619	1	89	1,792	138	.....	.....

Years.	United States of Colombia.	Uruguay.	Venezuela.	All other countries.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.				
					Europe.				Africa.
					Mediterranean Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Continental Ports on Baltic and North Seas.	Total Europe.	
1871-'72 .....	\$594	.....	.....	\$215	\$28,904	\$336,728	\$620,131	\$1,159,352	.....
1872-'73 .....	280	.....	.....	.....	20,620	368,890	635,734	1,224,447	\$5
1873-'74 .....	154	\$50	.....	.....	22,610	258,709	512,963	964,587	112
1874-'75 .....	5,873	.....	.....	.....	35,418	218,652	343,913	784,341	21
1875-'76 .....	626	30	\$6	.....	34,614	223,193	329,280	753,535	.....
1876-'77 .....	117	.....	1,226	5	17,289	162,255	262,095	588,783	625
1877-'78 .....	38	.....	4	151	9,552	168,019	221,619	508,309	.....
1878-'79 .....	40	.....	.....	.....	12,878	195,443	212,343	616,427	7

Years.	General Summary by Coasts and Grand Divisions.								
	Asia, Australasia, &c.	Atlantic Islands (Spanish and Portuguese).	West Indies. <sup>1</sup>	South America.			Mexico and Central America.	Uncertain.	General total.
				Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Total.			
1871-'72 .....	\$55,777	\$162	\$1,637	\$594	.....	\$594	\$3,026	\$985	\$1,221,533
1872-'73 .....	54,836	147	1,525	412	\$15	427	1,272	640	1,283,299
1873-'74 .....	66,542	69	1,612	610	2,399	2,909	1,299	284	1,037,414
1874-'75 .....	78,935	114	2,773	5,872	67	5,939	309	109	872,541
1875-'76 .....	244,664	51	1,547	1,792	.....	1,792	1,158	343	1,003,090
1876-'77 .....	67,612	44	1,730	1,370	12	1,382	1,047	367	798,175
1877-'78 .....	134,807	319	1,190	64	82	146	262	187	832,267
1878-'79 .....	150,172	607	2,139	115	20	135	603	132	924,464

<sup>1</sup> Including *British Honduras*.*Russia* (Baltic), \$472 in 1871-'72; \$132 in 1876-'77; \$205 in 1877-'78; \$23 in 1878-'79.*Turkey in Europe*, \$391 in 1876-'77.*Dutch West Indies and Guiana*, \$21 in 1877-'78; \$15 in 1878-'79.*Dutch Guiana*, \$11 in 1878-'79.

## (b.) By Districts.

Years.	Passamaquoddy.	Aroostook.	Bangor.	Bath.	Portland and Falmouth.	Total Maine.	Portsmouth.	Newburyport.	Gloucester.
1871-'72..	\$3,420	\$2,478	.....	.....	\$36,781	\$42,679	.....	.....	\$15
1872-'73..	5,295	955	.....	.....	50,364	56,614	.....	.....	.....
1873-'74..	7,091	322	.....	\$46	39,765	47,224	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75..	4,280	765	.....	79	22,419	27,543	\$43	.....	.....
1875-'76..	4,530	419	\$5	211	12,557	17,722	.....	\$240	.....
1876-'77..	1,761	631	.....	25	9,814	12,231	.....	.....	.....
1877-'78..	2,261	1,069	15	45	7,887	11,277	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79..	1,049	665	.....	59	10,197	11,982	55	.....	.....

Years.	Marblehead.	Boston and Charlestown.	Fall River.	New Bedford.	Newport.	Providence.	New London.	New York.	Philadelphia.
1871-'72..	\$7	\$44,139	\$717	\$10	.....	.....	\$244	\$1,070,515	\$11,121
1872-'73..	.....	82,625	.....	293	\$92	\$1,458	.....	1,039,997	34,683
1873-'74..	.....	68,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799,307	44,118
1874-'75..	.....	45,790	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	656,641	31,699
1875-'76..	.....	30,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634,131	61,623
1876-'77..	.....	21,922	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	461,880	102,022
1877-'78..	.....	36,343	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	496,359	38,622
1878-'79..	.....	28,292	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	586,459	41,578

Years.	Baltimore.	Petersburg.	Richmond.	Norfolk and Portsmouth.	Beaufort, N. C.	Wilmington.	Beaufort, S. C.	Charleston.	Savannah.
1871-'72..	\$29,202	.....	\$129	\$1	.....	\$16	.....	\$312	\$344
1872-'73..	37,851	\$900	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	1,681	58
1873-'74..	31,762	.....	.....	40	.....	4	.....	445	274
1874-'75..	24,969	11	335	.....	\$40	.....	.....	139	525
1875-'76..	25,153	139	.....	.....	.....	3	\$6	1,286	83
1876-'77..	10,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	311	3
1877-'78..	13,667	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	537	7
1878-'79..	10,381	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	55	790	.....

Years.	Saint John's.	Koy West.	Pensacola.	New Orleans.	Texas (Galveston).	Saluria.	Corpus Christi.	Brazos de Santiago.	Paso del Norte.
1871-'72..	.....	\$335	.....	\$41,741	\$166	\$1,322	\$385	\$806	\$154
1872-'73..	\$16	124	\$8	26,325	422	144	700	29	58
1873-'74..	.....	243	.....	21,032	284	290	6	1,127	.....
1874-'75..	5	950	.....	19,601	1,123	27	3,818	144	.....
1875-'76..	.....	528	31	9,610	638	5	.....	623	942
1876-'77..	14	348	23	8,447	345	8	12	3,234	5
1877-'78..	6	152	56	14,188	804	6	148	1,742	4
1878-'79..	.....	134	10	7,466	5	41	.....	2,260	.....

New Haven, Conn., \$17 in 1876-'77; \$10 in 1878-'79.

Newark, N. J., \$100 in 1877-'78.

Waldoborough, Me., \$12 in 1878-'79.

## 428 IMPORTATION OF FURNITURE AND WOOD MANUFACTURES.

(b.) By Districts—Continued.

Years.	Total Texas.	San Diego.	San Francisco.	Oregon.	Willamette.	Puget Sound.	Alaska.	Minnesota.	Duluth.
1871-'72..	\$2, 833	.....	\$52, 136	.....	\$756	\$922	.....	\$78	.....
1872-'73..	1, 353	.....	96, 699	.....	212	549	\$23	66	\$333
1873-'74..	1, 707	\$501	71, 458	.....	1, 762	472	15	162	339
1874-'75..	5, 112	36	88, 416	\$27	652	390	32	170	115
1875-'76..	2, 208	.....	230, 172	.....	187	436	512	383	97
1876-'77..	3, 604	.....	68, 688	89	785	175	21	132	118
1877-'78..	2, 704	2	86, 504	27	839	197	92	237	109
1878-'79..	2, 306	.....	82, 480	28	682	209	32	115	253

Years.	Superior.	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Michigan.	Huron.	Detroit.	Sandusky.	Cuyahoga.	Erie.
1871-'72..	\$574	\$90	\$25	.....	\$11, 301	\$3, 845	.....	\$687	.....
1872-'73..	1, 064	3, 073	589	.....	9, 273	6, 746	.....	145	\$213
1873-'74..	964	879	34	.....	10, 817	18, 771	.....	7, 650	.....
1874-'75..	712	136	.....	.....	11, 294	11, 171	\$121	1, 101	.....
1875-'76..	1, 187	808	355	\$60	7, 435	11, 883	87	515	32
1876-'77..	417	309	.....	10	4, 497	13, 647	148	545	27
1877-'78..	1, 165	26	50	.....	7, 239	7, 061	1	121	.....
1878-'79..	423	444	.....	.....	6, 621	8, 966	.....	127	.....

Years.	Niagara.	Buffalo Creek.	Genesee.	Oswego.	Cape Vincent.	Oswegatchie.	Champlain.	Vermont.
1871-'72 .....	\$51, 787	\$1, 357	\$742	\$480	\$1, 375	\$40, 969	\$32, 904	\$66, 603
1872-'73 .....	7, 915	1, 556	664	573	893	16, 364	25, 111	36, 162
1873-'74 .....	8, 025	6, 267	478	205	558	4, 391	36, 771	25, 164
1874-'75 .....	10, 253	19, 015	195	150	1, 561	3, 916	80, 818	37, 862
1875-'76 .....	18, 147	1, 746	1, 547	222	718	18, 939	22, 493	43, 542
1876-'77 .....	13, 345	2, 363	992	160	602	31, 321	13, 767	24, 765
1877-'78 .....	24, 413	15, 358	2, 422	113	732	37, 154	4	34, 283
1878-'79 .....	24, 840	20, 022	892	4 735	623	16, 675	15, 114	41, 191

## General Summary by Coasts and Frontier.

Years.	New England Coast.	Middle Atlantic Coast.	Southern Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Frontier.	Total.
1871-'72.....	\$87, 802	\$1, 110, 968	\$672	\$44, 909	\$53, 814	\$168, 817	\$1, 510, 994
1872-'73.....	191, 446	1, 108, 906	1, 755	27, 810	97, 483	112, 740	1, 497, 803
1873-'74.....	155, 002	875, 227	723	22, 982	74, 208	121, 480	1, 209, 857
1874-'75.....	95, 796	713, 655	709	25, 663	89, 553	178, 597	1, 081, 565
1875-'76.....	61, 480	721, 046	1, 378	12, 377	231, 310	130, 186	1, 155, 231
1876-'77.....	34, 181	574, 276	373	12, 422	69, 758	107, 165	798, 175
1877-'78.....	47, 651	548, 667	558	17, 102	87, 661	130, 488	832, 267
1878-'79.....	50, 752	638, 752	853	9, 943	83, 431	141, 083	924, 464

Saint Augustine, Fla., \$8 in 1877-'78.

Mobile, Ala., \$14 in 1878-'79.

Saint Mark's, Fla., \$13 in 1878-'79.

Miami, Ohio, \$42 in 1877-'78.

## 28. CABINET AND OTHER FINE WOODS, IMPORTED SINCE 1855-'56.

(a.) Unmanufactured, specified by kinds and values.

	Years.	Value.
Cedar, Grenadillo, Rose, Satin, and Mahogany .....	1855-'56	\$440, 246
Do .....	1856-'57	518, 251
Lignum-vitæ and all other .....	1861-'62	51, 118
Box, Rosewood Grenadillo, and all cabinet woods not specified .....	1862-'63	13, 468
Do .....	1864-'65	47, 680
Do .....	1865-'66	75, 449
Do .....	1866-'67	79, 684
Do .....	1867-'68	99, 074

Years.	Box.	Cedar.	Ebony.	Grenadillo.	Lance-wood.	Lignum-vitæ.	Mahogany.	Rose.	Satin.
1857-'58 .....	\$7, 507	\$58, 467	\$2, 365	\$1, 586	.....	\$14, 083	\$217, 731	\$81, 440	\$835
1858-'59 .....	2, 993	34, 796	4, 838	7, 790	.....	12, 507	263, 635	148, 971	.....
1859-'60 .....	296	80, 238	7, 348	5, 340	.....	7, 353	527, 770	226, 453	2, 992
1860-'61 .....	1, 200	56, 033	3, 378	6, 996	\$90	17, 854	212, 131	167, 905	3, 724
1861-'62 .....	.....	66, 481	1, 842	.....	.....	.....	152, 681	24, 816	.....
1862-'63 .....	.....	64, 752	1, 867	.....	.....	43, 372	122, 317	99, 869	.....
1863-'64 .....	.....	178, 319	5, 640	.....	.....	24, 242	127, 417	190, 452	.....
1864-'65 .....	.....	144, 657	10, 433	.....	.....	20, 412	193, 873	136, 243	.....
1865-'66 .....	.....	97, 602	8, 564	.....	.....	59, 450	280, 115	121, 735	.....
1866-'67 .....	.....	146, 146	19, 271	.....	.....	43, 369	244, 098	72, 563	.....
1867-'68 .....	.....	88, 400	12, 168	.....	.....	26, 216	137, 649	71, 704	.....

	Years.	Value.
All other cabinet woods .....	1857-'58	\$260
Woods, other, not specified .....	1858-'59	670
Do .....	1859-'60	1, 114
All other cabinet woods .....	1860-'61	3, 200
Do .....	1863-'64	50, 990
Do .....	1868-'69	686, 361
Do .....	1869-'70	670, 131

(b.) Fine cabinet woods.

Years.	Box, Lance-wood, Grenadillo, and all cabinet woods not otherwise specified.	Box.	Cedar.	Ebony.	Grenadillo.	Lance-wood.
1869-'70 .....	\$200, 895 00	.....	\$87, 653 50	\$9, 586 00	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	122, 526 00	.....	140, 707 00	28, 511 00	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	129, 063 00	.....	223, 504 84	21, 993 00	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	.....	\$35, 919 00	171, 705 00	30, 066 00	\$2, 128 00	\$322 00
1873-'74 .....	.....	36, 679 00	303, 755 16	21, 550 00	1, 653 00	1, 632 00
1874-'75 .....	.....	44, 319 00	237, 802 82	30, 777 00	.....	535 00
1875-'76 .....	.....	31, 008 00	146, 876 75	25, 440 00	.....	1, 076 00
1876-'77 .....	.....	26, 842 00	103, 109 50	18, 778 00	384 00	9, 249 00
1877-'78 .....	.....	30, 137 00	160, 540 00	41, 875 00	351 00	4, 002 00
1878-'79 .....	.....	18, 502 00	192, 688 00	43, 055 00	964 00	5, 740 00

*Fine Cabinet Woods—Continued.*

Years.	Lignum-vitæ.	Mahogany.	Rose.	Sandal.	Other cabinet woods not specified.
1869-'70 .....	\$28,380 00	\$134,561 00	\$185,445 00	.....	.....
1870-'71 .....	11,587 00	173,806 00	361,574 00	.....	.....
1871-'72 .....	28,661 00	128,196 00	265,037 00	\$3,517 00	.....
1872-'73 .....	90,144 00	138,040 00	199,859 00	266 00	\$177,657 00
1873-'74 .....	57,891 00	158,379 00	208,160 00	.....	194,614 43
1874-'75 .....	63,556 00	166,428 00	117,650 00	799 00	202,837 00
1875-'76 .....	43,014 00	94,738 00	161,826 00	830 00	179,470 00
1876-'77 .....	38,550 00	23,250 00	67,120 00	1,384 00	174,220 00
1877-'78 .....	56,124 00	80,165 00	93,000 00	138 00	188,813 50
1878-'79 .....	19,781 00	182,283 00	106,811 00	56 00	152,168 00

*Total value of Fine Cabinet Woods.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870-'71 .....	\$646,520 50	1873-'74 .....	\$846,106 00	1876-'77 .....	\$462,886 59
1871-'72 .....	838,711 00	1874-'75 .....	984,313 59	1877-'78 .....	655,145 50
1872-'73 .....	799,971 84	1875-'76 .....	864,703 62	1878-'79 .....	722,048 00

[Discriminating duties of small amount have been collected upon Box, Ebony, Mahogany, Rose, and Sandal Wood, in some cases.]

(c.) *Comparison of importation of several of the Fine Woods, in manufactured and unmanufactured state, from 1857-'58 to 1860-'61.*

Years.	Cedar.		Ebony.		Grenadillo.	
	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.
1857-'58 .....	\$1,922	\$58,467	\$1,029	\$2,365	.....	\$1,586
1858-'59 .....	3,214	34,796	621	4,838	\$1,465	7,790
1859-'60 .....	22	80,238	598	7,348	.....	5,340
1860-'61 .....	1,329	56,033	219	3,378	56	6,996

Years.	Mahogany.		Rose.		Satin.		Unmanufactured.		
	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Box.	Lignum-vitæ.	Other cabinet woods.
1857-'58 .....	\$9,978	\$217,731	\$12,165	\$81,440	\$254	\$835	\$5,707	\$14,083	\$260
1858-'59 .....	14,000	263,635	9,480	148,971	66	.....	2,993	12,507	10,382
1859-'60 .....	872	327,770	9,027	226,453	103	2,922	296	7,353	1,114
1860-'61 .....	15,414	212,131	6,931	167,905	1,133	3,724	1,200	17,854	3,200

## 28.—ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES OF WOOD NOT SPECIFIED IMPORTED FROM 1855-'56 TO 1861-'62.

1855-'56 .....	\$429,915
1856-'57 .....	391,179
1857-'58 .....	288,334
1858-'59 .....	239,057
1859-'60 .....	297,793
1860-'61 .....	244,877
1861-'62 .....	209,542

Manufactured Cedar, Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood, 1855-'56, \$22,307; 1856-'57, \$15,185.

## 30. WILLOW AND WILLOW WARES IMPORTED FROM 1854-'55 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *Manufactured and unmanufactured, 1854-'55 to 1860-'61.*

Years.	Willow, manu- factured.	Willow, unmanu- factured.
1854-'55 .....	\$132,658	\$45,459
1855-'56 .....	125,808	36,554
1856-'57 .....	175,484	41,773
1857-'58 .....	112,725	35,141
1858-'59 .....	125,617	38,359
1859-'60 .....	143,495	39,556
1860-'61 .....	87,671	33,642

(b.) *Willow and Willow Wares and manufactures, 1861-'62 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Willow or Osier, prepared for use.		Willow or Osier baskets, and wares of like material.	
	Value.	Duties (30 per cent).	Value.	Duties (35 per cent)
1864-'65 .....	\$23,028 00	\$5,605 60	\$88,803 00	\$31,081 05
1865-'66 .....	57,997 00	11,581 40	225,669 00	78,981 00
1866-'67 .....	39,078 00	7,815 60	202,408 00	70,842 80
1867-'68 .....	27,545 00	5,509 00	170,179 00	59,562 65
1868-'69 .....	37,512 00	7,502 40	178,689 00	62,562 50
1869-'70 .....	50,715 00	15,214 50	204,409 00	71,543 15
1870-'71 .....	39,935 00	11,980 50	205,572 75	71,950 47
1871-'72 .....	48,884 00	14,665 20	265,140 00	92,809 76
1872-'73 .....	37,478 00	11,243 40	228,056 50	79,819 78
1873-'74 .....	34,082 00	10,224 60	195,154 94	68,304 23
1874-'75 .....	34,282 00	10,284 60	162,785 41	56,974 89
1875-'76 .....	31,440 00	9,432 00	146,270 00	51,194 50
1876-'77 .....	24,268 00	7,280 40	118,626 86	41,519 40
1877-'78 .....	15,966 00	4,789 80	91,445 38	32,005 88
1878-'79 .....	9,142 00	2,742 60	84,215 83	29,475 54

1861-'62, Willow and Willow Wares, \$36,199; 1862-'63, Willow and Willow Wares, \$89,916; 1863-'64, Willow and Willow Wares, \$139,353.

## 31. BAMBOOS, STICKS, JOINTS, AND REEDS IMPORTED FROM 1869-'70 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Bamboos, unmanufactured.	Rattans and Reeds, unmanufactured.	Sticks, crude, viz: All Partridge, Hair-wood, Pimento, Orange, Myrtle, Bamboo, Reeds, and Sticks and Canes in the rough, or only cut into lengths for use.
1869-'70.....		\$17,022 00	
1870-'71.....		325,266 00	
1871-'72.....	\$18,608 00	217,576 00	
1872-'73.....	12,099 00	317,582 00	\$2,249 64
1873-'74.....	6,111 00	271,463 00	1,927 00
1874-'75.....	5,696 00	327,935 00	7,190 00
1875-'76.....	3,364 00	188,736 00	7,937 15
1876-'77.....	2,750 00	218,280 00	9,366 45
1877-'78.....	5,150 00	245,557 76	5,739 00
1878-'79.....	6,087 00	377,042 00	8,385 00

## 32. FOREIGN TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS, ETC., ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1869-'70 TO 1878-'79.

(Values and Duties.)

Years.	Trees, plants, shrubs, fruit, and ornamental.			Evergreen brush.	
	Value.	Duties.		Value.	Duties (10 per cent. ad valorem.).
		30 per cent. ad valorem.	20 per cent. ad valorem.		
1869-'70.....	\$36,980 17	\$11,094 05			
1870-'71.....	37,585 67	11,275 70			
1871-'72.....	113,224 38	33,967 31			
1872-'73.....	12,247 00	3,674 10			
1872-'73.....	61,296 01		\$12,259 20	\$61 00	\$6 10
1873-'74.....	46,510 67		9,302 13	77 00	7 70
1874-'75.....	73,743 65		14,748 73		
1875-'76.....	89,989 45		17,997 89		
1876-'77.....	63,565 00		12,713 00		
1877-'78.....	57,703 77		11,540 75		
1878-'79.....	82,841 20		16,568 24		

## 33. NAVAL STORES IMPORTED FROM 1862-'63 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) Quantities and Values, 1862-'63 to 1868-'69.

Years.	Rosin.		Tar.		Tar and pitch.	Spirits of Turpentine.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.		Gallons.	Value.
1862-'63.....						136,448	\$175,761 00
1863-'64.....	2,164,484	\$133,898	907	\$7,875 00		376,117	493,929 00
1864-'65.....	34,953	2,181		43,499 00		11,561	18,186 00
1865-'66.....	96,598	3,361		4,368 00		4,168	4,363 00
1866-'67.....	25,169	1,120	161	2,389 00		1,029	567 00
1867-'68.....		292			\$864	1,049	778 00
1868-'69.....		1,143		831 52			963 22

NOTES.—The rosin imported in 1863-'64 came from the following countries: Germany, 1,180 pounds; Great Britain, 1,193,954; Canada, 260; British West Indies, and Central and South America, 26,157; France, 138,973; Spanish West Indies, 2,700; New Grenada and Venezuela, 2,700.

Of spirits of turpentine imported the same year, 180 gallons came from Germany, 400 from Holland, 218,890 from Great Britain, 51,740 from France, 284 from the Spanish West Indies, 178 from Austria, and 1,316 from Mexico.

(a.) Quantities, values, and duties, from 1869-'70 to 1878-'79.

Years.	Tar from the Pine.			Pitch.		
	Quantity. (Barrels.)	Value.	Duties (20 per cent. ad valo- rem).	Quantity. (Barrels.)	Value.	Duties (20 per cent. ad valo- rem).
1869-'70 .....	10, 584	\$16, 499 00	\$3, 299 80	.....	\$443 25	\$88 65
1870-'71 .....	1, 231½	3, 287 60	657 54	.....	1, 745 00	349 00
1871-'72 .....	.....	9, 719 05	1, 943 81	.....	760 00	152 00
1872-'73 .....	735	3, 795 93	759 19	..... 21	148 00	29 60
1873-'74 .....	163	565 26	113 04	.....	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	425½	2, 501 35	500 27	.....	60 00	12 00
1875-'76 .....	435	1, 817 00	363 40	.....	503 00	100 60
1876-'77 .....	258	1, 005 00	201 00	.....	130 00	21 00
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	Rosin.			Spirits of Turpentine.		
	Quantity. (Barrels.)	Value.	Duties (20 per cent. ad valo- rem).	Quantity. (Gallons.)	Value.	Duty (30 cents per gallon).
1874-'75 .....	10, 334	\$648 80	\$129, 76	2	\$5 00	\$0 60
1875-'76 .....	11, 927	694 00	138 80	53	35 00	15 00
1876-'77 .....	10, 098	687 00	137 40	57. 5	53 00	17 25
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4 00	1 80
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	.....	26. 5	13 63	7 95

34. TANNING MATERIALS OF FOREST PRODUCT IMPORTED IN RECENT YEARS.

[1.] BARKS FOR TANNING IMPORTED FROM 1870-'71 to 1878-'79.

(a.) Hemlock Bark, Cords and Value.

Years.	Cords.	Value.
1870-'71 .....	.....	\$10, 520 00
1871-'72 .....	48, 912	194, 792 00
1872-'73 .....	38, 853	157, 174 85
1873-'74 .....	45, 300	194, 208 00
1874-'75 .....	46, 072½	194, 649 00
1875-'76 .....	48, 146	184, 634 00
1876-'77 .....	79, 713	310, 495 00
1877-'78 .....	106, 781¾	412, 259 50
1878-'79 .....	69, 882	259, 363 50

(b.) Oak Bark.

20 cords, worth \$80, imported in 1876-'77; 80 cords, worth —, in 1876-'77; and 1½ cords, worth \$6, in 1878-'79.

[2.] "BARKS FOR TANNING," IMPORTED FROM 1871-'72 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) Foreign Countries.

Years.	England.	Canada (Quebec, &c.).	Nova Scotia, &c.	British Australia.	Chili.	Cuba.	France.	Mexico.	Netherlands.
1871-'72		\$195, 469		\$37	\$92	\$63			
1872-'73		146, 113	\$10, 863			1	\$47	\$465	\$200
1873-'74		188, 104	5, 285	30					
1874-'75		179, 962	13, 972						
1875-'76	\$4	167, 884	16, 748			190			
1876-'77									
1877-'78		381, 446	31, 069						
1878-'79		234, 336	25, 463					30	

Germany, \$60 in 1877-'78.  
Italy, \$6 in 1878-'79.

(b.) By Districts.

Years.	Passamaquoddy.	Portland and Falmouth.	Salem and Beverly.	Boston and Charlestown.	New York.	Key West.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
1871-'72		\$198	\$52	\$641	\$63			\$129
1872-'73	\$10, 848		15		200	\$1	\$512	
1873-'74	3, 752		135	1, 695	109			
1874-'75	13, 440			532				
1875-'76	10, 896		972	4, 880	194			
1876-'77								
1877-'78	12, 693		12, 202	6, 219	60			
1878-'79	23, 304		1, 507	658	18		30	

Years.	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Huron.	Detroit.	Miami.	Cuyahoga.	Buffalo Creek.
1871-'72	\$333	\$3, 860		\$15, 591	\$900	\$920	\$28, 138
1872-'73			\$567	12, 791			8, 730
1873-'74			11, 411	16, 826			3, 360
1874-'75			5, 019	28, 216			1, 605
1875-'76			1, 657	9, 580			2, 975
1876-'77							
1877-'78	9, 048		4, 617	34, 314			6, 639
1878-'79	3, 199		485	12, 672			5, 221

Years.	Oswego.	Oswegatchie.	Champlain.	Vermont.	General Summary.		
					Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.	Northern Frontier.	Total.
1871-'72	\$4		\$2, 044	\$142, 728	\$954	\$194, 578	\$195, 631
1872-'73			13, 023	111, 003	11, 576	146, 113	157, 689
1873-'74		\$386	4, 000	153, 455	5, 601	188, 628	194, 319
1874-'75		15	4, 197	140, 910	13, 972	179, 962	193, 934
1875-'76			1, 606	152, 066	16, 942	167, 884	184, 826
1876-'77							
1877-'78		12	6, 222	312, 439	31, 174	381, 401	412, 575
1878-'79			1, 124	209, 584	25, 517	234, 336	259, 853

Pacific Coast, \$129 in 1871-'72.  
Niagara, \$8,010 in 1877-'78 and \$2,051 in 1878-'79.

[3.] SUMAC IMPORTED IN RECENT YEARS.

(a.) *By Foreign Countries in 1866-'67 and 1867-'68.*

(Quantities and Values.)

	1866-'67.		1867-'68.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Austria .....			163,700	\$3,841
England .....	1,005,467	\$36,118	253,077	8,785
Scotland .....	23,097	750	441,300	13,239
France (Mediterranean Ports) .....			26,370	791
Italy .....	420,833	45,105	40,418	3,188
Sicily .....	12,341,593	477,449	10,918,306	438,464
Spain (Mediterranean Ports) .....			1,280	54
Total .....	13,790,421	559,421	11,892,450	468,362

(b.) *Total Quantities and Values, 1874-'75 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Quantities (Pounds).	Values.	Duties (10 per cent. ad va- lorem).
1874-'75 .....	16,543,548	\$533,713 00	\$53,371 30
1875-'76 .....	17,642,460	624,169 00	62,416 90
1876-'77 .....	21,430,641	736,390 00	73,639 00
1877-'78 .....	15,068,581	508,247 00	50,824 70
1878-'79 .....	12,981,675	394,631 00	39,463 10

35. DYE-WOODS IMPORTED IN STICKS 1869-'70 TO 1878-'79.

(a.) *Quantities and Values 1869-'70 to 1871-'72.*

Years.	Cwt.	Value.	Discriminating duties.
1869-'70 .....	1,491,656½	\$1,330,831 46	\$130 30
1870-'71 .....	1,062,949	647,224 02	.....
1871-'72 .....	1,615,084	1,009,400 01	.....

(b.) *Kinds, Quantities, and Values 1872-'73 to 1878-'79.*

Years.	Camwood.		Fustic.		Logwood.		All other kinds.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1872-'73 .....	351.25	\$28,053 00	6,856.75	\$128,495 00	45,983.70	\$641,697 00	8,615.70	\$131,620 00
1873-'74 .....	190.25	15,618 00	3,799.75	63,788 00	32,409.75	459,781 00	5,394.00	114,707 00
1874-'75 .....	291.10	27,691 00	3,306.05	54,047 00	32,492.00	691,972 00	13,933.00	341,211 61
1875-'76 .....	248.50	22,719 00	8,720.40	176,989 14	57,548.50	1,160,847 00	8,732.56	260,123 00
1876-'77 .....	408.30	42,547 00	4,049.13	71,676 00	46,581.25	848,443 77	9,240.80	258,672 00
1877-'78 .....	641.55	72,111 01	3,283.50	51,633 00	63,422.10	1,133,285 66	11,568.95	182,540 05
1878-'79 .....	565.15	58,291 00	7,499.65	127,676 00	61,517.15	1,103,321 02	5,338.35	135,817 00

## 36. NUTS IMPORTED FROM 1869-'70 TO 1878-'79.

Years.	Almonds. <sup>1</sup>					
	Not shelled.			Shelled.		
	Quantity (Pounds).	Value.	Duties (6 cents per pound).	Quantity (Pounds).	Value.	Duties (10 cents per pound).
1869-'70 .....	1,950,028	\$241,957 00	\$117,301 68	716,506	\$134,343 00	\$71,650 00
1870-'71 .....	2,579,566	277,785 75	151,773 96	1,067,036 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	179,009 01	106,703 68
1871-'72 .....	3,121,728	296,486 00	187,303 68	1,026,540	175,114 57	102,654 00
1872-'73 .....	3,399,400	323,937 08	203,964 00	1,103,489	168,896 62	110,348 90
1873-'74 .....	3,174,478	307,435 00	190,468 68	1,063,034	161,478 20	106,303 40
1874-'75 .....	2,905,430	325,095 11	174,325 80	1,040,466	162,429 28	104,046 60
1875-'76 .....	2,289,041	282,827 77	137,342 49	1,028,654	180,279 09	102,865 40
1876-'77 .....	1,533,358	164,953 90	92,001 48	1,038,330	172,125 50	103,833 05
1877-'78 .....	2,089,134	219,578 15	125,348 04	653,101	119,776 85	65,310 10
1878-'79 .....	1,838,450	208,965 00	110,307 00	850,862 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	161,008 79	85,086 25

<sup>1</sup>In 1872 Almond Shells were reported valued at \$8,733; duty (10 per cent. *ad valorem*) \$873.30; the same *free* to value of \$1,773 in 1873; \$423 in 1874; and \$31 in 1875.

Years.	Filberts and walnuts.			Cocoa-nuts (25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ).	
	Quantity (Pounds).	Value.	Duties (3 cents per pound).	Value.	Duties.
1869-'70 .....	3,667,092	\$178,046 50	\$110,012 76	\$110,723 09	\$27,680 78
1870-'71 .....	5,834,931	269,043 95	175,047 93	52,481 77	13,120 44
1871-'72 .....	4,660,683 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	256,389 00	139,820 51	.....	.....
1872-'73 .....	4,862,538	299,739 13	145,876 13	.....	.....
1873-'74 .....	5,097,472	344,188 72	152,924 16	.....	.....
1874-'75 .....	5,502,571	357,284 38	165,077 13	.....	.....
1875-'76 .....	4,317,841	235,704 94	129,535 23	.....	.....
1876-'77 .....	3,198,549	187,164 12	95,956 47	.....	.....
1877-'78 .....	4,834,452	268,926 00	145,033 56	.....	.....
1878-'79 .....	5,099,211	291,351 00	152,976 33	.....	.....

Years.	Cocoa-nuts (10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ).		Other nuts not otherwise specified.		
	Value.	Duties.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties (2 cents per pound).
1869-'70 .....	.....	.....	2,019,761	\$97,910 40	\$40,395 24
1870-'71 .....	\$156,991 73	\$15,699 18	3,230,596 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107,588 94	64,611 93
1871-'72 .....	205,972 32	20,597 23	2,397,280	103,035 86	47,945 30
1872-'73 .....	15,668 02	1,566 81	978,973	44,485 70	19,579 46
1873-'74 .....	.....	.....	407,443	15,648 64	8,148 86
1874-'75 .....	.....	.....	399,338	14,439 71	7,986 75
1875-'76 .....	.....	.....	419,606	15,698 61	8,392 12
1876-'77 .....	.....	.....	302,812 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13,552 90	6,056 25
1877-'78 .....	.....	.....	241,300 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10,242 82	4,826 01
1878-'79 .....	.....	.....	315,983	12,968 57	6,319 66

III.—*Shipment of Forest Products between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Darien, 1869-'70 to 1878-'79.*

1. FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Years.	Pot and Pearl Ashes.		Naval Stores.				Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Rosin and Turpentine.		Tar and Pitch.		M feet.	Value.
			Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.		
1869-'70								
1870-'71								
1871-'72	13, 625	\$1, 250	694	\$3, 420	70	\$410		<sup>1</sup> \$970
1872-'73					30	104		
1873-'74	32, 255	3, 594	300	1, 419	42	154	3	125
1874-'75	12, 000	3, 750	710	1, 770	204	419		
1875-'76	8, 350	506	1, 000	2, 228	12	36		
1876-'77					250	941	30	973
1877-'78			313	639				
1878-'79			715	2, 045			5	100

<sup>1</sup>Lumber not specified.

Years	Shooks, Staves, and Heading (value).	All other Lumber (value).	Logs, Masts, Spars, and other whole Timber (value).	Household Furniture (value).	Wooden Ware (value).	All other manufactured goods not specified (value).
1869-'70				\$5, 100	\$1, 419	
1870-'71				12, 160		\$12, 100
1871-'72				45, 119	6, 177	22, 005
1872-'73	\$305			33, 959	13, 545	31, 230
1873-'74	625			153, 035		78, 481
1874-'75	783	\$1, 060	\$976	180, 172	19, 760	227, 096
1875-'76	721	1, 173		198, 496	5, 108	35, 874
1876-'77	347	762	150	85, 556	7, 547	59, 603
1877-'78	6, 087	1, 930		143, 554	27, 249	61, 446
1878-'79	2, 031			59, 490	29, 113	62, 744

2. FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

Years.	Naval Stores (Tar and Pitch).		Logs, Masts, Spars, and other whole Timber (value).	All other Timber (value).	Household Furniture (value).	All other wooden articles (value).
	Barrels.	Value.				
1869-'70						\$580
1870-'71						25
1871-'72			\$100		\$115	130
1872-'73	5	\$75	1, 200			740
1873-'74			822	\$465	2, 670	
1874-'75	54	425			7, 315	1, 080
1875-'76					8, 676	1, 305
1876-'77					3, 070	
1877-'78			336		1, 550	150
1878-'79					5, 145	
					805	

*Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling*, 25 M (\$826) in 1877-'78, and 27 M (\$825) in 1878-'79; *Shingles*, \$1,615 in 1877-'78, and 275 M (\$1,265) in 1878-'79.

The value of *Foreign Woods* (unmanufactured) sent from San Francisco to New York, via the Isthmus, was \$5,140 in 1871-'72, \$3,600 in 1872-'73, and \$368 in 1874-'75.

IV.—Statement of Lumber, &c., the Produce of the State of Maine, upon the Saint John and Saint Croix Rivers, and their Tributaries, owned by American Citizens, and Sawed or Heavn in the Province of New Brunswick, by American Citizens, and admitted Free of Duty into the United States since 1868, under the Treaty of Washington, dated November 10, 1842, and the Acts of Congress dated March 16 and June 1, 1866.

Years.	Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.		Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain Sticks, Broon, Handles, and Bed Slats.		Shingles.		Shooks, Staves, and Headings (value).	All other Lumber (value).
	M feet.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.		
1868-'69 .....	58,344	\$648,487	39,674	\$55,480	78,076	\$229,574	\$2,293	\$16,123
1869-'70 .....	68,850	780,398	48,526	72,445	60,152	183,808	2,356	9,807
1870-'71 .....	157,205	641,740	50,235	72,033	44,524	127,625	.....	2,420
1871-'72 .....	413,824	665,589	317,447	61,729	34,577	96,957	.....	3,148
1872-'73 .....	69,300	700,077	60,242	82,311	42,820	120,745	.....	4,397
1873-'74 .....	42,456	401,318	54,834	68,893	44,275	125,167	.....	375
1874-'75 .....	44,765	478,705	46,499	60,088	28,981	79,666	.....	505
1875-'76 .....	30,811	321,506	36,836	41,670	23,123	58,748	.....	275
1876-'77 .....	33,870	314,752	43,772	46,707	26,471	54,530	.....	1,500
1877-'78 .....	25,689	235,211	39,997	47,388	15,713	31,391	1,500	.....
1878-'79 .....	42,813	356,751	38,822	43,063	20,942	40,022	66	359

Years.	Hop, Hoop, Telegraph, and other Poles (value).	Logs, Masts, Spars, and other whole Timber (value).	Timber, sawed and heavn (value).	All other Timber (value).	Firewood (value).	All other produce of Maine under Treaty of 1842.	Total value.
1868-'69 .....	\$60	.....	.....	\$197	.....	\$6,680	\$958,894
1869-'70 .....	.....	\$1,042	\$2,604	.....	.....	1,129	1,053,589
1870-'71 .....	1,481	11,356	27,983	7,423	.....	793	872,825
1871-'72 .....	.....	30,802	3544	7,387	.....	1,847	868,003
1872-'73 .....	.....	5,791	.....	38,459	\$1,478	200	953,458
1873-'74 .....	278	49,594	.....	73,751	5992	2,791	723,159
1874-'75 .....	.....	64,418	.....	1,257	.....	2,862	687,501
1875-'76 .....	192	8,700	.....	1,423	.....	.....	432,514
1876-'77 .....	500	43,908	2,153	475	.....	2,893	467,418
1877-'78 .....	375	14,394	.....	1,801	400	2,447	334,907
1878-'79 .....	1,000	48,441	.....	1,174	500	.....	491,476

<sup>1</sup> 317 M feet.

<sup>2</sup> 905 M feet.

<sup>3</sup> 2,919 cubic feet.

<sup>4</sup> 305 cords.

<sup>5</sup> 248 cords.

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THE TIMBER RESOURCES AND TIMBER TRADE

OF

CANADA.

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From the geographical position of Canada and the United States, and the natural and artificial routes of transportation that exist along the line, and across the boundary between them, it is reasonable to expect that the interests of trade will, in the future as in the past, draw from the timber resources of both countries for their respective wants, so long as either of them has these commodities to supply. Besides this common interest in the forests, for meeting the demand for consumption, both countries have, for a long period, been competitors in the foreign lumber and timber trade, and have shared alike in the vicissitudes that have attended it.

It therefore appears proper to present, in connection with the statistics already given concerning our foreign commerce in forest products, as full information as can be derived from official and trustworthy sources, as to the nature and extent of this business in Canada, extending back to the date of the present Dominion Government, and in some instances to an earlier period. The series of tables that we present will sufficiently represent the tendencies of the trade during the years they embrace, and its extent as compared one Province with another, and in different years.

The great prominence of the timber interest of Canada has in recent years led to thoughtful inquiries into the extent of these resources, a synopsis of which will be first presented.

## I.—RESOURCES OF CANADIAN FORESTS.

### 1. *Inquiries concerning the Timber Interests of Canada.*

A Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, appointed by the Dominion Parliament, has at recent sessions thought proper to institute inquiries having reference to the condition of the forests of the country, and the extent, value, and prospects of the lumber trade. The chairman in the session of 1878, (Mr. James Trow,) in introducing the subject remarked:

That the actual condition of the timber supply of the Dominion was a subject of the utmost importance, and one that deserved the special attention of the committee. It involved not merely the prosperity of the greatest of the manufacturing industries of the country, and the main staple of its foreign commerce, but exercised also a controlling influence in regulating the extent of future settlements, inasmuch as the forests tempered the climate by rendering it more equable—maintained the regular flow in rivers by preventing inundations, and furnished new settlements with the cheapest building material and fuel.

Mr. Stewart Thayne, an English journalist of some years' experience, who had for the last five years been engaged in researches having reference to the lumber interest, and who had been for two and a half years exclusively engaged in studying this subject of timber resources in

Canada, appeared before the committee, and gave in substance the following information :

"The advantages which Great Britain derives from the Canadian supply of timber are numerous, the principal being—

"1. The best quality of Canadian pine is the most valued of the soft woods used in the United Kingdom.

"2. The dimensions of the soft woods shipped from Canada are larger than can be procured from the timber-producing countries of Europe.

"3. The colonial supply maintains a healthy competition in the trade, decidedly favorable to the interests of the British consumers.

"This trade affords employment for a large amount of British and colonial tonnage.

"The kinds of wood exported are, among the hard woods, oak, elm, ash, birch, &c., and of soft woods, the white and red pine, and spruce.

"The dimensions now exported are less than formerly. It was quite usual for the square-timber shipped from the Saint Lawrence about thirty years ago to average from 70 to 75 cubic feet per log, whereas, at the present day, the average of the season's log crop does not range beyond 55 cubic feet. Then, in regard to the quality, it was no unusual thing at the period just referred to, for the pine rafts to yield from 70 to 80 per cent. of first quality of wood. I think it would be within the mark to state that the pine at present sent to the Quebec market does not furnish 20 per cent. of first quality. About two years ago I took the trouble to ascertain the qualities of the stock wintering at Quebec, and the estimate I then found was lower than the one just quoted; indeed, the deals, in my opinion, did not show 15 per cent. Perhaps, however, some allowance should be made for the fact that this stock was that which was left after the season's shipments.

"The quantity of lumber that passes through the lakes and down the Saint Lawrence is comparatively small, and I am not of opinion that it is all of the first quality. The British Board of Trade Returns estimates the value of the Canadian wood imported during the year 1877 at something like \$26,000,000. The total imports of hewn timber, during the year, amounted to 103,980,650 cubic feet, of which quantity British North America furnished 24,286,000, or a little less than one-fourth. This included every description of wood not sawn or split. Of sawn wood there was imported during the same period 228,637,400 feet, of which the Dominion supplied 62,810,600 cubic feet. So that in rough numbers it may be said that Canada supplied the United Kingdom with one-fourth of its timber imports. The total estimated value of these imports, exclusive of furniture woods, is set down at £19,705,447, and the value of the Canadian goods at £5,500,000 sterling. It may be gathered from these figures that a higher value is given to the Canadian produce than to that received from other countries.

"In respect to the present timber trade of Canada, as compared with that of thirty or forty years ago, there is a very great difference in the proportion. For instance, in the year 1831 the total importation of hewn wood into Great Britain amounted to 28,109,950 cubic feet, and of this quantity, 20,943,950 cubic feet were sent from British North America.

"In 1832, 1833, 1834, and indeed up to 1840, Canadian shipments held their position; the total quantity imported by Great Britain is gradually increasing, but the exports from this country do not bear the same ratio to the general trade. Thus, in the latter year, the total importation of hewn wood reached 40,858,150 cubic feet, of which Canada contributed 32,497,650.

"The square timber trade of Canada held its position in the English

market up to the change in the tariff, during Sir Robert Peel's administration. The immediate result of the reduction of the duty on foreign wood was to increase the importation of the latter very considerably, during the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848. During these years the exports from Canada increased also, but not in the same ratio as the foreign. In 1850, the figures representing the then volume of trade are as follows: Total imports of hewn wood, 43,408,950 cubic feet; from Canada, 30,901,950 cubic feet; sawn wood, total, 39,708,900 cubic feet; from Canada, 21,740,900 cubic feet.

"The following table shows the expansion of the trade in recent years, the quantities being cubic feet:

		Hewn wood.	Sawn wood.
1872..	Total imports.....	89,131,650	154,167,450
	From British North America.....	22,174,200	39,414,400
	[Percentage from British North America.].....	24.7	25.6
1873..	Total imports.....	103,569,500	170,786,150
	From British North America.....	18,293,750	47,717,800
	[Percentage from British North America.].....	17.6	27.9
1874..	Total imports.....	122,369,700	190,262,350
	From British North America.....	23,818,750	53,809,400
	[Percentage from British North America.].....	19.5	28.3
1875..	Total imports.....	84,396,950	164,891,500
	From British North America.....	16,843,350	47,661,400
	[Percentage from British North America.].....	19.9	28.9
1876..	Total imports.....	107,914,750	205,130,900
	From British North America.....	23,527,450	55,367,350
	[Percentage from British North America.].....	21.8	27.0
1877..	Total imports.....	103,980,650	228,637,400
	From British North America.....	24,286,000	62,810,600
	[Percentage from British North America.].....	23.3	27.4

"All the timber-producing countries of Europe have participated in furnishing these immense supplies of wood; but the most notable increase apparent, during the past few years, has taken place in the quantities of pitch-pine imported from the Southern States. A few years back the demand for this wood in England was limited, being used only for a few special purposes. Immense quantities have been shipped to Europe during the last few years, and, having been sent on speculation, it was sold frequently at very low prices—in some cases at rates that did not cover the freight and expenses; hence it has been introduced into many districts where it was formerly unknown, and competes with the lower grades of Canadian pine, but more particularly with the red pine.

"Sweden and Norway supplied the United Kingdom with from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 cubic feet of hewn wood, during the last few years, more than Canada. But a very large proportion of the goods under this heading consists of pit-props, spars, and other small wood of little value. In the matter of sawn wood, these countries furnish Great Britain with some twenty or twenty-five million cubic feet more than the Dominion. The best Swedish deals do not compete with the best quality of Canadian pine, but find a readier sale than the second and third qualities of the latter.

"This trade must be of great value to the shipping interests of Canada and Great Britain, but I have no means of ascertaining the exact number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in this trade during

the last few years. The quantity of timber shipped to the British Islands alone must require a carrying capacity of something like 1,500,000 tons. The timber carrying of Europe is confined almost exclusively to foreign bottoms, and though these latter figure largely also in the colonial trade, still British shipping finds in it a source of profit, particularly since the construction of so many new iron vessels has deprived the wooden ones of the carriage of much valuable freight over long sea voyages. Another advantage the shipping interest derives from this trade is the fact that the vessels can be employed in it for a longer period than in almost any other.

"As a matter of fact, there is no other soft wood imported into Great Britain that finds more favor, or that can command a higher price, than the first quality of Canadian pine. The consumption is increasing (as shown by the figures above quoted) at a rapid rate. In 1831 the import of hewn timber amounted to 28,000,000 cubic feet, while in 1877 it exceeded 100,000,000 cubic feet. The increase in the import of sawn wood is still more extraordinary. The trade has never ceased to expand. No doubt the annual returns show occasionally very serious reductions in the quantities imported. The timber trade has experienced seasons of depression, but they have always followed periods of inflation. Such vicissitudes are inevitable in any branch of commerce where the speculative element has full play. The averages for any given series of years prove, however, that the consumption has advanced with remarkable regularity.

"The common pine and spruce from Canada are used in England for general purposes, but the best quality of pine is now extensively employed in the finishing work of the higher class of dwelling-houses. This wood, when very clear and soft, commands a high price among engineers, metal-founders, &c. Its advantages are, that it is easy to obtain a remarkably smooth surface, and the wood is susceptible of being worked to the highest degree of finish, and to the finest edge, without the risk of chipping or breaking like other woods, rendering it very useful to moulders; and I understand that the quantity purchased by them for this purpose is very considerable.

"As to its preference over other woods for finishing purposes, I should consider—judging from its frequent appearance in architects' specifications—that it is a favorite wood with the profession; but its merits are so transparent that I do not consider this surprising. No doubt very strong prejudices existed against Canadian wood in England at one time. A constructor of the royal navy stated before a parliamentary committee that a ship constructed of colonial timber could not be depended on for more than twelve months, on account of its partiality to the dry-rot. Builders came forward on the same occasion to allege that a house having a covered beam of Canadian pine was dangerous to human life, because it might cave in at any moment, while there were some who did not hesitate to maintain that a building containing any portion of this despised wood would speedily become uninhabitable, owing to its tendency to breed bugs. One gentleman, who boasted of his experience, said that the pine in its native woods harbored myriads of these insects; that they might be seen swarming the logs at Quebec; that they infested the ships that brought this kind of timber to Europe, and finally thronged the woodyards of Liverpool."

To an inquiry as to the quantity of first quality of pine now at Quebec, as compared with that of former years, Mr. Thayne replied: "I saw only a small proportion of the stock that could be considered first quality,

and should imagine, therefore, that it must be much less than in former years. By quality, I mean not the size but the texture of the wood."<sup>1</sup>

In answer to the question as to why the importation of timber into England from Canada had fallen off, it was replied: "I imagine that the reason why the export of square timber from Canada has not kept pace with the home demand, is your inability to supply the description of it, that is most particularly wanted. I think also that your profits have diminished because so much of your timber is of poor quality. I think it safe to contend that the reason why more of your best pine is not purchased is that it cannot be had, and I fear that your power of producing it is not likely to flood the home markets.<sup>2</sup> No doubt there is still some excellent timber in Canada. What I have been attempting to explain is, that however good the produce of certain sections may be, or however well some portion of the present supply may compare with that of former years, still the total quantity of such wood brought to market is small when compared with that of former years, perhaps not one-fifth of a season's manufacture."

With respect to the probable duration of timber supply, at the present rate of consumption, exportation, and waste, Mr. Thayne did not like to give a definite opinion for the following reasons:

1. Because he could not find data sufficiently reliable to guide him to a safe conclusion;

2. Any calculation that would ignore the quantity of young timber standing in the woods, but which may become available in the course of twenty or thirty years, would rest on an unsound basis; and,

3. Because there are so many sections of timber-producing land in these provinces which, though not extensive when considered separately, still form, in the aggregate, no mean source of supply, and which, though now lost sight of, would soon be opened up, provided a profitable demand should spring up. Having made this statement, he added: "I feel bound to say that every test I have applied to ascertain the quantity of merchantable timber actually standing in any section of the country has convinced me that the resources available are much smaller than public opinion supposes them, particularly those woods adapted to the export trade."

In reply to a member, the witness said: "No doubt the duration of the timber supply of the United States is a point of much interest to this country. Any interruption of the supplies now drawn by the Eastern States from the West, would at once compel the former to resort to

<sup>1</sup> To this statement Mr. Cockburn, a member of the committee, said: "I must join issue with you on this point, as the quality we are getting now is very fine. In fact, I believe that the soft pine now is of better quality than that formerly dealt with. The pine growing in the free grant lands, or in Northern Ontario, meets with a very ready sale. The quality is found by experience to be very fine. At one time it was supposed to be very inferior, but, happily, experience has shown it is of a very superior quality, although not so large. Though smaller, it can take its place beside the larger Michigan pine." Another member remarked that formerly the difference in price between first quality and fair average was less than now, but that at present, regard is had, not so much to size as to quality, a small log being sometimes worth more than a large one.

<sup>2</sup> It was here remarked, by a member, that large pines came from Michigan, up to 22 inches. Good pines were obtained from Laurentian range region of Ontario, of a size that only goes to 18 or 19 inches, strong and clear, which sells as fast or faster than the Michigan, though smaller.

Another member remarked that the texture of Canadian wood is not so open as the American; it is closer in grain. But we should bear in mind that these woods, although competing favorably with Michigan timber of the present day, do not compare with the larger timber produced in Canada some years ago. We produced as good a quality of a larger size, fifteen years ago.

your markets. Under such circumstances it is easy to foresee that Canadian lumbermen would seek an outlet nearer home for their produce. It would, moreover, be easy for the New England dealer to compete with the English buyer, burdened, as the latter will always be, by a heavy ocean freight."

With respect to principal lumbering districts, the Ottawa Valley, so far as the export trade is concerned, was by far the most productive, the area drained by the Ottawa and its branches being about 8,000 square miles. Over four-fifths of the square white pine shipped to the United Kingdom is manufactured in this valley.

The chairman remarked that altogether the average area of timber lands in the Dominion is about 280,000 square miles. The rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice drain large regions extensively timbered.

Great Britain imports masts and spars from Puget Sound, and some splendid pine boards from British Columbia find their way to the workshops of furniture manufactories in London; but the cost of freight is so great that it will effectually preclude importation from that quarter on a large scale. There is not sufficient freight outward to occupy a small fleet, and the journey is too long and costly to entice vessels merely for a return cargo.

Of the \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 worth of soft woods imported annually by France during the five years preceding the late war, only a very small proportion was obtained from Canada—a few cargoes of spruce and red pine. The French do not seem to value the white pine. This may arise from the fact that the native hard woods are used very extensively in household construction. Of birch a very fair quantity enters into consumption in England, large shipments being made from the maritime provinces.

It has been computed that the lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley alone affords employment to upwards of 25,000 men.

In regard to the duration of timber supply in the North of Europe, a definite answer could not be given. Russia is credited with a large forest area that might be made available by railroads. Austria likewise possesses some magnificent forests in the center of Europe, which can only be reached by similar means. Whether so bulky an article as timber can bear the expense that such transportation in Europe would involve, can only be decided by experience. It is true that the European governments are beginning to show a great deal of interest in protecting the forests; but this newly-awakened feeling does not owe its existence entirely to any desire to promote the exportation of forest products, but rather to the fact that they are alarmed at the injuries sustained by the arable land consequent on stripping the hills and river banks of their wood.

With respect to the waste attending the system of leasing limits, by selecting the best logs and allowing a large portion of the trees to rot in the woods, it was deemed to have been greater formerly than at present, the present tenure of these leases being looked upon as so secure that no apprehension of arbitrary interference on the part of the government is now entertained. There is, of course, great waste in the manufacture of square timber, as one-fourth of the best part of the tree was left in the woods in the form of chips. The present system of imposing dues does not present an inducement to waste, but there was a time when a sort of premium was paid for cutting only the largest size of timber, because the dues were the same on the smallest sticks as on the largest. At the time referred to, the dues were computed by the piece, red pine

at 30 feet average, and white at 70 feet, and the object of the lumberman was, consequently, to cut sticks as large as he could.

With respect to the replanting of denuded timber lands, the witness replied to an inquiry touching the feasibility of the measure, as follows:

"It is difficult to understand how some steps in this direction have not been taken. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the local governments derive a handsome revenue from the timber-lands, and yet they seem to regard their disappearance with perfect indifference. Every tree that is felled contributes to their exchequers, still millions have been destroyed by fire without exciting the least effort to prevent such wholesale destruction. These provinces are spoken of as the future home of millions of people, and yet there is no foresight displayed in reserving for their use such indispensable necessities as cheap building material and fuel. In these two provinces there exists an immense area that will never be fit for settlement, but which, if judiciously managed, would place Canada in the front rank as a timber-producing country, thereby affording constant employment to a large section of the population, and supporting both commercial and shipping interests. To attain these results it is neither necessary to injure or disturb such vested rights as have been acquired, nor to adopt very extraordinary or costly expedients. Either to lease such lands for long terms on condition of keeping up the supply, and restricting the cut according to the growth and species of timber on the limit, or by resuming possession of those lands which have been cleared of their pine, and placing them under the charge of practical foresters, replace the pines by essences that would repay the cost of culture. I am aware that the mere mention of forest-culture seems something far fetched and impracticable to Canadian ears, but that does not alter the fact, that of all descriptions of cultivation it is the most profitable. When, further, in a country like this, it becomes a question of utilizing a territory not adapted to any other purpose, and which otherwise must remain barren and unproductive, there should be no hesitation respecting the course to be pursued. It is no doubt very unfortunate that a line of policy which is calculated to stir up some grumbling and opposition, and of which the advantages can scarcely be fully appreciated for one or two generations, is not likely to enlist the sympathy of politicians, but this very reason should decide a patriotic statesman to undertake it with determination."

The opinion was expressed that white pine, valuable as it is, would scarcely pay to cultivate. By preserving the young trees it may still last for a number of years, particularly as there is not much likelihood that the soil which it occupies will be required for other purposes. It requires something near a hundred and fifty years to attain maturity. It was remarked that of late years experiments made in various countries having widely different climates have established the fact that trees may be successfully grown in regions far removed from their original *habitat*, and can already compare favorably with those of mature growth. There is, therefore, no reason why similar results should not be attained in this country.

The Eucalyptus, an Australian gum-tree was mentioned as an illustration of this fact, it having been found to thrive remarkably well in the South of France, in Algeria, Hindostan, and California, but it would not survive the winters of Canada.

As to the appointment of inspectors of forests, to report on the timber, and enforce the laws for prevention of forest fires, it was said: "The appointment of such a staff would supply one of the most urgent needs of the country—the prevention of forest fires. If it were generally understood that the *lowest* estimate of the average annual loss through

the forest fires, places it at \$5,000,000 in the Ottawa Valley alone, it appears to me that public opinion would soon interfere to prevent such a fearful waste of the national wealth, for it should be remembered that in the great majority of cases these fires originate in causes that could be easily controlled. But that the country should derive the fullest benefit from the services of such a corps, it is necessary that these inspectors should be practical foresters, of high education and ample experience in the best training schools of Europe. It would be comparatively easy to secure the services of such a class, who, when once established in the country, could train their assistants. Officers of this stamp would in the course of a few years be in a position to furnish the governments employing them with such information as would render the inauguration of a sound forest policy comparatively easy. It may be objected that this plan would involve considerable expense, but what would the heaviest outlay under this head amount to after all, but an infinitesimal premium of insurance against the average annual loss sustained through these fires, leaving all other considerations out of sight."

To the question as to whether it would be deemed arbitrary on the part of government, to make it imperative upon the settlers to plant a certain number of trees on their homesteads, it was replied: "I would consider such a provision one suggested by ordinary prudence. In the treeless districts these plantations would ensure a continual supply of fuel, and afford shelter to the land. And here again the necessity of practical foresters in a district makes itself apparent. In order that the settler may derive the fullest benefit of such woodlands, the trees should be planted in positions where they would be of real service to the arable land. I would go even further in suggesting that where new town lands were laid out for settlement, the position to be occupied by the plantations should be selected in such manner as to afford protection to the more exposed districts. The new comer should also be advised as to the description of timber best adapted to the soil." &c.

Returning to the subject of the difficulty of raising white pine, the question was raised, as to whether it would not be advantageous to re-plant sections of the country with spruce—a rapid growing timber—the witness said: "Most decidedly. I imagine however that it would be only in rare instances where it would be necessary to incur the expense of planting; regulations providing for the proper protection of the young trees would answer the purpose in view. At the same time, the government should offer inducements, either to farmers or limit holders, to devote a small portion of their lands to the cultivation of both native and foreign trees, and ascertain from time to time the rate of growth, &c. The government should provide either the seeds or saplings upon which the experiments were to be made."

A member remarked that in the spruce country, by ten or fifteen years, you would get quite a good crop; but it would take a long time to grow trees from the seed. When eight or ten inches in diameter, let them stand ten or fifteen years, and they will yield good cutting timber.

Spruce is used in England in very large quantities. The Maritime Provinces, the Gulf ports, and the Lower St. Lawrence ship a very considerable amount. Norway is the principal source of the European supply of this wood, but it is of very small size, battens  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and boards as narrow as 5 inches.

A considerable portion between the north of Europe and Great Britain is in the shape of manufactured goods—flooring boards, window sashes, doors, moldings, frames, &c. There are many obstacles to the success.

ful prosecution of this trade with respect to Canada. In the first place, the manufactured goods imported from the north of Europe are used principally in the construction of the inferior class of houses, and of factories, warehouses, &c. These manufactures are cheap; orders for them can be speedily executed, and can be forwarded with dispatch, at a moderate rate of freight, to all the principal ports of Great Britain; such as are consigned for sale are also sold at very low prices, labor being cheap in those countries, and the mills close to the seaboard. On the other hand, the builders of first-class houses in which Canadian lumber is probably used, have their orders carried out under their own supervision, and were it otherwise, the time necessary to forward orders, the delay that might attend their expedition to any but one or two ports, and, above all, the short season of open navigation, are so many obstacles in the path of the Canadian manufacturer. It might be added to the foregoing, that English dwellings of the best class are not constructed with so much uniformity of style as they are on this side of the Atlantic. An enterprising firm might, no doubt, surmount some of these difficulties by establishing a depot for the sale of its goods, and forwarding a plentiful supply of stock during the summer season; or, better still, appoint as agents in Europe firms of high standing in the trade, likely to be able to dispose of large consignments. But to succeed, it would be necessary to possess enterprise, capital, and an intimate acquaintance with the details of English building operations.

“As to hemlock, it was thought that when pine becomes more scarce and costly it would come into demand. If its peculiar qualities were as well known in Europe as in the United States, it would be generally used there also for the flooring of large warehouses, particularly where grain is stored.

“In respect to fires, forests in Europe are differently situated from those in this country. They are not in such unbroken stretches as they are here. Except in parts of Russia and the north of Sweden, there are numerous villages scattered through them. Most of the inhabitants of those villages are employed in the forests, either as charcoal-burners or otherwise. Every forest of any extent has its regular staff of officers and rangers, whose special duty it is to watch over its safety. Open spaces and broad belts of cleared land are kept up on purpose to prevent fire from spreading. The ground is not encumbered with such quantities of *débris* as is usual in this country. There are no inexperienced settlers, no reckless workmen, and no careless hunters at hand to court the ravages of this destructive element. The people employed in the forests are interested in their preservation, and stringent police regulations control all others. Notwithstanding all these precautions, fires do occasionally occur; but of late years they are becoming rare, and on a smaller scale. Probably very few fires occur from lightning, as it is almost invariably accompanied by heavy rain-storms; and if a fire should occur from lightning, the rain would almost invariably put it out. Inquiries directed to this point had resulted in tracing two great fires in the Ottawa Valley to lightning, but they occurred some time ago.”

The question of the influence of forests upon the climate of the country, and of the effect of clearings, being raised, Mr. Thayne replied: “I have endeavored to obtain information upon this point, but without results that would enable me to form a definite opinion. Unfortunately such meteorological observations as have been registered were made at points too far from the influence of forests to be able to denote any but the most trivial changes during the comparatively short period

that the subject has received attention. These observations, to be of real use for the purposes referred to, should be made at many points scattered over a wide area. \* \* \* There can be little doubt that the clearings made by the settlers, and more particularly by the forest fires, must already begin to exercise a certain amount of influence on the climate of this portion of the Ottawa Valley. Still, the total absence of any observations at or above this point renders it impossible to express any opinion on the subject."

The effect of planting upon the prairies being referred to, its importance was urged in the strongest terms. "In the various accounts I have read of the prairie lands of the Northwest, I find frequent mention of the sudden changes of temperature. Severe frosts occur sometimes after the crops have been sown, and again before they have been reaped; or the temperature of the night is often much lower than that of the day. Then these plains are exposed to violent tempests through the cold currents of the Arctic regions coming into contact with the heated ones of the plains. To ameliorate a climate presenting such contrasts, there is only one method—that of planting wherever the nature of soil will permit it, and forming the settlements under the shelter of these plantations. Of so great importance is this to our Western country, that, in my opinion, upon its solution depends whether that region will realize the sanguine expectations now entertained of its being able to support an immense population; or whether, after many sore disappointments, perhaps, it will deserve the name of the Lone Land. If some of the most fertile regions of the earth have been reduced to the condition of sterile wastes through the destruction of their wooded lands, I think it not unreasonable to infer that a country exposed to a severe climate cannot continue to be productive when, instead of being vigorously planted, its already scanty stock of timber is further encroached upon by the new settlers."

The inquiry being raised as to whether a reduction in the amount of exports would not tend to enhance prices, and thus bring increased profits to the business, the opinion was expressed that any further reduction in the export of the first quality of pine would make it so scarce that its sale would be restricted to a few markets of England, and a substitute would be found for it in many quarters where it is now used. The best means of preventing fluctuations in the market would be to export no more than experience had proved to be a fair average demand. So long as lumbermen manufactured in defiance of every law that should regulate the rate of supply, they must take the chances as to the prices which their goods will fetch in the foreign markets.

With regard to the demand of timber for ship-building, a tendency had been observed towards its decline, sailing vessels being superseded by iron steamships in the carriage of all the costlier and finer classes of merchandise.

In reference to some remarks on the lumber and ship-building trade of Prince Edward Island, a member stated, "We import some of our large beams used in ship building, for keelsons, &c., from Quebec; they are of pine and tamarack. We build our vessels of a class just about the same as our juniper vessels formerly. We can class from seven to nine years. We own vessels in Prince Edward Island, and can produce them cheaper than in Quebec. We find that wooden ships are taking the place of iron ships, and derive a great advantage from the fact."

In a report of a similar Committee upon Immigration and Colonization, made in 1879, in considering the capabilities and prospects of the north-western region of the Dominion of Canada, the following answer was

given by Mr. Thayne to the question as to how the present growth of wood might be maintained, so as to prevent its exhaustion :

“ By a system very different to the one pursued in the older Provinces of the Dominion, where the forest lands have been treated without due regard either for present purposes or for the future wants of the country. Here, however, the opinion was universal that the timber was inexhaustible, and that its destruction was advantageous to the country. It is only of late years that the fallacy of this belief has been brought home to the minds of those who have examined the matter. In the Northwest the case is very different ; no competent authority affects to maintain that the timber supply is equal to the wants of such a population as the fertile lands might be expected to support. The obvious policy of the government would, therefore, be to have the timber-producing regions surveyed at the earliest date, before any vested interests are created, and set apart permanent reserves wherever the adjacent land requires shelter, or where a large population is likely to settle. These reserves should be under the direct control of the government, who might either lease them, subject to the condition that the lessee should maintain a regular supply, or, better still, according to the system followed in the state forests of Northern Europe, a certain proportion of full-grown timber should be disposed of by public competition, the trees to be removed by the purchasers, the number being regulated by the requirements of the locality and the yield of the reserve.”

To the question as to what would be the probable effect on the prairies of the Northwest if the settlers were under obligation to plant a certain number of acres of trees about their farms, it was replied that no provision would be likely to be of such general advantage, nor one better calculated to promote the welfare of the inhabitants, but under existing circumstances such a proposal was hardly practicable. It would be unreasonable to expect that an immigrant should know what plants would thrive on the soil he occupied. Very few settlers, indeed, are likely to have any experience in arboriculture, and with the great majority it is only too probable that the struggle for existence during the first years of their occupancy would preclude experiments involving any additional outlay of money or labor. To impose such an obligation on the colonist, it would be incumbent on the government to provide him with the means of fulfilling it, and this could be done only by establishing nurseries in the treeless sections, whence the seedlings adapted to the locality might be distributed, either gratuitously, or at a very low price, with the needful instructions for their cultivation. These nurseries might be owned by the government or their formation encouraged by grants in aid to county or municipal authorities or associations.

In reference to the maintenance of supplies in the north of Europe, Mr. Thayne replied that where the supply is limited, as in Germany, the laws are very stringent in some states, going so far as to prevent lands once under forest being devoted permanently to any other purpose ; in others, again, private landholders have been prohibited from felling timber in the vicinity of streams, or wherever the forest inspectors consider the arable land adjacent requires shelter from the wind. Throughout the whole empire the forests are subjected to the watchful supervision of a specially trained corps of officials, and no efforts are spared to render them as productive as is compatible with their preservation, which latter is the first consideration. In Sweden, the large forests owned by the government (over 5,000,000 acres) are strictly preserved, trees of mature growth being sold at so much per stump,

standing, the felling and removal being carried out at the purchaser's expense, but under the supervision of forest officials. Quite recently a law has been passed prohibiting the felling of trees under certain dimensions, but it only applies to the northern portion of the kingdom. It was proposed to apply it throughout the southern portion as well, but the opposition was so strong that the minister who introduced the measure resigned in consequence of its partial defeat. However, the whole tendency of legislation in the timber-producing countries of Europe is towards imposing restrictions upon forest owners, and investing the government with greater control over their lands, and there is little doubt that any marked decrease in the supply would be the signal for measures of a far more stringent character.

Being asked as to whether the supply in Norway and Sweden was diminishing, notwithstanding the precautions that had been taken, the witness replied, that in the former country the decrease had been very considerable, many of the mill-owners being now compelled to purchase logs of large dimensions from Sweden. In the latter country there are many districts denuded of the all best timber, and it may be said that the annual consumption is, throughout, larger than the annual growth. The falling off in the over-worked districts has hitherto had no perceptible effect upon the export trade, owing to the extension of the railway system, which has opened up many sections of forest land previously untouched. It is alleged by some that the extent of forest that may be made available by railways is very large, while others assert that in these comparatively unknown districts the quantity of purely merchantable timber is very limited. What may be taken for granted is, that while the area under wood suffers no perceptible decrease, the requirements of the home and foreign markets are augmenting in a ratio far beyond the productive power of the soil.

To the inquiry as to how the government could promote forest culture in the Northwest, this witness replied:

*good* | "In my opinion, their first duty is to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the timber supply in the wooded region, and this can be effected only by an exhaustive survey. It would then be possible to determine the area that should be set apart for the support of a permanent forest growth, due consideration being given to the nature of the climate, the condition of the river and other water sources, and the wants, present and prospective, of the population which the arable soil within access is likely to maintain. It would then be in order to reserve certain tracts for the growth of timber in the most fertile sections of the prairie lands. County or municipal authorities should be directed to establish reserves for the protection of river sources or to act as wind-breaks. Railway companies should be compelled to plant the waste lands bordering their tracks, and roadboards or trustees should be under a similar obligation wherever violent winds or snow-drifts were likely to impede traffic or endanger life. Finally, settlers should be encouraged to plant trees for shade and shelter. It would be erroneous to suppose that this system of forest preservation and extension would entail a burden on the exchequer; the forest lands in the actual possession of the government may, by judicious management, be made to yield a large revenue beyond their expenses, and a portion of this income spent in planting the new reserves would, in course of time, become in such a country the most profitable of investments."

The possibility of raising a second crop of timber in places where it has been consumed by fire being a subject of inquiry, no definite opinion could be expressed. The only experience in Canada was that of

nature left to her own resources. What might be done by systematic culture is doubtful, as no experiments had been made; nor, indeed, could it be said that the consequences arising from forest fires had been examined and reported upon by persons of sufficient authority to have any weight attached to their opinions. This much was certain, that wherever a fire had ravaged a pine district, the new growth was of a totally different species, and in hard woods the result was similar. When fire runs along the soil it effectually destroys all vegetative power wherever the rock is thinly covered, but when it is confined to the branches and trunks, no reason could be seen why the same species might not be regrown. It was feared that the pine would never pay to cultivate in Canada. At a small outlay the Crown Lands Department might easily ascertain what species of timber could succeed in pine-growing lands, and settle this and many other points of no small moment not only to forest science, but to the whole community.

For the renewal of supplies in Norway and Sweden, up to a very recent date, the natural growth has been depended upon to replace the timber felled for commercial purposes and that destroyed by fire. Of late years, however, the growing scarcity of wood has induced many Norwegian mill-owners to purchase cleared or partially-exhausted wood-lands, and attempt planting on a large scale, and this movement is extending. Something similar has been undertaken in Sweden by the same class, as also by the iron manufacturers, who are at the same time owners of extensive forests. The impression seems to be gaining ground in both countries, that the present rate of consumption cannot be maintained, unless steps are taken to assist the efforts of nature. Were the governments of those countries to introduce measures for the promotion of timber culture, they would not be under the disagreeable necessity of imposing restrictions that operate frequently to the disadvantage of trade. There is no fact better proved than the one that capital invested in the cultivation of timber yields immense returns.

It is claimed that the area under forests in Sweden amounts to 150,000 square miles, and in Norway to 50,000 square miles. Competent judges are of opinion that, in the former country less than one-half, or about 40,000,000 acres, represent the total quantity of land bearing merchantable timber; an area not larger than that which the Province of Quebec might set apart for the production of timber without encroaching on land adapted to agricultural purposes. In the older Provinces of the Dominion there is an extent of forest territory far greater than there is in the north of Europe, if we except Russia.

## 2.—*Other statements concerning the Forest Resources of Canada.*

The annual reports of the *Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Association*, in giving statements of the dealings in forest products from year to year, have repeatedly called attention to the great and needless waste that was continually going on, and have suggested the propriety of compulsory regulations to enforce economy in lumbering operations. The custom of levying dues upon logs by number, without reference to quality, naturally leads the lumbermen to select only the best, leaving the poorer grades to rot in the woods. But if these dues were imposed on the basis of quality, an expensive system of inspection in the woods would be involved, and it has been suggested that the most satisfactory means of collecting the revenue would be by an ad valorem rate on the timber sawed and exported, as could be best done by the Inland Revenue Department.

It has been further suggested that rigorous measures should be devised and enforced with the view of preventing the vast damages annually done by forest fires, and that inducements should be offered for information that should lead to the punishment of those originating them, whether willfully or by accident. "Such a fire may have been set by a stray hunter or fisherman bent on sport, or by the clearing of some pioneer far in advance of the frontier settlement, or, as is often the case, by some of the lumbermen's employés, who, troubled by the flies on the banks of a stream, may have kindled a fire to secure protection from their tormentors which the smoke affords." The remedy against these acts of carelessness or malice must be found in adequate penalties rigidly enforced, and of such degree as to render it certain that due care shall be taken in the handling of fires in the woods.<sup>1</sup>

With respect to the rate of reproduction of wood-lands and the measures that deserve attention in securing that end, the reports in former years offer the following statements and opinions:

"To obtain an idea of the regular increase in the value of growing timber, it may be supposed that it grows one-quarter of an inch in diameter yearly, which is not over the mark; and as the trees cut will average about twenty inches in diameter, the increase in size will, therefore, be about seven and a half feet per log, board measure, or over three and a half per cent. If to this three and a half per cent. be added the sum lost by over-production, an idea of the foolishness of such a policy may be had. It is quite certain that as timber gets cut away and becomes scarce, prices will rise; and that the lumberers of the present generation are actually killing the hen that would, if properly treated, continue to lay golden eggs.

"Government would deserve the praise of the future inhabitants of the country if they would originate a scheme for planting with young timber trees the immense wastes of the Province to Quebec. Such an investment would certainly not pay a dividend to this generation, but it would utilize what will only be a wilderness when the present trees are all cut, and would be a mine of wealth to those who possess it when the timber becomes large enough to be merchantable. By maintaining a judiciously-matured system of planting, the supply might be prolonged indefinitely; as it is, the forests are denuded of all their valuable timber and comparatively nothing grows up to supply its place. A very large proportion of the country north of the Ottawa is not fit for farming, and never can be properly made fit for grain growing or for pasturage, but it is admirably suited for the growth of timber; and even a limited experiment would soon convince all as to the good results likely to accrue. The cost would be small, there being many large tracts so cleared by repeated fires that there is nothing left to burn. The expense would only be the cost of the plants and their planting, and that would not be much; for the seed could be sown in a cleared spot, where the plants would be set out. The whole arrangement would, of course, require to be planned by a practical man and properly carried out; and, such being the case, there need be no fear of the result. What is above suggested *can* be done, and may yet be accomplished; and he who does it will be a greater benefactor to Canada than any of the statesmen of the present day."

An English traveler, after noticing the apparently abundant supply

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<sup>1</sup>The existing law in Quebec for the prevention of forest fires is given in the Forestry Report for 1877, p. 158. The subject is further considered in that report (p. 155, *et seq.*), and various measures adopted or suggested for the prevention of these damages are given in detail.

of woodlands observed in passing through the settled parts of Canada—and the same remark would equally apply to considerable portions of the once heavily-timbered regions of the United States—thus remarks concerning the actual resources of these forests in meeting the demands of commerce :

“It must often happen to the traveler who travels only the more frequented routes, when he sees great rafts made out of huge blocks of timber floating down the Canadian rivers, to wonder what part of the country produces trees so much larger than any to be seen along its way. Near the thoroughfares of Canadian travel hardly any trees of great bulk remain. \* \* \* The fact is that, for the very large timber, the lumbermen have now to go deep into the country, and far out of the common way. Along the traveled routes you see woods out of which all the finest trees have been long ago cut. And even where you do see trees of large girth in Canada they have seldom had such room to spread and such free air around them as would have enabled them to develop into objects magnificent in themselves. On the Ottawa, for instance, you may often observe how some one tree in the thick forest, having somehow been endowed with a more hardy vitality than its young and half-smothered fellows, has forced its way right through their competing branches, got its head well into the clear, open daylight, and so vigorously prospered as to have grown to immense sturdiness of trunk ; but even it is pretty sure to bear marks of the hard struggle undergone, and to have had its branches and offshoots, on some side or other at least, checked and hindered in their development, if not crushed and blackened into utter deadness. Whatever charm Canadian woods may have, Canada is not the place to see the beauty of fine single trees. To go in amongst, Canadian woods are poor in comparison with the New Forest ; but, when the eye ranges over a great tract of them, often they are indeed most beautiful ; as, for example, where they rise and fall over hill-sides or undulating grounds, or are interspersed with gray bowlders and sharp points of jutting rock, and are set off by contrast with waters brightly glimmering at their foot. Such are the woods along much of the Ottawa’s course, picturesque and lovely at any time, magnificent when kindled with the coloring of an American autumn. Scenery like this will not easily pall upon the eye, but to travel miles after miles with your view narrowly closed upon either side by flat, unrelieved, unbroken woods of ungainly and half-developed trees is a thing far more wearying to the sight than even a journey over the bare wilderness of the prairie. Then, whenever the continuousness of thick woods is broken, it is apt to give place to something not more cheerful. Here you come into the clearing made by some recent fire, where the crowd of living and struggling trees has been burned into a few, bare, blackened poles, standing in their gaunt unsightliness, the ghosts of their former selves, with other blackened logs and branches lying strewn over the scorched ground. Again, you plunge into the forest and see it as it makes itself, without the ordering hand of man—now dense and now thin—trees of different kinds not generally blended together in intermixture, but standing apart as nature has sorted them ; and as, in the great struggle for existence, every kind, ousted from elsewhere, has been forced into the station best fitted for its support ; trees of all ages fighting together for bare life ; some vigorous and freshly green and feathered down to the very ground ; some weakly and faded and only flinging out here and there ragged and ill-balanced branches ; some that are mere dead corpses and have fallen aslant out of their places, bruising and breaking the living ; some that, with their lower branches all torn and maimed, have yet stretched up

out of the throng and seem as if straining all the life within them to peer over the heads of their fellows and catch glimpses how the fire, their deadliest enemy, is spreading havoc nearer and nearer. Again, you are once more in open grounds lately cleared by some settler, who has plowed and sown among the tree stumps, those broken columns of the forest ruin; fenced in his clearing with the rude zigzag wall of logs, the universal snake fence of the country; built up his log hut in the midst, and set himself to that task which takes half the lifetime of a man to carry out, the turning of forest land into a farm. After many hours of such a journey and after many days of similar journeyings, the English traveler will not find himself thinking less fondly of the more smiling landscape at home."<sup>1</sup>

### 3.—*The Waste in working Square Timber.—Economies in the Timber Trade.*

Concerning the great waste from the preparation of hewn timber, as heretofore practiced, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, in his report for the year 1879, says:

The great loss sustained yearly by the Province and the revenue from waste of valuable material in the manufacture of square and waney pine, especially in connection with the former, which is hewn to a "*proud edge*," has for some time occupied my serious attention. It is estimated on good grounds that one-fourth of every tree cut down to be made into square or waney timber is lost to the wealth of the country, and that the revenue suffers proportionally. When the tree is cut down, it is lined off for squaring, and the "*round*" outside of the lines is what is called *beaten* off on the four sides. The wood thus beaten or slashed off in preparation for hewing by the broad-ax is the prime part of the tree, from which the best class of clear lumber is obtained when the timber is taken in the round to a saw-mill. Besides the destruction of timber of the finest texture and greatest value, there is the upper portion of the tree near to and partly into the top, which would yield lumber of an inferior quality, it is true, but suitable either for domestic use or for export to the American market, where, during general business prosperity, large quantities of the lower grades of lumber are required for packing and other purposes connected with trade of all kinds, as much as 100,000,000 feet, it is stated, being sold annually by two or three firms in Brooklyn and New York, to be used as boxes for packages of petroleum alone; but the upper part of the tree is rejected by the square-timber manufacturer, and left in the woods, with the fine wood beaten off, to rot and become material for feeding forest fires, by which more timber has been destroyed than has ever been cut down for commercial purposes.

The following will show the estimated loss to the Province and the revenue from waste in getting out square pine from 1868 to 1877, both inclusive: Total quantity taken from public and private lands during the ten years, 119,250,720 cubic feet; waste, one-fourth of each tree, equal to one-third of the total mentioned, viz, 39,750,140 cubic feet, or say, in round numbers, 477,000,000 feet, board measure, which may be valued one-half at \$10 per 1,000 feet, and one-half at \$5 per 1,000 feet, representing relatively the prime timber beaten off and the inferior timber from the upper part of the tree, average value say \$7.50 per 1,000 feet, equal to \$3,577,500 loss to the Province for the ten years, or an annual loss in material wealth of \$357,750.

The quantity taken from public lands during the ten years is 87,620,135 cubic feet, the waste on which, on the basis given, being equal to 29,206,711 cubic feet, or 350,000,000 feet, board measure, subject to crown dues, at \$750 per million feet, equal to \$262,500 lost to the revenue during the ten years, or at the rate of \$26,250 per annum.<sup>2</sup>

The loss to the country and revenue from timber destroyed by fires which might

<sup>1</sup> *Sketches from America*, by John White, fellow of Queen's College (1870), p. 166.

<sup>2</sup> If every part of the outside wood wasted in squaring timber could be used, the loss might be estimated at a much higher rate than as above estimated. If the area of a given circle be 1, the area of an inclosed square is 0.636 nearly. The loss is therefore about 0.364 in the outer wood alone, to say nothing of the tops left on the ground. But as there must inevitably be some loss in working, there could scarcely be realized more than 25 per cent. This in the aggregate of large quantities is a loss so immense that it should attract the attention of the manufacturers, and lead to a thoughtful study into the means for its avoidance. In the careless way that lumber is manufactured, and with the wide-set saws too much in use, it could be easily shown that more than half the material of our forests is wasted, a considerable part of which might with proper care be saved.

have been confined to a limited area, and possibly extinguished, before great damage had been done to the forest, had they not been fed by the *débris* of trees left to rot and dry, is incalculable.

In 1877 I instructed the officer in charge of the Woods and Forest branch of the Department to prepare a paper on the waste of timber referred to, for the purpose of submitting it to the Department of Crown Lands of Quebec, with the view of joint action by the two Provinces towards the discouragement of the further continuance of the square-timber trade. On addressing himself to the task, he found that the lack of knowledge of the mode of dealing with the square timber, after its arrival in the old country in the square "log" was a great drawback to writing intelligently on the subject, as it was essential to know how the timber was disposed of at the great centers of import, such as Liverpool, London, Glasgow, &c.; who the parties were who ultimately acquired the handling of it; where it was cut into specification bills to meet the wants of those who put the product of the "logs" after they had been reduced to the required dimensions to practical use, &c., so that the Department might be in possession of facts, more or less important, when it undertook to show those who are engaged in the trade in Canada, that in abandoning it, and thereby stopping the supply of square timber, they would create a market for their material on the other side of the Atlantic, in the shape of sawn lumber.

I have since procured some information on the points referred to, from which I learn that the timber is imported directly by wealthy saw-mill proprietors, either by the venture of individuals singly, or in so many cargoes in each year, or the importation of a number of cargoes annually by several mill-men combined; or it is consigned by Canadian shippers to brokers or agents to be sold on commission; in the latter case, the timber is generally disposed of at auction, at which the saw-mill owners purchase it, and any surplus over what they require for their own establishments they sell in small quantities, sometimes a few pieces at a time, to builders and country dealers of limited means, who have it sawn at small mills, and often by hand, at the villages in the interior for local wants. These saw-mill proprietors having virtually a monopoly of the lumber and bill stuff produced from the timber imported or purchased by them at auction sales, are naturally opposed to the introduction of wood goods into the market they supply in any other shape than in the square log as at present; but it is time that the Canadian lumberer engaged in the square-pine business should open his eyes to the alarming waste of a material, the value of which is increasing every year; that in fact he is stripping his limits and disposing of his timber frequently at a loss, or at best, during several years past, at a rate which seldom pays more than the cost of cutting down, squaring, drawing, and taking to market, while at the same time he leaves in the woods as useless one-fourth of each tree he levels to the ground, one-half of the timber so left being the most valuable part of the tree; and see the necessity of his turning his attention to saw-milling operations as a more economical mode of manufacturing his timber, by which he would not only benefit himself by turning to profitable account what is now so wantonly wasted, but the Province generally, by increasing the field of labor for its people, while the Provincial Treasury would derive additional revenue from the material saved and utilized.

It may not be out of place to mention here that saw-milling is, to a certain extent, a factor in the settlement of a country, from the fact that many of the employés, from their steady habits and value as workmen, are kept in permanent employment summer and winter in connection with the establishments, and are induced in consequence to take up lands in the vicinity, which are improved by the families of those having grown-up children, and by hired help in the case of unmarried men, till ultimately considerable sections in the neighborhood of the mills become settled and cleared, with comfortable homes on the locations; while, on the contrary, the men employed in getting out square timber are generally without fixed homes or continuous employment. Their engagements terminate in the spring; in the interim until they re-engage for the following winter, they too frequently remain idle, and spend their earnings in a reckless manner, and are penniless, and often in debt, when they return to the woods.

After noticing various available forest commodities for exportation from Canada, such as pit-props, mining timbers, telegraph poles, railway ties, &c., the forms and dimensions best suited to the English market, and suggestions as to their preparation, the Commissioner recurs to the topic he had previously been discussing with reference to the encouragement of sawn goods for exportation instead of the wasteful practice of getting out hewn timber. His suggestions have no local application, and are well suited to any region or country that has commodities to export.

The characteristic of modern commerce is to seek out markets wherever they can be

found, in which commodities to be disposed of can be sold to the best advantage whether natural products in a raw state where the means of profitable manufacture do not exist where they are produced, or in a manufactured state when such means are available, and in proportion to the energy and enterprise used in pressing forward and occupying every vantage ground in trade, is the measure of success which attends individuals and communities. It is not usual in these days to wait until a customer comes knocking at your door to find out what you have for sale. To succeed, it is necessary that such should be made known far and wide; and to create a business of any magnitude the first object is to find out what is required not only at home but abroad, *and, having the article*, to calculate whether or not the field can be entered at a fair profit in furnishing what is wanted. In the Canadian timber trade there seems to have been no lack of energy; but in my humble opinion it does not appear to have been accompanied by that kind of prudent enterprise which might be expected from the intelligent men who are engaged in it. The square-pine manufacturers have been contented from year to year to go on bargaining with a Quebec merchant to get out so many cubic feet of a certain average for a price agreed upon; the merchant writes home to his agent or partner to effect sales, or goes himself or some one for him for that purpose, or frequently ships on his own account the timber which the lumberer has contracted for and delivered to him. Not unfrequently the lumberer possessed of means gets out his timber without advances in money or supplies having been made to him and takes it to Quebec to sell it at the best price he can obtain from the dealers there. Sometimes this has succeeded better than contracting; but where the venture falls through a downward tendency in the market or a rise in freights, it becomes a serious matter to hold it over, as cove charges and other incidentals rapidly effect a shrinkage in the value of the article. But so it has gone on since the early days of getting out square pine; the same well-trodden rut has been traveled; the same traffic in the timber in the crude shape of the square log has been continued, the actual producer and *quasi* proprietor of the pine upon the timber limits reflecting on the waste of material, or the propriety and prudence of economizing it and turning it to more profitable account.

Saw-mill owners, although they have had trying times during the past few years, are not generally so unfortunate as the operators in square pine, the trade in which is peculiarly fluctuating and uncertain. The former have always had more or less of a domestic trade; and, unless under extraordinary circumstances, such as the late prolonged depression, can depend on the United States for a market, with prices generally affording a reasonable profit, notwithstanding the American duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet; and with these markets, domestic and across the line, they have seemed to be satisfied without seeking a European opening for their lumber.

I feel a delicacy in giving advice in this matter to parties who may very naturally say that they know their own business best; but, nevertheless, I will venture to observe that those in Canada engaged or interested in the trade in timber, which is next in value to agricultural products in the exports of the Dominion—viz, in 1873, \$20,054,829, and \$27,231,039, respectively—should acquire a knowledge of and endeavor to cultivate a transatlantic trade, and would suggest that a spirited effort should be made to extend the sawn lumber business to countries which have hitherto imported the timber in a crude state and manufactured it to suit their purposes. Already have the European and other markets been successfully invaded by the produce of industries of various kinds from the American continent, and there seems to be no reason why our great staple export should not meet with equal success.

It may not be out of place in this report to indicate in anything like detail the steps which might be adopted to carry out what has been hinted at, but a preliminary step would seem to be for a few saw-mill proprietors to join together and send to the old country two or three practical men, having a thorough knowledge of lumbering, the different qualities of lumber produced in Canada, and the minutiae of the working of saw-mills, who might be accompanied by one or two joiners or house carpenters to make technical observations as to the various uses and forms in which the lumber is applied. Let these parties visit the larger saw-mills in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and on the continent, if deemed expedient, with sufficient time allowed to inspect and report on the whole subject to their employers, having specially in view the required dimensions of boards and bill stuff, in all forms, which would suit the several markets; and also make inquiry as to freights, insurance, port charges, &c., and upon such report, and after due consideration, the parties interested would be in position to come to a conclusion whether or not a fair paying business could not be pushed in the direction indicated. The attempt seems to be worth making; and if prepared assortments of Canadian lumber were exhibited in the principal markets of the old country, even although they may not take at first, which perhaps would be too much to expect, there is at least a prospect of success through the exercise of sound judgment, patience, and perseverance.

#### 4.—*On the Official Statistics of Canada.*

Unfortunately Canada, like the United States, has no official agency for ascertaining the amount of production and consumption of forest products in the country, beyond the official census, which is taken but once in ten years, and may happen to represent a year of exceptional buoyancy or depression in the timber business.

The uncertainties attending any attempt to estimate the amount of the annual production are strongly represented in the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman who has long made the subject a matter of special investigation, and whose acquaintance with the details of the timber trade gives much importance to his opinions upon this point:

There are no data available which would enable me to form anything like a fair estimate of the annual forest production of this country—at least an estimate to which a man would care to affix his name. Private lands render no returns; the local consumption cannot be guessed at, and the Crown Lands returns are very untrustworthy. The census is the only guide—a very doubtful one in this matter—that it would be possible for you to quote without incurring the risk of misleading your readers.

It is possible that the census of next year will contain figures more reliable than the last one; at least you may depend that I shall urge this point on the attention of the authorities with all the influence I can bring to bear. \* \* \* I regret that it is not in my power to send you a more satisfactory answer to your query; but when I tell you that all my efforts to solve this problem for the last four years have been without the least success, you can understand how the matter stands.

With respect to the credibility of the Crown Lands reports, as given on subsequent pages of this volume, we should remember that they in part represent the amount of taxes collected upon the timber taken from these lands, and we therefore see a motive for rendering the returns below the actual production, while there would never be found a reason for placing them above. They present, in fact, the amount *that did not escape the notice of the revenue officers*. We are not justified in expressing any opinion as to whether the amount reported be relatively large or small, as compared with the actual production, but may be in all probability somewhere *below* the truth.

The statistics of exportation are not liable to the same criticism as the above, because no export duties are paid, and we may reasonably regard them as approximately correct. Any errors would be more probably on the side of deficiency than of excess, for, while the returns could scarcely be in any case too high, instances might occasionally happen of exportation in small lots from places where no revenue officer was located.

The amount of forest products passing the government slides, and through the canals, is probably reported very nearly at the exact amount, as the transaction is under the immediate notice of officials always present, and means of verification are always at hand.

## II.—EXPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

### 1. *Customs Duties formerly imposed for Encouragement of the Timber Trade.*

From the earliest period of colonial trade the export of timber has been an important item of production for the British market, and much of the timber exported from the northern frontier of the United States has been shipped from Quebec, being generally rafted down the rapids of the Saint Lawrence and placed upon vessels at Quebec. In later years the timber of the country bordering upon the upper lakes was

brought in vessels to Clayton, N. Y., or to the foot of Wolfe Island, or to Garden Island, near Kingston, at which places for a long period, the principal business of making up rafts for the navigation of the rapids has been done. More recently the business of Clayton has much declined, while that of Wolfe Island and of Garden Island has increased.

This exportation of timber has been largely affected by the tariffs, which, from political and financial reasons, the British Government thought it proper to impose.

From the report of a select committee of the House of Lords, appointed in 1820, to inquire into the means of extending and securing the foreign trade of the country,<sup>1</sup> we learn that the encouragement afforded to the importation of wood from the British Colonies in North America by the imposition of heavy duties on wood from foreign states was of comparatively recent date, and that it had not formed a part of the commercial or colonial policy of the country before the then recent European wars. Till 1809 little or no duty had been imposed upon the various species of timber, but in that and the succeeding year, however, the nature of the political relations with the Baltic powers led to an apprehension that great difficulty might be found in deriving the usual supplies of timber from that quarter, not only for domestic use, but more particularly for the purposes of ship-building. The Canadian timber trade had not then been large in the aggregate, although relatively important to the country. There being some risk and uncertainty in a further expansion of the business, it was deemed expedient to give Canadian timber the benefit of an exemption from all duties on such as was fit for naval use, and a duty little more than nominal on other descriptions, while, at the same time, a considerable increase was made in the duty on wood from the north of Europe.

High permanent duties and a temporary war-duty were accordingly imposed upon all descriptions of wood imported from foreign countries.<sup>2</sup>

The Canadian merchants were never led to believe by the Government that these duties were to be permanent, but an expectation was held out that the duty of £2 1s. first imposed would be continued for some considerable time. No such expectation was fairly raised with respect to the war-duty and the duty imposed in 1813, and the exemptions from duty on Canadian timber had always been temporary, and were limited to July, 1820.<sup>3</sup>

The protection thus begun was continued many years, and the two great monopolies of corn and timber—the first maintained for the assumed benefit of the possessors of land; the second conceded to the clamor of a certain class of ship-owners—became through after years the object of

<sup>1</sup> *Parliamentary papers*, 1820, vol. 3 (269), p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> 49 Geo. III, C. 98. These were doubled by the 50 Geo. III, C. 77, and afterwards partially increased by the 51 Geo. III, C. 93, and by the 52 Geo. III, C. 117, and a duty of 25 per cent upon the whole of the permanent duties were added by the 53 Geo. III, C. 33. The several duties above referred to were afterwards arranged and consolidated by the 59 Geo. III, C. 52.

The duty upon a load (50 cubic feet) of Baltic timber, which at the beginning of the wars in the early part of this century had been 6s. 8d. was raised by inconsiderable steps to 27s. 2d. in 1806, doubled in 1811, and in 1813 further advanced to 65s. Colonial timber, which had been admitted free of duty up to 1798, was then subjected to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. From 1803 to 1806 the *ad valorem* rate was changed to a specific duty of about 2s. a load, and in the latter year this was removed. In 1821, in consequence of the report of the committee of the House of Lords, above cited, the system was changed by reducing the rate on European timber, while that from the colonies was made 10s. In 1840, 1s. 6d. per load was added to them respectively. In October, 1843, the duties were reduced to 25s. per load on foreign timber, and 2s. per load on that from British colonies.—(G. R. Porter's *Progress of the Nation*, 1847, p. 380.)

<sup>3</sup> *Parliamentary Papers*, 1820, vol. 3 (269), p. 4.

attack by an energetic class of reformers, representing the more numerous but less organized class of consumers, until their efforts were finally crowned with success. After successive reductions from time to time, the rates on timber from every country were reduced, about 1859, to the uniform rate of 2s. per ton, and not long afterwards they were taken off altogether.

The following tables are derived from the Reports upon Trade and Navigation reported annually by the Minister of Customs, since the beginning of the Dominion Government, July 1, 1867, and previously by the Receiver-General of Canada. The column of years will be understood to be calendar years until the change made in 1864, when the fiscal year beginning July 1 was substituted:

2.—COMPARISON OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE PROVINCE OF CANADA DURING THE TWELVE YEARS PRECEDING THE FORMATION OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(Quantities and Values.)

Years.	Ash.		Birch.		Elm.		Maple.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1856.....	2,589	\$14,403	4,556	\$40,200	36,453	\$508,433	18	\$169
1857.....	3,485	25,360	5,026	46,985	37,984	432,822	169	1,593
1858.....	2,378	16,999	4,005	30,339	19,451	163,389	37	285
1859 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,313	24,067	7,937	56,294	26,278	200,840	84	728
1860.....	2,478	14,976	12,508	100,759	25,629	207,297	249	1,996
1861.....	2,422	12,708	8,397	60,585	32,610	265,562	127	1,014
1862.....	2,496	12,770	4,159	32,424	27,689	202,573	139	882
1863.....	8,341	42,255	11,256	89,111	53,392	421,180	440	2,620
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,319	6,667	3,315	26,413	14,331	114,414	53	366
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,670	22,689	10,488	82,638	49,048	387,655	110	1,350
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,860	20,986	8,793	72,505	29,483	255,670	152	1,268
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,631	26,074	9,394	81,355	28,476	252,647	76	643

Years.	Oak.		White pine.		Red pine.		Tamarack.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1856.....	33,814	\$377,190	361,046	\$2,062,003	61,943	\$471,691	2,117	\$13,381
1857.....	48,539	576,630	500,781	2,821,320	61,323	526,458	4,571	28,471
1858.....	26,904	377,561	344,981	1,811,340	53,143	374,079	995	5,411
1859.....	34,300	359,731	395,694	2,249,006	43,643	363,567	2,185	11,382
1860.....	41,553	404,861	490,233	2,582,605	62,573	507,610	2,589	17,023
1861.....	55,979	526,997	523,112	2,594,388	71,381	508,609	1,802	11,116
1862.....	47,436	527,317	430,257	2,110,046	66,563	452,113	14,861	33,301
1863.....	73,327	754,328	650,483	3,304,903	103,329	745,642	19,591	124,955
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	28,387	205,546	194,822	918,323	32,653	230,831	5,326	34,994
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	118,313	1,089,417	606,300	2,963,534	108,877	761,037	10,681	65,332
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	64,026	710,861	450,950	2,324,063	85,638	593,134	11,266	71,938
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	62,895	696,461	413,036	2,118,754	78,792	499,858	5,411	36,015

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup> Year ending June 30. Since 1864.

## 2.—COMPARISON OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Walnut.		Basswood, butternut, and hickory.		Standard staves.		Other staves.	
	1,000 feet.	Value.	1,000 feet.	Value.	Thou- sands.	Value.	Thou- sands.	Value.
1856.....	1,517	\$40,601	620	\$7,146	1,690	\$368,659	2,978	\$166,757
1857.....	2,109	51,140	1,229	15,462	3,253	548,384	4,117	174,771
1858.....	1,033	22,837	1,649	20,121	2,369	398,847	4,130	170,379
1859.....	1,307	25,719	1,378	14,800	2,968	329,876	5,745	201,047
1860.....	2,428	49,493	1,024	14,475	3,093	368,752	6,045	207,973
1861.....	948	22,994	1,786	18,524	1,765	248,652	4,989	167,385
1862.....	1,456	38,443	1,477	17,687	2,008	254,641	4,207	164,543
1863.....	2,320	63,339	1,416	18,338	2,816	422,677	8,000	294,669
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	357	13,103	477	8,428	726	107,231	3,050	70,136
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,600	38,583	2,255	38,044	3,514	446,107	9,148	248,889
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,870	56,170	509	8,833	2,417	346,968	8,441	258,652
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	771	26,692	1,085	15,665	3,053	404,952	8,952	290,602

Years.	Battens.		Knees.		Scantling.		Treenails.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
1856.....	3,060	\$786	10,960	\$11,505	.....	\$23,139	.....	\$550
1857.....	.....	4,276	569	466	.....	22,168	.....	140
1858.....	.....	897	2,397	3,470	.....	22,922	.....	202
1859.....	.....	1,962	4,297	4,723	.....	23,760	.....	300
1860.....	.....	96	9,980	12,004	.....	32,346	.....	122
1861.....	.....	.....	5,833	5,294	.....	18,130	.....	455
1862.....	.....	.....	17,584	14,648	.....	20,210	.....	433
1863.....	.....	194	21,749	24,145	.....	25,148	.....	830
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	14,013	14,154	.....	11,074	.....	250
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	108	13,233	13,623	.....	17,150	.....	4,527
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	23,627	24,684	.....	17,121	.....	595
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	7,397	4,548	.....	25,405	.....	110

Years.	Deals.		Deal ends.		Planks and boards.		Spars.	
	Standard hundred.	Value.	Standard hundred.	Value.	1,000 feet.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
1856.....	36,729	\$1,681,157	1,746	\$68,865	229,793	2,503,187	7,751	\$80,586
1857.....	51,250	1,955,377	1,867	58,852	222,611	2,573,470	4,567	84,410
1858.....	47,537	1,675,918	1,307	36,115	384,804	2,902,267	4,615	32,319
1859.....	42,866	1,477,381	1,543	44,526	314,096	2,690,119	4,067	25,383
1860.....	62,193	1,951,055	1,367	43,079	309,025	3,051,218	8,407	54,899
1861.....	67,333	2,189,792	1,929	49,750	165,583	1,570,381	5,511	29,818
1862.....	50,118	1,375,309	2,528	75,032	246,203	2,337,726	2,522	42,296
1863.....	58,807	2,078,412	1,993	56,370	302,335	2,999,459	4,134	80,895
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	13,112	489,131	43,487	13,243	110,748	1,081,176	839	14,829
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	58,217	2,207,194	4,413	111,161	330,950	3,325,478	5,879	134,186
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	53,947	1,992,033	3,113	82,759	465,812	4,683,075	3,678	73,515
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	56,461	2,314,491	1,363	40,262	533,192	5,104,342	1,070	32,203

Years.	Masts.		Handspikes.		Laths and lath wood.		Fire-wood.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Cords.	Value.	Cords.	Value.
1856.....	2,214	\$141,692	1,204	\$297	16,160	\$55,343	45,959	\$79,615
1857.....	1,495	135,884	1,697	437	9,614	60,825	36,560	62,558
1858.....	927	69,617	1,772	713	8,521	34,230	28,950	36,155
1859.....	1,024	92,714	6,517	1,569	7,374	37,216	36,013	42,187
1860.....	1,287	95,498	3,831	644	8,349	49,412	48,674	64,766
1861.....	774	38,101	1,988	496	10,322	54,113	51,078	76,496
1862.....	1,127	74,175	4,371	1,651	7,429	32,571	114,203	186,481
1863.....	889	75,228	2,074	608	10,949	42,851	156,264	280,043
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	275	13,831	151	38	2,623	15,869	48,042	87,515
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,127	100,072	5,165	1,352	14,904	60,978	202,930	364,249
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	544	39,685	348	108	14,194	52,148	240,193	462,566
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,070	32,203	4,328	955	15,949	54,204	211,815	466,931

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.<sup>2</sup> Year ending June 30.

## 2. COMPARISON OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Shingles.		Sleepers.		Railroad ties.		Oars.	
	Thou- sands.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pairs.	Value.
1856.....	14, 810	\$27, 840	30	\$4	112, 329	\$21, 070	17, 841	\$27, 791
1857.....	22, 559	46, 257	5, 793	1, 363	111, 197	18, 025	5, 804	6, 582
1858.....	14, 000	24, 314	.....	.....	285, 082	39, 524	6, 046	11, 405
1859.....	22, 664	36, 157	.....	.....	117, 347	23, 861	11, 520	17, 188
1860.....	21, 564	41, 042	.....	.....	113, 821	19, 993	6, 455	8, 125
1861.....	15, 695	30, 181	.....	.....	80, 079	14, 038	2, 979	2, 138
1862.....	24, 508	14, 462	.....	.....	79, 674	15, 304	22, 630	31, 091
1863.....	34, 513	59, 309	.....	.....	171, 660	35, 548	12, 032	14, 001
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	13, 947	22, 606	4, 532	6, 174	77, 338	10, 263	4, 347	4, 534
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	31, 605	55, 730	42, 076	32, 277	223, 377	26, 931	19, 419	20, 330
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	77, 848	161, 455	76, 403	77, 408	146, 770	25, 913	7, 927	10, 194
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	75, 003	138, 784	46, 430	48, 351	198, 255	29, 641	9, 451	11, 119

Years.	Other woods.	Saw logs.		Pot and Pearl Ash.		Total forest product.
	Value.	No.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	
1856.....	\$28, 111	66, 742	\$72, 772	24, 472	\$917, 187	\$10, 019, 883
1857.....	35, 726	101, 464	111, 440	29, 456	1, 147, 856	11, 730, 387
1858.....	25, 367	46, 017	47, 734	27, 844	929, 759	9, 447, 727
1859.....	75, 098	121, 671	125, 491	37, 819	1, 107, 271	9, 663, 162
1860.....	91, 660	53, 009	57, 368	32, 854	961, 106	11, 012, 253
1861.....	105, 688	51, 231	69, 932	29, 395	879, 007	9, 572, 645
1862.....	74, 705	47, 331	75, 653	37, 857	1, 236, 411	9, 482, 897
1863.....	130, 683	68, 430	76, 437	41, 568	1, 279, 748	13, 543, 926
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	78, 836	45, 884	53, 296	15, 852	513, 840	4, 167, 161
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	240, 254	132, 376	147, 721	43, 960	1, 274, 612	14, 283, 207
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	198, 680	128, 236	118, 796	34, 594	1, 105, 003	13, 846, 986
1867 <sup>2</sup> .....	249, 490	387, 444	71, 690	21, 588	723, 944	13, 948, 648

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.<sup>2</sup> Year ending June 30.<sup>3</sup> Besides 20,842 M saw-logs and shingle-bolts, worth \$101,101, at \$1 per M feet, and 1,648 spruce, worth \$14,982; duty 50 cents per M feet.3. GENERAL COMPARISON OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM CANADA IN EACH YEAR SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.<sup>1</sup>

## (a.) Total Products of Canada.

Years ending June 30—	The Mine.	The Fisher- ies.	The Forests.	Animals and their Prod- ucts.
1868.....	\$1, 446, 857	\$3, 357, 510	\$18, 262, 170	\$6, 893, 167
1869.....	2, 093, 502	3, 242, 710	19, 838, 963	8, 769, 407
1870.....	2, 487, 038	3, 608, 549	20, 940, 434	12, 138, 161
1871.....	3, 221, 461	3, 994, 275	22, 352, 211	12, 582, 925
1872.....	3, 936, 608	4, 348, 508	23, 685, 382	12, 416, 613
1873.....	6, 471, 102	4, 779, 277	28, 586, 816	14, 243, 017
1874.....	3, 977, 216	5, 292, 368	26, 817, 715	14, 679, 169
1875.....	3, 878, 050	5, 380, 527	24, 781, 780	12, 700, 507
1876.....	3, 731, 827	5, 500, 989	20, 128, 064	13, 517, 654
1877.....	3, 644, 040	5, 874, 360	23, 010, 249	14, 220, 617
1878.....	2, 816, 347	6, 853, 975	19, 511, 575	14, 019, 857
1879.....	3, 082, 900	6, 928, 871	13, 261, 459	14, 100, 604

Years.	Agricultural Products.	Manufac- tures.	Miscellan- eous articles.	Grand Total.
1868.....	\$12, 871, 055	\$1, 572, 546	\$1, 139, 872	\$40, 677, 009
1869.....	12, 182, 702	1, 765, 461	2, 430, 559	49, 323, 304
1870.....	13, 676, 619	2, 133, 656	1, 096, 732	56, 081, 192
1871.....	9, 853, 146	2, 201, 331	596, 698	55, 151, 047
1872.....	13, 378, 562	2, 389, 435	845, 328	61, 000, 436
1873.....	14, 995, 340	2, 921, 802	1, 248, 192	73, 245, 606
1874.....	19, 590, 142	2, 353, 663	1, 116, 475	73, 926, 748
1875.....	17, 258, 358	2, 293, 040	1, 198, 631	67, 490, 893
1876.....	21, 139, 665	5, 353, 367	490, 283	69, 861, 849
1877.....	14, 689, 376	4, 105, 422	320, 816	65, 864, 880
1878.....	18, 008, 754	4, 127, 755	401, 871	65, 740, 134
1879.....	19, 628, 464	2, 700, 281	386, 999	60, 089, 578

<sup>1</sup> The union of the two Provinces of Canada with the two Maritime Provinces took effect July 1, 1867.

In these summaries the totals do not include coin, bullion, or goods not the product of the country; vessels built at Quebec are included in the miscellaneous column.

(b.) *Export of Products of the Province of Ontario to the United States compared with the Total Exportations.*

Years.		Produce of Mines.		Produce of Fisheries.		Produce of Forests.		Animals and their Products.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1868 <sup>1</sup>	United States	\$216,643	-----	\$130,979	-----	\$7,252,630	-----	\$3,743,207	-----
	Total	607,101	35.7	625,304	20.9	14,471,697	50.1	6,545,870	57.0
1869	United States	371,748	-----	73,935	-----	4,484,079	-----	2,988,420	-----
	Total	439,593	84.5	73,935	100.0	4,484,079	100.0	3,405,287	87.7
1870	United States	765,173	-----	84,976	-----	5,115,157	-----	4,965,744	-----
	Total	1,230,874	62.1	84,976	100.0	5,115,157	100.0	5,672,655	87.4
1871	United States	1,578,498	-----	89,479	-----	6,107,733	-----	4,913,126	-----
	Total	1,994,280	79.1	89,479	100.0	6,107,733	100.0	5,786,552	84.8
1872	United States	2,556,358	-----	59,911	-----	6,109,642	-----	3,796,096	-----
	Total	2,996,712	85.3	59,911	100.0	6,109,642	100.0	4,755,560	79.7
1873	United States	3,221,612	-----	95,295	-----	8,889,463	-----	3,848,937	-----
	Total	4,003,726	80.4	95,295	100.0	8,889,463	100.0	5,565,210	69.1
1874	United States	947,354	-----	78,597	-----	7,322,811	-----	3,441,676	-----
	Total	1,135,418	83.4	78,597	100.0	7,322,811	100.0	4,742,020	72.5
1875	United States	879,024	-----	94,838	-----	4,472,720	-----	2,789,337	-----
	Total	879,024	100.0	94,838	100.0	4,472,720	100.0	3,606,400	77.3
1876	United States	773,890	-----	85,323	-----	3,657,410	-----	2,864,983	-----
	Total	773,890	100.0	85,323	100.0	3,657,410	100.0	4,286,349	66.8
1877	United States	297,479	-----	85,331	-----	3,437,743	-----	2,984,407	-----
	Total	1,054,346	28.2	89,036	95.8	3,439,143	99.9	4,429,362	67.3
1878	United States	185,874	-----	90,613	-----	3,495,830	-----	3,073,695	-----
	Total	190,549	97.5	90,622	98.8	3,496,311	99.9	5,770,115	53.2
1879	United States	746,037	-----	94,325	-----	3,249,229	-----	2,843,583	-----
	Total	825,769	90.3	95,531	98.6	3,253,724	99.8	5,726,453	48.4

Years.		Agricultural Products.		Manufactures.		Other Articles.		Total.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1868 <sup>1</sup>	United States	\$8,032,953	-----	\$419,666	-----	\$265,697	-----	\$20,061,775	-----
	Total	12,642,083	63.5	834,158	50.3	291,731	91.1	36,855,536 <sup>2</sup>	54.4
1869	United States	7,005,674	-----	165,256	-----	234,287	-----	15,323,399	-----
	Total	7,127,044	98.3	166,270	99.3	234,287	100.0	15,930,495	93.1
1870	United States	6,570,138	-----	228,073	-----	287,951	-----	18,017,212	-----
	Total	6,614,273	99.2	229,420	99.4	287,951	100.0	19,235,306	93.6
1871	United States	4,855,249	-----	304,392	-----	256,133	-----	18,105,210	-----
	Total	4,978,668	97.5	313,869	96.9	256,133	100.0	19,526,714	93.2
1872	United States	6,598,223	-----	380,127	-----	267,399	-----	19,767,756	-----
	Total	6,704,895	98.1	480,727	79.0	267,399	100.0	21,374,847	92.4
1873	United States	5,657,809	-----	464,093	-----	234,057	-----	22,408,266	-----
	Total	5,706,722	99.1	588,481	78.8	234,057	100.0	25,082,954	89.3
1874	United States	7,181,140	-----	404,174	-----	233,337	-----	19,609,089	-----
	Total	7,573,157	94.9	528,551	76.4	233,337	100.0	21,613,791	90.7
1875	United States	7,149,606	-----	313,040	-----	235,449	-----	15,834,014	-----
	Total	7,369,025	97.0	473,672	66.0	235,449	100.0	17,131,128	92.4
1876	United States	11,170,996	-----	612,656	-----	261,186	-----	19,426,444	-----
	Total	11,602,162	96.1	778,723	78.6	261,791	99.7	21,445,648	92.5
1877	United States	6,308,378	-----	497,627	-----	240,122	-----	13,821,279	-----
	Total	6,929,286	91.0	757,487	65.6	246,616	98.0	16,945,276	81.5
1878	United States	6,562,327	-----	601,183	-----	278,711	-----	14,288,233	-----
	Total	9,616,206	68.3	1,073,883	55.9	279,285	99.7	20,516,971	64.7
1879	United States	7,258,130	-----	490,693	-----	275,744	-----	14,957,741	-----
	Total	10,410,174	69.7	885,740	55.3	279,219	98.7	21,476,610	69.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes the Province of Quebec.

<sup>2</sup>Includes \$837,592, or 2.3 per cent., for ships built at Quebec.

(c.) *Export of Products of the Province of Québec to the United States.*

Years.		Produce of Mines.		Produce of Fisheries.		Produce of Forests.		Animals and their Products.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1869....	United States.....	\$51,308	.....	\$97,276	.....	\$2,186,338	.....	\$1,975,749	.....
	Total .....	419,015	12.3	570,597	17.0	10,722,651	20.4	4,982,564	39.9
1870....	United States.....	104,994	.....	32,756	.....	3,033,714	.....	2,283,585	.....
	Total .....	359,656	33.9	573,720	57.1	11,814,784	25.6	6,099,752	3.4
1871....	United States.....	54,283	.....	47,880	.....	2,004,243	.....	2,153,214	.....
	Total .....	256,633	25.4	678,162	7.1	12,138,510	16.5	6,319,351	34.1
1872....	United States.....	39,330	.....	38,636	.....	2,082,876	.....	2,063,864	.....
	Total .....	177,942	22.1	758,970	5.1	13,059,684	15.9	7,204,952	28.6
1873....	United States.....	56,297	.....	36,921	.....	2,512,730	.....	2,288,281	.....
	Total .....	274,582	20.5	803,234	4.6	14,157,317	17.8	7,630,990	21.2
1874....	United States.....	29,276	.....	54,361	.....	1,626,511	.....	1,754,596	.....
	Total .....	216,414	13.5	778,672	6.9	13,115,106	12.4	8,189,057	21.4
1875....	United States.....	42,349	.....	102,249	.....	1,210,233	.....	1,381,936	.....
	Total .....	195,674	21.6	652,859	15.6	14,175,205	8.5	7,298,890	17.1
1876....	United States.....	4,420	.....	70,903	.....	773,066	.....	1,020,911	.....
	Total .....	366,719	12.5	714,755	9.8	11,049,577	7.0	8,481,877	12.0
1877....	United States.....	102,150	.....	68,073	.....	742,044	.....	1,157,227	.....
	Total .....	406,248	25.1	913,293	7.4	13,748,648	5.4	9,397,182	12.3
1878....	United States.....	73,546	.....	74,160	.....	716,462	.....	967,047	.....
	Total .....	230,233	31.9	864,499	8.5	10,349,915	6.9	6,692,250	14.4
1879....	United States.....	40,556	.....	58,614	.....	693,370	.....	1,167,030	.....
	Total .....	236,448	17.1	797,662	7.3	5,274,894	13.1	7,043,290	16.5

Years.		Agricultural Products.		Manufactures.		Other Articles.		Total.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1869....	United States.....	\$863,472	.....	\$443,779	.....		.....	\$5,617,922	.....
	Total .....	4,856,417	17.7	847,423	52.3	\$1,147,477	00.0	23,546,054	23.8
1870....	United States.....	1,006,135	.....	371,633	.....	135,058	.....	7,575,383	.....
	Total .....	6,829,621	14.7	951,577	39.0	792,566	17.0	27,421,676	27.6
1871....	United States.....	938,933	.....	289,076	.....	58,280	.....	5,640,313	.....
	Total .....	4,588,473	20.4	784,677	36.8	638,103	9.1	25,403,909	22.2
1872....	United States.....	1,280,015	.....	360,957	.....	98,510	.....	5,964,188	.....
	Total .....	6,370,743	29.0	805,340	44.8	176,671	55.9	28,886,564	20.6
1873....	United States.....	701,809	.....	368,267	.....	112,265	.....	6,976,968	.....
	Total .....	9,004,703	7.8	1,097,159	33.5	191,517	58.1	33,942,403	25.5
1874....	United States.....	1,349,781	.....	379,220	.....	105,474	.....	5,299,219	.....
	Total .....	11,256,057	11.9	917,404	41.3	162,732	64.8	35,432,673	15.0
1875....	United States.....	797,353	.....	307,700	.....	86,738	.....	3,928,558	.....
	Total .....	8,800,400	9.0	1,126,262	27.3	157,077	55.2	33,195,817	11.2
1876....	United States.....	523,384	.....	412,926	.....	155,671	.....	2,961,281	.....
	Total .....	13,826,902	3.8	2,664,353	15.4	278,120	55.9	37,382,303	7.9
1877....	United States.....	735,298	.....	487,876	.....	47,591	.....	3,340,259	.....
	Total .....	10,390,785	7.1	2,001,742	24.3	107,968	44.1	37,311,145	8.9
1878....	United States.....	226,985	.....	251,284	.....	76,332	.....	2,385,816	.....
	Total .....	7,139,806	3.1	1,689,720	1.5	109,198	69.9	27,073,621	8.8
1879....	United States.....	266,932	.....	276,205	.....	68,401	.....	2,571,488	.....
	Total .....	7,253,052	3.0	963,241	28.6	93,948	72.8	21,662,537	11.9

(d.) *Export of Products of the Province of New Brunswick to the United States, compared with the Total Exportation.*

Years.		Produce of Mines.		Produce of Fisheries.		Produce of Forests.		Animals and their Products.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1868..	United States.....	\$185,905	.....	\$160,741	.....	\$333,391	.....	\$27,127	.....
	Total .....	219,404	84.7	325,655	49.3	2,908,929	11.1	32,934	82.4
1869..	United States.....	190,700	.....	225,302	.....	469,045	.....	29,207	.....
	Total .....	198,265	96.1	362,749	62.1	3,555,547	13.2	30,650	95.4
1870..	United States.....	160,552	.....	237,962	.....	475,260	.....	50,834	.....
	Total .....	173,388	92.5	408,186	58.3	2,952,179	16.9	55,519	91.5
1871..	United States.....	171,538	.....	224,679	.....	707,217	.....	68,148	.....
	Total .....	172,551	99.3	374,379	60.0	3,042,828	23.2	71,454	95.4
1872..	United States.....	136,583	.....	157,142	.....	714,753	.....	72,212	.....
	Total .....	158,741	86.0	271,059	57.3	3,356,229	21.3	79,580	90.1
1873..	United States.....	191,723	.....	207,382	.....	639,526	.....	16,684	.....
	Total .....	203,608	94.1	339,952	66.9	3,978,981	16.1	184,092	8.1
1874..	United States.....	218,447	.....	229,091	.....	469,157	.....	202,013	.....
	Total .....	223,340	97.8	393,772	58.2	4,711,812	9.9	208,902	96.8
1875..	United States.....	184,413	.....	276,275	.....	505,388	.....	261,307	.....
	Total .....	187,704	98.2	451,905	61.1	4,584,738	11.0	264,338	90.9
1876..	United States.....	114,952	.....	283,646	.....	438,447	.....	147,858	.....
	Total .....	115,604	99.4	423,025	66.1	4,367,308	10.0	155,714	94.9
1877..	United States.....	116,637	.....	300,944	.....	505,714	.....	105,262	.....
	Total .....	117,852	98.9	416,080	72.3	4,766,408	10.6	106,697	97.9
1878..	United States.....	165,468	.....	603,536	.....	163,987	.....	140,433	.....
	Total .....	165,492	99.9	800,445	75.3	4,269,603	3.8	142,911	98.2
1879..	United States.....	153,328	.....	486,555	.....	180,156	.....	118,394	.....
	Total .....	153,449	99.9	681,124	71.4	3,622,514	4.9	121,163	97.7

Years.		Agricultural products.		Manufactures.		Other articles.		Total.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1868..	United States.....	\$4,752	.....	\$140,432	.....	\$3,238	.....	\$855,586	.....
	Total .....	24,335	19.5	608,561	23.1	4,455	72.9	4,124,273	27.5
1869..	United States.....	3,101	.....	68,912	.....	8,361	.....	994,600	.....
	Total .....	17,502	17.7	618,369	11.1	31,814	26.3	4,814,896	26.5
1870..	United States.....	7,891	.....	107,757	.....	9,003	.....	1,149,259	.....
	Total .....	47,161	16.7	717,470	15.1	9,268	97.1	4,363,171	26.3
1871..	United States.....	24,012	.....	98,283	.....	18,473	.....	1,312,268	.....
	Total .....	53,516	44.9	807,465	12.2	19,173	96.3	4,541,366	28.9
1872..	United States.....	56,765	.....	101,244	.....	20,243	.....	1,258,942	.....
	Total .....	92,035	61.6	761,505	13.3	20,859	97.3	4,740,008	26.0
1873..	United States.....	32,966	.....	116,126	.....	19,853	.....	1,374,260	.....
	Total .....	64,231	51.3	858,791	13.5	20,086	99.0	5,649,741	24.3
1874..	United States.....	40,385	.....	73,718	.....	14,553	.....	1,247,364	.....
	Total .....	110,856	36.4	477,898	15.3	15,377	94.6	6,141,957	20.3
1875..	United States.....	85,548	.....	111,421	.....	13,809	.....	1,438,161	.....
	Total .....	112,317	76.1	435,099	25.6	13,809	100.0	6,049,910	23.8
1876..	United States.....	28,904	.....	175,002	.....	50,672	.....	1,239,481	.....
	Total .....	52,177	55.4	782,993	22.4	54,003	93.8	5,950,824	28.3
1877..	United States.....	140,036	.....	152,765	.....	23,400	.....	1,344,758	.....
	Total .....	151,579	92.3	407,298	37.5	26,861	87.1	5,992,775	22.4
1878..	United States.....	19,749	.....	90,527	.....	11,779	.....	1,195,479	.....
	Total .....	36,976	53.4	481,211	15.0	12,531	94.0	5,909,172	20.2
1879..	United States.....	169,122	.....	57,512	.....	12,339	.....	1,177,406	.....
	Total .....	185,071	91.3	120,062	47.9	12,952	95.3	4,896,335	24.0

(e.) *Export of Products of the Province of Nova Scotia to the United States, compared with the total Exportation.*

Years.	Produce of Mines.		Produce of Fisheries.		Produce of Forests.		Animals and their Products.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1868.. { United States.....	\$486,752	-----	\$635,072	-----	\$171,915	-----	\$24,339	-----
1868.. { Total.....	620,352	78.5	2,406,551	26.4	881,544	19.5	314,363	7.7
1869.. { United States.....	767,758	-----	689,776	-----	287,508	-----	18,781	-----
1869.. { Total.....	1,036,629	74.8	2,235,519	30.9	1,076,686	26.7	350,906	53.5
1870.. { United States.....	440,631	-----	574,800	-----	305,279	-----	26,098	-----
1870.. { Total.....	723,120	60.9	2,541,667	22.6	1,058,314	28.9	310,235	8.4
1871.. { United States.....	589,849	-----	535,527	-----	266,356	-----	48,830	-----
1871.. { Total.....	797,997	73.8	2,852,255	18.9	1,063,140	25.1	405,868	12.0
1872.. { United States.....	480,355	-----	584,514	-----	256,767	-----	42,375	-----
1872.. { Total.....	603,212	79.6	3,258,568	18.2	1,159,827	22.1	376,521	11.2
1873.. { United States.....	474,471	-----	993,036	-----	455,518	-----	47,625	-----
1873.. { Total.....	764,884	62.3	3,497,435	28.4	1,349,973	33.7	358,791	13.2
1874.. { United States.....	768,090	-----	1,143,870	-----	235,823	-----	57,018	-----
1874.. { Total.....	1,050,186	73.1	3,791,152	30.2	1,356,752	17.3	334,449	17.0
1875.. { United States.....	412,860	-----	892,010	-----	167,279	-----	17,168	-----
1875.. { Total.....	685,900	60.2	3,735,165	23.8	1,151,162	14.9	439,335	39.1
1876.. { United States.....	291,738	-----	877,693	-----	104,431	-----	22,512	-----
1876.. { Total.....	492,957	58.1	4,024,757	21.6	912,014	11.4	411,646	5.4
1877.. { United States.....	233,195	-----	715,958	-----	103,882	-----	25,316	-----
1877.. { Total.....	406,343	57.3	4,157,193	17.2	1,009,241	16.3	452,635	5.6
1878.. { United States.....	327,645	-----	1,073,449	-----	104,509	-----	32,031	-----
1878.. { Total.....	470,728	69.6	4,322,925	24.8	1,011,528	10.3	376,498	8.7
1879.. { United States.....	199,431	-----	909,020	-----	108,170	-----	26,761	-----
1879.. { Total.....	335,985	58.9	4,498,925	20.2	796,703	13.5	332,272	8.0

Years.	Agricultural Products.		Manufactures.		Other Products.		Total.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1868.. { United States.....	\$98,312	-----	\$52,023	-----	\$2,072	-----	\$1,470,485	-----
1868.. { Total.....	204,637	48.0	129,827	40.0	6,094	34.0	4,563,368	32.2
1869.. { United States.....	39,770	-----	22,436	-----	4,674	-----	1,831,054	-----
1869.. { Total.....	181,739	21.8	133,399	16.7	16,981	27.5	5,031,859	36.3
1870.. { United States.....	16,086	-----	94,358	-----	855	-----	1,473,895	-----
1870.. { Total.....	185,564	18.6	235,192	40.1	6,947	12.1	5,061,039	29.1
1871.. { United States.....	99,784	-----	90,701	-----	9,437	-----	1,640,442	-----
1871.. { Total.....	232,489	42.9	295,320	30.7	32,289	29.2	5,679,058	28.8
1872.. { United States.....	51,648	-----	96,352	-----	5,154	-----	1,517,165	-----
1872.. { Total.....	210,889	24.4	341,863	28.1	48,137	10.7	5,999,017	25.2
1873.. { United States.....	50,782	-----	120,253	-----	17,214	-----	2,158,899	-----
1873.. { Total.....	216,689	23.3	374,767	31.8	19,630	87.6	6,582,167	32.7
1874.. { United States.....	82,446	-----	133,707	-----	4,228	-----	2,425,182	-----
1874.. { Total.....	225,340	36.5	418,808	31.9	5,410	78.0	7,182,097	33.7
1875.. { United States.....	41,395	-----	15,708	-----	1,277	-----	1,547,697	-----
1875.. { Total.....	179,816	23.0	250,085	6.2	1,867	68.3	6,446,330	24.0
1876.. { United States.....	10,204	-----	143,297	-----	13,450	-----	1,463,325	-----
1876.. { Total.....	157,293	6.4	1,083,603	13.2	44,271	30.3	7,126,541	20.5
1877.. { United States.....	446,105	-----	178,600	-----	7,416	-----	1,710,472	-----
1877.. { Total.....	585,018	76.2	1,117,494	15.9	30,778	24.9	7,758,702	22.0
1878.. { United States.....	113,628	-----	38,120	-----	311	-----	1,689,693	-----
1878.. { Total.....	316,533	35.8	556,587	6.6	857	36.2	7,050,656	23.9
1879.. { United States.....	320,066	-----	55,779	-----	337	-----	1,619,554	-----
1879.. { Total.....	509,225	62.8	473,753	11.7	879	38.2	6,947,812	23.3

(f.) *Export of Products of the Province of Prince Edward Island to the United States, compared with the Total Exportation.*

Years.	The Mine.		The Fisheries.		The Forest.		Animals and Animal Products.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1874.. { United States.....			\$106, 376				\$64, 182	
1874.. { Total .....	\$713	00. 0	135, 234	78. 6	51, 118	00. 0	97, 125	66. 1
1875.. { United States.....	50		272, 340		250		60, 890	
1875.. { Total .....	454	11. 0	308, 037	90. 0	105, 487	0. 2	94, 047	64. 7
1876.. { United States.....			138, 064				69, 770	
1876.. { Total .....	6, 276	00. 0	181, 226	76. 2	77, 730	00. 0	118, 823	58. 9
1877.. { United States.....	1, 195		130, 558		145		46, 343	
1877.. { Total .....	4, 895	24. 4	192, 419	67. 8	70, 425	0. 2	82, 626	56. 5
1878.. { United States.....			314, 136		15		53, 029	
1878.. { Total .....			349, 787	89. 8	56, 858	0. 03	95, 311	55. 6
1879.. { United States.....			188, 791		179		46, 645	
1879.. { Total .....	45	00. 0	219, 431	86. 0	40, 258	0. 4	74, 545	62. 5

Years.	Agricultural Products.		Manufactures.		Other Products.		Total.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1874.. { United States.....	\$21, 939						\$193, 571	
1874.. { Total .....	419, 426	5. 2	\$6, 446	00. 0	\$2, 944	00. 0	713, 006	27. 0
1875.. { United States.....	29, 181		36		153		362, 900	
1875.. { Total .....	789, 070	3. 7	5, 391	0. 7	979	15. 6	1, 301, 465	27. 1
1876.. { United States.....	8, 843		1, 033				217, 710	
1876.. { Total .....	667, 028	1. 3	613, 202	0. 2	1, 234	00. 0	1, 665, 519	13. 7
1877.. { United States.....	413, 380		5, 889				597, 510	
1877.. { Total .....	1, 219, 679	32. 9	349, 604	1. 7	1, 376	00. 0	1, 921, 217	15. 4
1878.. { United States.....	47, 633		1, 250				416, 063	
1878.. { Total .....	865, 555	5. 5	325, 519	0. 3			1, 693, 030	24. 6
1879.. { United States.....	544, 194		1, 316				781, 125	
1879.. { Total .....	1, 234, 685	44. 1	256, 592	0. 5			1, 825, 556	42. 8

(g.) *Export of Products of the Province of British Columbia to the United States, compared with the Total Exportation.*

Years.	The Mine.		The Fisheries.		The Forest.		Animals and their Products.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1873.. { United States.....	\$1, 300, 597		\$11, 409				\$91, 841	
1873.. { Total .....	1, 389, 585	93. 6	37, 706	30. 2	\$214, 377	00. 0	214, 700	42. 6
1874.. { United States.....	1, 342, 152		4, 368		588		158, 706	
1874.. { Total .....	1, 351, 145	99. 3	114, 118	38. 2	260, 116	0. 2	330, 625	48. 0
1875.. { United States.....	1, 927, 636		7, 116		32		206, 555	
1875.. { Total .....	1, 929, 294	99. 9	133, 986	53. 1	292, 468	0. 1	411, 810	41. 0
1876.. { United States.....	2, 016, 383		19, 681				150, 608	
1876.. { Total .....	2, 032, 350	99. 0	71, 349	27. 5	273, 430	00. 0	329, 307	44. 8
1877.. { United States.....	1, 647, 188		17, 053		12, 077		48, 556	
1877.. { Total .....	1, 708, 938	99. 3	105, 608	16. 1	286, 442	4. 2	240, 893	20. 1
1878.. { United States.....	1, 720, 446		211, 113		250		170, 030	
1878.. { Total .....	1, 759, 171	97. 9	423, 840	49. 8	327, 360	0. 1	257, 314	66. 2
1879.. { United States.....	1, 497, 285		161, 976				184, 748	
1879.. { Total .....	1, 531, 115	97. 8	633, 493	25. 6	273, 366	00. 0	269, 658	63. 5

(g.) *Export of Products of the Province of British Columbia, &c.—Continued.*

Years.	Agricultural products.		Manufactures.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1873.. { United States.....			\$1,370				\$1,405,217	
1873.. { Total .....	\$142	00.0	1,540	88.9			1,858,050	70.5
1874.. { United States.....	5,296		353				1,511,462	
1874.. { Total .....	5,296	100.0	443	80.0			2,061,743	73.3
1875.. { United States.....	9,727						2,151,066	
1875.. { Total .....	9,727	100.0					2,824,812	76.1
1876.. { United States.....	2,337		39,005		\$788		2,229,002	
1876.. { Total .....	3,080	75.9	45,226	86.2	1,044	75.4	2,755,787	80.8
1877.. { United States.....	3,256		1,550				1,859,247	
1877.. { Total .....	3,256	100.0	46,770	33.1	948	00.0	2,393,057	77.7
1878.. { United States.....	462						2,102,301	
1878.. { Total .....	462	100.0					2,768,147	75.9
1879.. { United States.....								
1879.. { Total .....								

(h.) *Export of Products of the Province of Manitoba to the United States, compared with the Total Exportation.*

Years.	The Mine.	The Fish-eries.	The Forests.	Animals and their Products.
1872.....	\$25			\$75,654
1873.....	55			244,642
1874.....		\$823		776,435
1875.....		737		585,687
1876.....	5	786		764,537
1877.....	336	736		651,257
1878.....	174	1,857		1689,681
1879.....	392	2,635		2474,071

<sup>1</sup>Of this, \$46,841 was to the United States, and the remainder to Great Britain.

<sup>2</sup>Of this, \$137,038 was to the United States, and the remainder to Great Britain.

Years.	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Other Articles.	Total.
1872.....	\$187	\$6,756	\$2,919	\$85,541
1873.....	110	1,407	2	246,216
1874.....	10	4,213		781,481
1875.....		2,531		588,958
1876.....	47	4,813		770,188
1877.....	123	1,364		653,816
1878.....	133,212	835		3725,760
1879.....	233,752	892		4511,742

<sup>1</sup>Of this, \$6,254 was to the United States, the remainder to Great Britain.

<sup>2</sup>Of this, \$30,214 was to the United States, the remainder to Great Britain.

<sup>3</sup>Of this, \$53 was to the United States, the remainder to Great Britain.

<sup>4</sup>Of this, \$137,068 was to the United States, the remainder to Great Britain.

4. EXPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS FROM CANADA SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, DISTINGUISHING THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF PRODUCTS BY PROVINCES, AND SPECIFYING THE AMOUNT EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, AND THE AMOUNT NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.<sup>1</sup>

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber.

1.—ASH TIMBER.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>2</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	<i>Tons.</i> 65	\$352	<i>Tons.</i> .....	.....	<i>Tons.</i> 65	\$352
1870.....	2,484	1,682	.....	.....	2,984	1,682
1871.....	291	721	.....	.....	291	721
1873.....	11	47	.....	.....	11	47
1876.....	632	4,880	.....	.....	632	4,880
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>3</sup> .....	253	1,318	.....	.....	3,909	32,715
1869.....	15	39	.....	.....	4,414	34,861
1870.....	38	74	.....	.....	4,539	36,044
1871.....	22	67	.....	.....	5,575	52,824
1872.....	36	113	.....	.....	6,970	68,499
1873.....	51	243	.....	.....	6,064	66,250
1874.....	16	65	.....	.....	6,822	83,662
1875.....	146	747	.....	.....	9,153	113,044
1876.....	5	9	.....	.....	6,870	78,285
1877.....	.....	.....	15	\$126	10,181	106,368
1878.....	.....	.....	33	206	5,400	50,350
1879.....	.....	.....	33	349	2,012	19,076
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	2,045
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1875.....	20	93	.....	.....	20	93
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
1878.....	2	10	.....	.....	2	10
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	252	1,318	.....	.....	3,909	32,715
1869.....	80	391	.....	.....	4,479	35,213
1870.....	3,022	1,756	.....	.....	7,523	37,726
1871.....	313	788	.....	.....	5,860	53,549
1872.....	36	113	.....	.....	6,970	68,495
1873.....	62	290	.....	.....	6,075	66,297
1874.....	16	65	.....	.....	6,822	83,662
1875.....	166	840	.....	.....	9,173	113,137
1876.....	637	4,889	.....	.....	7,502	83,165
1877.....	.....	.....	15	126	10,182	166,372
1878.....	.....	.....	33	206	5,402	50,360
1879.....	.....	.....	33	349	2,652	21,121

2.—BASSWOOD, BUTTERNUT, AND HICKORY.

Years and Provinces.	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	99	\$400	.....	.....	99	\$400
1870.....	58	337	.....	.....	58	337
1871.....	172	1,720	.....	.....	172	1,720
1872.....	163	1,325	.....	.....	163	1,325
1873.....	129	987	.....	.....	129	987
1874.....	36	190	.....	.....	36	190
1875.....	205	2,655	.....	.....	205	2,655
1876.....	1,108	11,085	.....	.....	1,108	11,085
1877.....	547	5,462	.....	.....	547	5,462
1879.....	228	2,600	.....	.....	229	2,610
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>3</sup> .....	64	679	.....	.....	607	11,477
1869.....	75	625	.....	.....	474	8,052
1870.....	104	954	.....	.....	756	14,517
1871.....	71	836	.....	.....	1,983	43,894

<sup>1</sup> In the returns for 1868, Ontario and Quebec were reported together.

<sup>2</sup> With a very slight exception in the Maritime Provinces, this column represents the amount of Forest Products produced in the United States that find a foreign market through the ports of Canada. This specification was introduced in 1876, and the blanks above have no signification above that year.

<sup>3</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 2.—BASSWOOD, BUTTERNUT, AND HICKORY—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>QUEBEC—Continued.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1872.....	327	\$3, 184	.....	.....	1, 338	\$23, 185
1873.....	8	80	.....	.....	748	16, 605
1874.....	10	97	.....	.....	1, 414	18, 045
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 906	35, 616
1876.....	14	144	.....	.....	923	28, 740
1877.....	140	1, 455	11	\$104	1, 372	34, 401
1878.....	349	2, 509	.....	.....	1, 060	21, 406
1879.....	94	917	.....	.....	381	7, 274
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	64	679	.....	.....	607	11, 477
1869.....	174	1, 025	.....	.....	573	8, 452
1870.....	162	1, 291	.....	.....	814	14, 854
1871.....	243	2, 556	.....	.....	2, 155	45, 611
1872.....	490	4, 509	.....	.....	1, 571	51, 003
1873.....	137	1, 067	.....	.....	877	17, 592
1874.....	46	287	.....	.....	1, 450	18, 235
1875.....	205	2, 655	.....	.....	2, 111	38, 271
1876.....	1, 122	11, 229	.....	.....	2, 031	39, 825
1877.....	687	6, 917	11	104	1, 919	39, 863
1878.....	349	2, 509	.....	.....	1, 060	21, 406
1879.....	322	3, 517	.....	.....	610	9, 884

## 3.—BIRCH TIMBER.

	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1874.....	850	\$5, 950	.....	.....	850	\$5, 950
1876.....	600	5, 846	.....	.....	600	5, 846
1877.....	60	600	.....	.....	60	600
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	1	1	.....	.....	9, 988	85, 517
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14, 031	112, 348
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 063	96, 187
1871.....	10	32	.....	.....	8, 859	72, 011
1872.....	16	49	.....	.....	9, 772	75, 957
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15, 041	133, 816
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19, 315	224, 980
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17, 828	193, 053
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 803	98, 490
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14, 371	133, 072
1878.....	60	155	24	\$160	10, 127	87, 956
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 317	30, 136
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....	82	253	.....	.....	2, 838	15, 662
1869.....	87	281	.....	.....	3, 410	17, 557
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 799	25, 062
1871.....	74	296	.....	.....	5, 102	29, 728
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 264	7, 602
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 803	17, 688
1874.....	17	174	.....	.....	2, 449	21, 600
1875.....	50	255	.....	.....	9, 107	46, 269
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 629	26, 898
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 630	37, 008
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 977	41, 044
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 327	20, 661
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 357	63, 177
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 936	93, 399
1870.....	8	20	.....	.....	14, 182	91, 357
1871.....	224	1, 649	.....	.....	14, 231	84, 640
1872.....	128	1, 598	.....	.....	14, 268	89, 486
1873.....	489	3, 738	.....	.....	13, 906	90, 560
1874.....	1, 709	4, 186	.....	.....	20, 449	148, 438
1875.....	298	2, 215	.....	.....	22, 660	193, 626
1876.....	391	2, 958	.....	.....	14, 797	114, 463
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 861	116, 305
1878.....	.....	.....	97	682	12, 431	80, 454
1879.....	10	30	.....	.....	12, 927	73, 541

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

## (a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 3.—BIRCH TIMBER—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
1876.....					1,348	\$7,177
1877.....					2,364	9,338
1878.....					1,738	7,674
1879.....					616	2,282
TOTAL CANADA.						
1868.....	83	\$254			23,163	164,356
1869.....	87	281			31,377	223,304
1870.....	8	20			30,044	212,606
1871.....	308	1,977			28,192	186,379
1872.....	144	1,647			25,304	173,045
1873.....	489	3,738			22,401	267,576
1874.....	2,576	10,310			43,968	405,796
1875.....	348	2,470			54,194	458,099
1876.....	991	8,804			33,177	252,874
1877.....	60	600			42,286	296,323
1878.....	60	155	121	\$842	31,273	217,128
1879.....	10	30			21,187	126,620

## 4.—ELM TIMBER.

ONTARIO.						
1869.....	221	\$758			221	\$758
1870.....	3,065	5,521			3,065	5,521
1871.....	1,674	6,585			1,674	6,585
1872.....	504	2,242			504	2,242
1873.....	175	779			175	779
1874.....	45	135			45	135
1875.....	852	9,871			852	9,871
1878.....	100	500			100	500
1879.....	20	140			20	140
QUEBEC.						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	84	806			33,657	309,518
1869.....	2	5			35,744	318,344
1870.....	3	9			30,433	308,461
1871.....					25,782	261,144
1872.....	16	49			22,927	227,607
1873.....					22,226	266,797
1874.....					27,651	394,705
1875.....					25,777	379,638
1876.....					20,940	231,354
1877.....					26,918	324,689
1878.....	155	1,579	104	\$870	20,284	226,951
1879.....			33	350	8,618	97,828
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1877.....					1	4
1878.....					21	114
1879.....					10	76
TOTAL CANADA.						
1868.....	84	806			33,657	309,518
1869.....	223	763			35,965	319,002
1870.....	3,070	5,530			33,498	313,982
1871.....	1,748	6,881			27,456	267,729
1872.....	542	2,295			23,431	229,849
1873.....	175	779			22,401	267,576
1874.....	45	132			27,696	394,840
1875.....	852	9,871			26,629	389,509
1876.....					20,940	231,354
1877.....					26,919	324,689
1878.....	255	2,079	104	870	20,405	227,565
1879.....	20	140	33	350	8,648	98,044

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 5.—HEMLOCK LOGS.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1876.....	<i>M feet.</i> 123	\$616	<i>M feet.</i> .....	.....	<i>M feet.</i> 123	\$616
1877.....	577	2, 681	.....	.....	577	2, 681
1878.....	355	1, 285	.....	.....	355	1, 285
1879.....	217	1, 019	.....	.....	217	1, 019
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1876.....	1 378	1, 486	.....	.....	1, 378	1, 486
1877.....	9	19	.....	.....	9	19
1878.....	902	4, 968	.....	.....	902	4, 968
1879.....	1, 156	2, 341	.....	.....	1, 156	2, 341
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	163
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	2, 097
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....	1, 501	2, 102	.....	.....	1, 493	2, 102
1877.....	586	2, 700	.....	.....	599	2, 863
1878.....	1, 257	6, 253	.....	.....	2, 202	8, 350
1879.....	1, 373	3, 360	.....	.....	1, 375	3, 408

## 6.—MAPLE TIMBER.

Years and Provinces.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	194	\$445	.....	.....	194	\$445
1870.....	1, 500	180	.....	.....	1, 500	180
1871.....	225	317	.....	.....	225	317
1873.....	103	596	.....	.....	103	596
1874.....	340	350	.....	.....	340	350
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	6	19	.....	.....	464	3, 318
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	2, 250
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	529
1871.....	16	49	.....	.....	120	1, 226
1872.....	221	381	.....	.....	618	4, 429
1873.....	11	103	.....	.....	1, 288	14, 558
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	7, 595
1875.....	45	66	.....	.....	965	13, 204
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767	6, 127
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457	4, 425
1878.....	.....	.....	1	\$5	252	2, 194
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	318
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
1875.....	3	21	.....	.....	3	21
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	100
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	50
1874.....	13	104	.....	.....	13	104
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	55
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	990
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	6	19	.....	.....	472	3, 368
1869.....	221	551	.....	.....	60, 189	778, 239
1870.....	1, 500	180	.....	.....	709	1, 559
1871.....	241	366	.....	.....	347	1, 553
1872.....	221	381	.....	.....	618	4, 429
1873.....	114	699	.....	.....	1, 391	15, 154
1874.....	353	454	.....	.....	1, 008	8, 049
1875.....	48	87	.....	.....	968	13, 225
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767	6, 127
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	4, 549
1878.....	.....	.....	1	5	386	3, 239
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	318

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 7.—OAK LOGS. (See 8.)

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportations.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1869.....	331	\$5,380	.....	.....	381	\$5,380
1870.....	875	9,153	.....	.....	875	9,153
1871.....	1,173	12,173	.....	.....	1,173	12,173
1872.....	725	8,020	.....	.....	725	8,020
1873.....	1,326,611	22,767	.....	.....	1,326,611	22,767
1874.....	991	9,625	.....	.....	991	9,625
1875.....	66	626	.....	.....	66	626
1876.....	365	4,527	.....	.....	365	4,527
1877.....	408	3,891	214	\$3,210	1,297	17,221
1878.....	1,013	8,745	.....	.....	1,013	8,745
1879.....	1,056	10,472	.....	.....	1,056	10,472
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1877.....	.....	.....	214	3,210	809	13,330
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1870.....	876	9,165	.....	.....	876	9,165
1871.....	1,173	12,173	.....	.....	1,173	12,173
1872.....	725	8,028	.....	.....	725	8,028
1873.....	1,328	22,767	.....	.....	1,328	22,767
1874.....	991	9,625	.....	.....	991	9,625
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	626
(See Ontario.) <sup>3</sup>						

## 8.—OAK TIMBER. (See 7.)

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1869.....	7,959	\$42,695	.....	.....	7,959	\$42,695
1870.....	15,441	61,108	.....	.....	15,441	61,108
1871.....	12,204	81,546	.....	.....	12,204	81,546
1872.....	10,235	64,118	.....	.....	10,235	64,118
1873.....	11,128	81,120	.....	.....	11,128	81,120
1874.....	15,511	81,556	.....	.....	15,511	81,556
1875.....	1,438	12,918	.....	.....	1,438	12,918
1876.....	3,058	16,303	.....	.....	3,058	16,303
1877.....	1,560	9,956	.....	.....	1,560	9,956
1878.....	965	6,173	.....	.....	965	6,173
1879.....	324	3,322	.....	.....	324	3,322
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	13,077	75,109	.....	.....	63,841	723,911
1869.....	27	106	.....	.....	59,995	777,794
1870.....	35	248	.....	.....	53,218	745,429
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,547	1,269,275
1872.....	32	131	.....	.....	78,477	1,216,302
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,046	1,161,364
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,914	1,512,543
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,476	1,619,296
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,894	1,076,707
1877.....	.....	.....	2,839	44,414	96,206	1,632,129
1878.....	.....	.....	3,475	48,630	71,398	1,139,003
1879.....	.....	.....	680	10,464	27,135	415,663
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	450
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	13,077	75,109	.....	.....	63,841	723,911
1869.....	7,986	42,801	.....	.....	67,954	820,489
1870.....	15,476	61,356	.....	.....	68,326	806,537
1871.....	12,204	81,546	.....	.....	94,751	1,350,821
1872.....	10,267	64,249	.....	.....	88,712	1,280,420
1873.....	11,128	81,120	.....	.....	83,174	1,242,484
1874.....	15,511	81,556	.....	.....	90,425	1,594,099
1875.....	1,438	12,918	.....	.....	81,959	1,632,664
1876.....	3,058	16,303	.....	.....	66,952	1,093,010
1877.....	1,560	9,956	2,839	44,414	97,766	1,642,085
1878.....	965	6,173	3,475	48,630	72,363	1,145,176
1879.....	324	3,322	680	10,464	27,459	418,985

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup> Total 1877, 2,106 M ft. = \$30,551.

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 9.—PINE LOGS (not otherwise specified: See 10, 11, 12).

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1869.....	3,584	\$15,940	.....	.....	3,584	\$15,940
1870.....	18,034	85,022	.....	.....	18,034	85,022
1871.....	13,163	60,340	.....	.....	13,163	60,340
1872.....	5,634	28,515	.....	.....	5,634	28,518
1873.....	4,816.402	33,306	.....	.....	4,816.402	33,306
1874.....	3,851	21,792	.....	.....	3,851	21,792
1875.....	1,423	6,165	.....	.....	1,423	6,165
1876.....	425	1,857	.....	.....	425	1,857
1877.....	444	1,831	.....	.....	444	1,831
1878.....	106	673	.....	.....	106	673
1879.....	72	784	.....	.....	72	784
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1869.....	705	1,197	.....	.....	705	1,197
1870.....	59	580	.....	.....	59	580
1871.....	41	286	.....	.....	41	286
1872.....	28	248	.....	.....	28	248
1873.....	24	299	.....	.....	24	299
1877.....	11	60	.....	.....	11	60
1879.....	36	287	.....	.....	36	287
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1870.....	18,093	85,602	.....	.....	18,093	85,602
1871.....	13,204	60,626	.....	.....	13,204	60,626
1872.....	5,663	28,763	.....	.....	5,663	28,763
1873.....	4,840	33,605	.....	.....	4,840	33,605
1874.....	3,851	21,792	.....	.....	3,851	21,792
1875.....	1,423	6,165	.....	.....	1,423	6,165
1876.....	425	1,857	.....	.....	425	1,857
1877.....	455	1,891	.....	.....	455	1,891
1878.....	106	673	.....	.....	106	973
1879.....	108	1,071	.....	.....	108	1,071

## 10.—PINE TIMBER (not otherwise specified: See 9, 11, 12).

NOVA SCOTIA.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	\$36
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	203

## 11.—PINE (WHITE). SQUARE TIMBER (See 9, 10).

ONTARIO.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
1869.....	4,971	\$33,982	.....	.....	4,971	\$33,982
1870.....	2,073	7,890	.....	.....	2,073	7,890
1871.....	1,826	9,950	.....	.....	1,826	9,950
1872.....	1,797	10,115	.....	.....	1,797	10,115
1873.....	943 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3,999	.....	.....	943 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3,999
1874.....	2,311	33,392	.....	.....	2,311	33,392
1875.....	1,513	9,348	.....	.....	1,513	9,348
1876.....	969	5,287	.....	.....	969	5,287
1877.....	1,637	9,097	.....	.....	1,637	9,097
1879.....	88	635	.....	.....	88	635
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	43,484	120,890	.....	.....	439,007	2,311,787
1869.....	10,684	26,856	.....	.....	413,331	2,515,074
1870.....	28,210	75,847	.....	.....	362,995	2,698,064
1871.....	20,378	60,934	.....	.....	350,328	3,314,354
1872.....	16,620	46,557	.....	.....	426,462	4,109,121
1873.....	22,334	112,809	.....	.....	372,467	3,901,364
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,611	2,679,235
1875.....	4,913	29,084	.....	.....	340,897	3,488,455
1876.....	4,890	22,307	.....	.....	285,202	2,912,636
1877.....	.....	.....	1,330	\$10,698	408,649	4,211,641
1878.....	1,400	6,296	6,215	45,169	298,213	2,805,229
1879.....	53	213	1,683	17,883	124,746	1,070,740

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

## (a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 11.—PINE (WHITE), &amp;c.—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1868.....					810	\$3,777
1869.....					2,649	13,700
1870.....						994
1873.....					68	168
1874.....					68	264
1879.....					75	338
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....					16,020	152,065
1869.....	60	\$683			10,863	92,501
1870.....					9,493	98,133
1871.....					4,210	24,857
1872.....					5,567	36,738
1873.....					7,076	67,987
1874.....	18	180			4,381	27,667
1875.....	98	659			6,763	46,252
1876.....	37	188			3,265	25,301
1877.....			363	\$4,362	3,279	26,474
1878.....			1,070	13,440	5,037	51,649
1879.....					4,252	32,248
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1877.....					222	3,330
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	43,484	120,890			455,837	2,467,629
1869.....	15,815	61,521			431,814	2,655,257
1870.....	20,283	83,737			374,561	2,805,082
1871.....	22,204	70,884			356,364	3,349,161
1872.....	18,417	56,672			433,826	4,155,974
1873.....	23,277	116,808			380,554	3,973,518
1874.....	2,329	33,572			256,371	2,740,558
1875.....	6,524	39,091			349,173	3,544,255
1876.....	5,896	27,782			289,441	2,943,260
1877.....	1,637	9,095	1,692	15,060	413,787	4,250,540
1878.....	1,400	6,296	7,285	58,609	303,801	2,857,081
1879.....	141	848	1,683	17,883	129,161	1,103,961

## 12.—PINE (RED). SQUARE TIMBER (See 9, 10).

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1869.....	52	\$207			52	\$207
1871.....	197	1,179			197	1,179
1872.....	146	876			146	876
1874.....	500	7,000			500	7,000
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	233	1,520			65,952	438,256
1869.....					56,808	407,142
1870.....	367	1,025			45,301	333,756
1871.....	398	1,581			50,028	404,443
1872.....					45,388	387,100
1873.....	747	5,005			40,959	400,986
1874.....					20,034	240,955
1875.....	124	803			44,051	432,886
1876.....					37,040	300,154
1877.....	126	1,000	21	\$132	56,138	403,135
1878.....			742	3,780	37,453	268,188
1879.....			223	2,045	20,625	142,550
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1877.....					381	4,863
1879.....					47	188
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	233	1,520			65,952	438,256
1869.....	52	207			56,860	407,349
1870.....	367	1,025			45,301	333,756
1871.....	595	2,760			50,225	405,622
1872.....	146	876			45,534	387,976

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 12.—PINE (RED), &amp;c.—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>TOTAL CANADA—Continued.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1873.....	747	\$5,005	.....	.....	40,959	\$400,986
1874.....	500	7,000	.....	.....	20,534	247,955
1875.....	124	803	.....	.....	44,056	432,946
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,040	300,154
1877.....	126	1,000	21	\$132	56,540	408,130
1878.....	.....	.....	742	3,780	37,453	268,188
1879.....	.....	.....	223	2,045	20,662	142,738

## 13.—SPRUCE LOGS.

<b>QUEBEC.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1870.....	5,165	\$17,348	.....	.....	5,165	\$17,348
1871.....	2,751	11,666	.....	.....	2,751	11,666
1872.....	6,812	27,556	.....	.....	6,812	27,556
1873.....	6,998	30,323	.....	.....	6,998	30,323
1874.....	4,690	18,631	.....	.....	4,690	18,631
1875.....	4,041	17,523	.....	.....	4,041	17,523
1876.....	2,834	11,633	.....	.....	2,837	12,047
1877.....	2,750	10,223	.....	.....	2,791	11,844
1878.....	3,748	12,756	.....	.....	3,748	12,756
1879.....	4,041	14,382	.....	.....	4,041	14,382
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1869.....	13,667	1,580	.....	.....	15,067	1,588
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1870.....	5,165	17,348	.....	.....	5,165	17,348
1871.....	2,751	11,666	.....	.....	2,751	11,666
1872.....	6,812	27,556	.....	.....	6,812	27,556
1873.....	7,010	30,329	.....	.....	7,010	30,329
1874.....	7,706	18,855	.....	.....	4,706	18,855
1875.....	4,041	17,523	.....	.....	4,041	17,523
1876.....	2,834	11,633	.....	.....	2,837	12,047
1877.....	2,750	11,223	.....	.....	2,791	11,844
1878.....	3,748	12,756	.....	.....	3,748	12,756
1879.....	4,041	14,382	.....	.....	4,041	14,382

## 14.—TAMARAC TIMBER.

<b>QUEBEC.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,795	\$4,437	.....	.....	4,039	\$20,606
1869.....	231	1,604	.....	.....	2,428	18,007
1870.....	3,194	5,844	.....	.....	4,264	15,130
1871.....	4,845	8,721	.....	.....	5,589	13,756
1872.....	4,111	7,701	.....	.....	4,332	9,606
1873.....	1,770	5,798	.....	.....	1,913	7,124
1874.....	1,734	12,561	.....	.....	1,773	13,072
1875.....	1,925	7,936	.....	.....	1,974	8,361
	<i>M feet.</i>				<i>M feet.</i>	
1878.....	24	147	.....	.....	24	147
1879.....	2	9	.....	.....	2	9
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>	
1869.....	8	30	.....	.....	8	30
1870.....	11	33	.....	.....	11	33
1874.....	4	82	.....	.....	4	82
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	25	100	.....	.....	47	188
1869.....	15	45	.....	.....	19	63
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	64
1872.....	38	114	.....	.....	38	114
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	925
1874.....	30	240	.....	.....	30	240
1875.....	20	200	.....	.....	158	1,311

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

(a.) Specified by kind of Timber—Continued.

## 14.—TAMARAC TIMBER—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1868.....	1,820	\$4,537	.....	.....	4,077	\$20,794
1869.....	254	1,679	.....	.....	2,455	18,100
1870.....	3,205	5,877	.....	.....	4,282	15,198
1871.....	4,845	8,721	.....	.....	5,605	13,829
1872.....	4,149	7,815	.....	.....	4,370	9,720
1873.....	1,770	5,798	.....	.....	2,071	8,049
1874.....	1,768	12,883	.....	.....	1,807	13,394
1875.....	1,945	8,136	.....	.....	2,132	2,672
1879.....	<i>M feet.</i> 2	9	.....	.....	<i>M feet.</i> 2	9

## 15.—WALNUT.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1869.....	4	\$100	.....	.....	4	\$100
1870.....	16	373	.....	.....	16	373
1871.....	2	74	.....	.....	2	74
1872.....	18	270	.....	.....	18	270
1873.....	112	2,984	.....	.....	112	2,984
1874.....	17	1,000	.....	.....	17	1,000
1875.....	38	1,280	.....	.....	38	1,280
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	98	.....	.....	808	28,045
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,831	65,522
1870.....	39	32	.....	.....	1,693	51,679
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005	36,312
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,553	50,733
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	17,924
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913	24,453
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	679	25,562
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	4	98	.....	.....	808	28,045
1869.....	4	100	.....	.....	1,835	65,622
1870.....	49	275	.....	.....	1,709	52,052
1871.....	2	74	.....	.....	1,107	36,386
1872.....	18	270	.....	.....	1,571	51,003
1873.....	112	2,984	.....	.....	556	20,908
1874.....	17	1,000	.....	.....	930	25,453
1875.....	38	1,280	.....	.....	717	26,842

(b.) Sawed Lumber.

## 16.—BATTENS.

<b>QUEBEC.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,486	\$720
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,464	59
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	24
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	6
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,960	48
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,295	981
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	150
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,854	244
1879.....	106	\$212	.....	.....	106	212
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,180	1,323
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	543
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,998	7,993
1872.....	3,000	5	.....	.....	68,000	2,832
1873.....	33	101	.....	.....	3,537	12,928
1874.....	5,750	27	.....	.....	8,750	31
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,261	2,092

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup>Manifestly an error.

(b.) *Sawed Lumber*—Continued.

## 16.—BATTENS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1876.....					459	\$534
1877.....	34	\$421			23,249	2,770
1878.....					195	43
1879.....					2,832	613
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1871.....					576	48
1872.....					50	6
1873.....	118,414	2,106			289,474	4,226
1874.....	34,000	440			1,156,648	210
1875.....	1,855	393			12,295	2,568
1876.....					22,403	4,610
1877.....					25,242	5,853
1878.....					68,018	14,309
1879.....					32,655	8,599
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....					80	70
1877.....					84	20
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....					9,666	2,043
1869.....					9,064	602
1870.....						900
1871.....					33,624	8,047
1872.....					68,050	2,838
1873.....	118,414	2,106			296,971	17,202
1874.....	39,750	467			1,165,398	8,487
1875.....	1,855	393			27,851	5,641
1876.....					22,942	5,214
1877.....	34	421			53,575	8,793
1878.....					70,067	14,596
1879.....	106	212			35,593	9,424

## 17.—DEALS.

	<i>Std</i> 100.		<i>Std</i> 100.		<i>Std</i> 100.	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1874.....	3	\$178			3	\$178
1875.....	932	16,778			932	16,778
1876.....	4	504			4	504
1877.....	93	1,400			93	1,400
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	60	366			50,940	1,975,548
1869.....	10	380			68,934	2,728,489
1870.....	28	1,480			66,148	3,019,100
1871.....	325	8,709			64,855	2,934,655
1872.....	151	4,105			65,101	3,018,563
1873.....	10	250			139,546	3,488,598
1874.....					174,441	3,925,237
1875.....					96,746	4,650,976
1876.....	466	11,488			90,102	4,061,165
1877.....			2,653	\$263,610	100,436	4,564,594
1878.....	40	1,348	1,940	129,602	90,652	3,862,063
1879.....	302	6,152	1,048	80,945	55,139	1,938,482
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....	3329	3,334			216,457	119,934
1869.....	84	1,944			7,306	163,705
1870.....	373	4,952			4,904	107,974
1871.....	349	4,173			6,139	109,861
1872.....	390	7,875			8,152	133,445
1873.....	2,163	60,687			13,184	226,745
1874.....					30,748	377,689
1875.....					11,645	272,037
1876.....					10,588	205,893
1877.....					13,772	279,826
1878.....	212	3,986			17,967	330,792
1879.....					11,732	206,842

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup> M feet.

(b.) *Sawed Lumber*—Continued.

## 17.—DEALS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	<i>St'd</i> 100. 602	\$14, 102	<i>St'd</i> 100.		<i>St'd</i> 100. 78, 999	\$1, 894, 279
1869.....	358	9, 660			110, 879	2, 401, 389
1870.....	1, 023	17, 757			89, 005	1, 794, 343
1871.....	3, 991	81, 782			70, 417	1, 818, 376
1872.....	3, 069	53, 939			101, 230	1, 961, 970
1873.....	1, 750	29, 103			100, 159	2, 426, 617
1874.....	356	6, 194			126, 227	3, 583, 981
1875.....	233	6, 346			99, 908	3, 367, 563
1876.....	1, 667	46, 966	1, 502	\$43, 342	163, 765	3, 467, 410
1877.....	2, 390	64, 170	2, 390	64, 165	143, 030	3, 568, 991
1878.....	3, 255	83, 975	3, 038	76, 642	147, 988	3, 628, 163
1879.....	3, 234	81, 442	3, 384	84, 232	134, 682	3, 002, 458
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....					1, 006	36, 504
1877.....	3	110			1, 819	50, 242
1879.....	9	161			2, 112	35, 247
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	<sup>2</sup> 662	17, 802			<sup>3</sup> 129, 932	3, 989, 831
1869.....	446	11, 984			187, 117	5, 293, 583
1870.....	1, 424	24, 189			160, 057	4, 921, 627
1871.....	4, 575	94, 664			141, 411	4, 862, 892
1872.....	3, 610	65, 919			174, 483	5, 113, 978
1873.....	3, 923	96, 040			252, 889	6, 141, 960
1874.....	359	6, 372			211, 248	7, 898, 889
1875.....	233	23, 374			208, 299	8, 374, 038
1876.....	2, 137	58, 958	1, 502	43, 342	225, 465	7, 734, 972
1877.....	2, 390	64, 165	5, 042	327, 783	254, 150	8, 465, 053
1878.....	3, 507	89, 309	4, 978	206, 244	257, 636	7, 844, 286
1879.....	3, 576	87, 755	4, 382	165, 177	203, 665	5, 183, 029

## 18.—DEAL ENDS.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1874.....	<i>St'd</i> 100. 229	\$1, 489	<i>St'd</i> 100.		<i>St'd</i> 100. 229	\$1, 489
1876.....	1, 584	23, 201			1, 584	23, 201
1877.....	38	109			38	109
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>4</sup> .....					1, 562	52, 948
1869.....					1, 815	68, 626
1870.....					5, 144	151, 237
1871.....					2, 298	93, 154
1872.....					5, 209	163, 348
1873.....	15	250			2, 841	136, 151
1874.....	72	290			2, 639	138, 813
1875.....					5, 133	231, 803
1876.....					4, 441	178, 020
1877.....					5, 224	213, 132
1878.....			14	\$397	2, 804	125, 081
1879.....			7	250	3, 869	123, 587
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....					<sup>5</sup> 18, 000	150
1869.....	7	80			7	80
1870.....						1, 412
1871.....					81	1, 539
1872.....					114	1, 226
1873.....					244	2, 522
1874.....					743	25, 331
1875.....					250	1, 909
1876.....					381	6, 754
1877.....					1, 404	17, 948
1878.....					1, 080	15, 229
1879.....	1	7			506	7, 745
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....					4, 598	78, 642
1869.....	17	270			4, 858	82, 584

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Besides 329,000 feet.<sup>3</sup>Besides 16,457,000 feet.<sup>4</sup>Quebec and Ontario.<sup>5</sup>And 77 pieces.

(b.) *Sawed Lumber*—Continued.

## 18. DEAL ENDS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.</b>	<i>St'd 100.</i>		<i>St'd 100.</i>		<i>S d 100.</i>	
1870.....	83	\$1, 887	.....	.....	4, 693	\$69, 631
1871.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4, 306	64, 177
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38, 065	63, 034
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 887	91, 982
1874.....	15	146	.....	.....	4, 997	106, 439
1875.....	60	98	.....	.....	4, 373	111, 603
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 623	112, 731
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 385	126, 012
1878.....	.....	.....	3	\$50	7, 057	121, 066
1879.....	5	71	14	231	6, 717	94, 178
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	27, 374
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	2, 992
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883	22, 310
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	738
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 237	131, 778
1869.....	17	270	.....	.....	6, 680	151, 270
1870.....	83	1, 887	.....	.....	9, 837	322, 280
1871.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6, 685	158, 870
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43, 388	227, 602
1873.....	15	250	.....	.....	7, 972	230, 655
1874.....	244	1, 925	.....	.....	7, 238	272, 334
1875.....	.....	98	.....	.....	11, 729	352, 585
1876.....	1, 584	22, 201	.....	.....	12, 029	319, 706
1877.....	38	109	6	421	16, 183	360, 193
1878.....	14	493	17	447	11, 824	283, 686
1879.....	6	78	21	481	11, 149	226, 248

19. PLANK, BOARDS, AND JOISTS.<sup>4</sup>

Years and Provinces.	M feet.		M feet.		M feet.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1869.....	340, 117	\$3, 411, 609	.....	.....	340, 117	\$3, 411, 609
1870.....	417, 270	4, 064, 044	.....	.....	417, 270	4, 064, 044
1871.....	508, 647	4, 966, 229	.....	.....	508, 647	4, 966, 229
1872.....	494, 182	5, 052, 971	.....	.....	494, 182	5, 052, 971
1873.....	557, 188	6, 754, 107	.....	.....	557, 188	6, 754, 107
1874.....	617, 697	5, 665, 440	.....	.....	617, 697	5, 665, 440
1875.....	351, 378	3, 503, 292	.....	.....	351, 378	3, 503, 292
1876.....	271, 996	2, 923, 354	.....	.....	271, 996	2, 923, 354
1877.....	258, 925	2, 735, 997	.....	.....	258, 925	2, 735, 997
1878.....	292, 420	2, 805, 322	.....	.....	292, 435	2, 805, 703
1879.....	282, 080	2, 575, 953	.....	.....	282, 247	2, 579, 838
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1868 <sup>5</sup> .....	562, 495	5, 537, 089	.....	.....	570, 749	5, 663, 126
1869.....	197, 202	1, 891, 694	.....	.....	214, 650	2, 151, 153
1870.....	272, 090	2, 624, 364	.....	.....	300, 485	3, 007, 194
1871.....	161, 436	1, 608, 313	.....	.....	193, 850	2, 085, 162
1872.....	227, 055	1, 583, 480	.....	.....	257, 771	2, 006, 555
1873.....	134, 711	2, 020, 662	.....	.....	181, 846	2, 820, 219
1874.....	120, 170	1, 170, 340	.....	.....	163, 535	2, 127, 567
1875.....	76, 595	835, 798	.....	.....	103, 337	1, 352, 155
1876.....	44, 376	460, 805	.....	.....	64, 144	770, 165
1877.....	51, 365	410, 062	173	\$6, 094	71, 300	812, 739
1878.....	38, 734	279, 418	202	7, 736	61, 392	694, 760
1879.....	40, 259	298, 760	579	9, 520	66, 105	706, 600
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1868.....	9, 599	71, 803	.....	.....	54, 485	552, 847
1869.....	25, 774	167, 009	.....	.....	74, 646	686, 871
1870.....	20, 451	171, 076	.....	.....	66, 784	716, 308
1871.....	19, 485	145, 520	.....	.....	65, 744	773, 351
1872.....	13, 149	107, 831	.....	.....	64, 029	794, 926
1873.....	25, 264	278, 138	.....	.....	85, 697	895, 304
1874.....	11, 818	111, 084	.....	.....	65, 973	746, 917

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.    <sup>2</sup> Besides 17,000 feet.<sup>3</sup> Of this value, the quantity for \$1,412 worth was not reported.<sup>4</sup> Until 1875 inclusive this heading was "Planks and Boards."<sup>5</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

(b.) *Sawed Lumber*—Continued.

## 19. PLANKS, BOARDS, AND JOISTS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.</b>						
1875.....	<i>M feet.</i> 5,320	\$46,511			<i>M feet.</i> 54,061	\$646,335
1876.....	1,358	13,139	110	\$3,852	46,891	523,607
1877.....	2,346	17,339			50,307	513,531
1878.....	1,454	10,634	22	815	45,014	459,138
1879.....	1,340	7,197			55,424	398,389
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	15,197	125,389			45,791	424,716
1869.....	23,007	173,747			48,446	441,323
1870.....	38,742	194,231			62,343	469,053
1871.....	37,190	276,897			61,307	471,132
1872.....	37,609	292,470			66,019	672,797
1873.....	30,600	264,605			60,083	681,844
1874.....	27,064	183,004			45,674	437,239
1875.....	32,317	237,411			50,618	473,773
1876.....	10,390	154,443	5,369	103,041	22,959	294,351
1877.....	19,298	160,425	14,344	147,901	35,762	344,726
1878.....	6,443	60,301	6,472	68,533	19,769	201,854
1879.....	14,431	125,324	10,825	102,250	29,900	280,409
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....					135	1,375
1877.....					21,418	196,527
1878.....	1	15			73	773
1879.....	1	10			58	655
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>						
1876.....					21,052	241,511
1877.....					23,308	257,883
1878.....	22	250			25,913	290,012
1879.....					23,597	265,075
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	587,291	5,734,281			670,771	6,640,689
1869.....	586,100	6,134,051			677,859	6,690,956
1870.....	748,553	7,053,706			876,882	8,256,599
1871.....	726,760	6,996,959			829,550	8,355,874
1872.....	771,995	7,036,792			882,001	8,527,249
1873.....	651,299	7,917,857			901,734	11,357,099
1874.....	776,896	7,130,456			911,794	9,221,141
1875.....	465,610	4,623,012			579,686	6,224,781
1876.....	328,120	3,551,741	5,479	106,893	427,143	4,754,293
1877.....	319,997	3,212,728	14,518	153,995	425,220	4,513,407
1878.....	333,074	3,155,940	6,696	77,084	444,596	4,452,236
1879.....	338,111	3,007,244	11,404	111,770	457,430	4,230,966

## 20. SCANTLING.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1877.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 2	\$33	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i> 2	\$33
1878.....	5	97			5	97
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	702,314	38,128			703,119	38,897
1869.....	740,268	39,889			756,020	42,986
1870.....	730,850	47,237			742,287	50,478
1871.....	847,800	48,958			868,558	52,797
1872.....	776,517	48,640			784,386	50,145
1873.....	610,562	38,645			617,108	40,971
1874.....	503,468	32,462			519,062	36,859
1875.....	554,189	34,675			579,791	43,937
1876.....		490				1,440
1877.....	<i>M feet.</i> 4	41	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i> 161	2,154
1878.....	1,125	7,372			1,829	14,928
1879.....	7,050	43,673			9,195	50,539
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 31	208	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i> 562	5,780
1869.....	1,183	372			31,639	2,572

<sup>1</sup>From 1871 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup>Besides 22 M feet.

## (b.) Sawed Lumber—Continued.

## 20. SCANTLING—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1870.....		\$20				\$2,020
1871.....		954				5,203
1872.....		1,169				8,808
1873.....		2,084				5,716
1874.....		5,294				16,105
1875.....	2,780	320			50,002	5,768
1876.....	584	1,300			962	4,339
1877.....	118	708			1,040	9,206
1878.....					1,686	13,567
1879.....	62	431			881	7,294
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1868.....	21,946	14,938			<sup>3</sup> 158,621	57,904
1869.....	44,760	31,044			<sup>5</sup> 114,804	135,407
	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
1870.....	8,410	49,982			25,806	174,170
1871.....	<sup>6</sup> 12,066	75,083			<sup>7</sup> 379,863	170,723
1872.....	<sup>8</sup> 36,240	75,813			<sup>9</sup> 422,666	202,390
1873.....	1,138,691	54,431			5,027,086	204,410
1874.....	70,487	3,846			517,365	89,780
1875.....		5,895				84,141
1876.....	2,550	24,000	2,130	\$20,683	11,484	91,159
1877.....	6,370	55,198	5,329	46,950	17,352	136,647
1878.....	4,677	43,064	4,729	43,641	16,730	126,240
1879.....	25,369	123,105	13,130	108,578	34,157	177,618
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
1876.....					16	286
None in 1877.						
1878.....					11	60
1879.....					6	108
TOTAL CANADA.						
1868.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 704,260 <i>M feet.</i> 493	53,274			<i>Pieces.</i> 861,740 <i>M feet.</i> 2,729	102,581
1869.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 746,211 <i>M feet.</i> 4,974	31,044			<i>Pieces.</i> 872,463 <i>M feet.</i> 14,572	180,965
1870.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 730,850 <i>M feet.</i> 8,410	97,239			<i>Pieces.</i> 742,280 <i>M feet.</i> 25,806	226,668
1871.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 859,866 <i>M feet.</i> 11,371	124,965			<i>Pieces.</i> 1,248,421 <i>M feet.</i> 17,825	<sup>10</sup> 228,723
1872.....	<i>Pieces.</i> 776,517	49,809			<i>Pieces.</i> 784,386	<sup>10</sup> 53,953
1873.....	1,749,253	95,160			5,644,194	<sup>10</sup> 251,107
1874.....	573,955	41,602			1,036,427	<sup>10</sup> 142,664
1875.....	556,969	40,890			629,793	<sup>10</sup> 133,846
	<i>M feet.</i>				<i>M feet.</i>	
1876.....	3,134	25,790		20,683	12,462	<sup>10</sup> 97,206
1877.....	6,494	55,980	5,329	46,950	18,555	148,040
1878.....	5,807	50,533	4,729	43,641	20,261	154,892
1879.....	22,481	167,209	13,130	108,578	34,239	235,559

## 21. LATH. (See 22, 23, 40.)

ONTARIO.	<i>M pieces.</i>		<i>M pieces.</i>		<i>M pieces.</i>	
1870.....	21,895	\$30,082			21,895	\$30,082
1871.....	23,996	30,598			23,996	30,598
1872.....	23,571	32,202			23,571	32,202
1873.....	51,248	68,798			51,248	68,798
1874.....	34,049	54,581			34,049	54,581
1875.....	20,465	30,977			20,465	30,977

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Besides 462 M feet.<sup>3</sup> Besides 2,167 M feet.<sup>4</sup> Besides 4,974 M feet.<sup>5</sup> Besides 14,346 M feet.<sup>6</sup> Besides 11,371 M feet.<sup>7</sup> Besides 9,840 M feet.<sup>8</sup> Besides 9,840 M feet.<sup>9</sup> Besides 18,011 M feet.<sup>10</sup> These values include the price of quantities not fully reported in the preceding column.

## (b.) Sawn Lumber—Continued.

## 21. LATH. (See 22, 23, 40.)—Continued.

Years and provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
QUEBEC.	<i>M pieces.</i>		<i>M pieces.</i>		<i>M pieces.</i>	
1870.....	8,505	\$8,746	.....	.....	8,683	\$9,052
1871.....	10,502	11,697	.....	.....	10,634	11,742
1872.....	8,357	8,800	.....	.....	8,357	8,800
1873.....	4,107	5,460	.....	.....	4,199	6,445
1874.....	1,537	2,614	.....	.....	1,747	2,939
1875.....	1,909	3,713	.....	.....	2,005	3,860
NOVA SCOTIA.						
1868.....	2,358	2,652	.....	.....	3,658	4,813
1870.....	5,571	5,220	.....	.....	6,317	6,636
1871.....	4,827	4,730	.....	.....	5,325	5,496
1872.....	5,390	5,415	.....	.....	5,726	5,990
1873.....	4,046	4,380	.....	.....	7,045	7,801
1874.....	4,317	3,833	.....	.....	5,239	5,095
1875.....	6,273	5,706	.....	.....	7,489	7,046
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1870.....	91,980	92,396	.....	.....	93,862	94,528
1871.....	114,352	107,687	.....	.....	116,745	110,340
1872.....	104,866	110,006	.....	.....	108,355	114,153
1873.....	116,971	120,178	.....	.....	119,760	123,622
1874.....	98,847	96,092	.....	.....	99,865	97,331
1875.....	103,767	86,021	.....	.....	105,910	88,361
TOTAL CANADA.						
1870.....	127,951	136,444	.....	.....	130,757	140,298
1871.....	153,677	154,512	.....	.....	156,700	158,176
1872.....	118,613	124,221	.....	.....	146,009	161,145
1873.....	176,372	198,816	.....	.....	183,231	209,837
1874.....	138,750	157,110	.....	.....	142,101	162,394
1875.....	132,414	126,117	.....	.....	136,636	131,915

## 22. LATHS, PALINGS, AND PICKETS. (See 21, 23.)

	<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
ONTARIO.						
1876.....	14,781	\$32,207	.....	.....	14,781	\$32,207
1877.....	30,571	28,023	.....	.....	30,571	28,023
1878.....	34,659	35,847	.....	.....	34,659	35,847
1879.....	32,862	41,951	.....	.....	32,863	41,951
QUEBEC.						
1876.....	299	2,488	.....	.....	780	7,267
1877.....	1,193	1,668	.....	.....	1,849	9,931
1878.....	888	2,919	.....	.....	1,794	14,117
1879.....	135	613	.....	.....	1,384	12,883
NOVA SCOTIA.						
1876.....	190	1,078	.....	.....	2,535	4,958
1877.....	1,736	1,711	.....	.....	3,621	6,367
1878.....	1,585	1,212	.....	.....	4,005	6,305
1879.....	943	1,043	.....	.....	2,282	3,830
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1876.....	122,843	112,033	27,475	\$30,700	127,794	135,480
1877.....	113,827	105,167	38,748	39,684	120,715	138,093
1878.....	96,632	94,708	39,165	43,637	104,872	128,039
1879.....	106,732	89,956	43,507	42,658	124,273	118,663
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	1,339
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	227
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	342
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	85
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747	2,343
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,603	4,007
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	4,112
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653	1,732
TOTAL CANADA.						
1870.....	127,951	136,444	.....	.....	130,757	140,298

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.

(b.) *Sawed Lumber*—Continued.

## 22. LATHS, PALINGS, AND PICKETS. (See 21, 23.)—Continued.

Years and provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL CANADA.	<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
1871.....	153,677	\$154,512	.....	.....	156,700	\$158,176
1872.....	118,613	124,221	.....	.....	146,009	161,145
1873.....	176,372	198,816	.....	.....	183,231	209,837
1874.....	138,750	157,110	.....	.....	142,101	162,394
1875.....	132,414	126,117	.....	.....	136,636	131,915
1876.....	138,113	147,806	27,475	\$30,700	146,637	182,274
1877.....	147,327	136,569	38,748	39,684	158,387	186,648
1878.....	133,764	134,686	39,165	43,637	146,476	188,762
1879.....	140,672	133,566	43,507	42,658	161,484	179,144

## 23. LATH AND LATH WOOD.

1869.....	ONTARIO.	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
.....	.....	11,794	\$31,535	.....	.....	11,794	\$31,535
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	QUEBEC.	18,689	40,403	.....	.....	22,572	66,489
1869.....	.....	5,326	10,064	.....	.....	9,583	39,138
1868.....	NEW BRUNSWICK.	<sup>3</sup> 356	67,727	.....	.....	<sup>4</sup> 674	72,230
1869.....	.....	<sup>5</sup> 1,239	112,054	.....	.....	<sup>6</sup> 1,318	116,674
1868.....	NOVA SCOTIA.	<sup>7</sup> 92	.....	.....	.....	<sup>8</sup> 92	.....
1869.....	.....	.....	4,006	.....	.....	.....	5,200
1868.....	TOTAL CANADA.	18,684	40,403	.....	.....	22,572	66,489
1869.....	.....	18,361	.....	.....	.....	10,901	.....

## 24. SUGAR-BOX SHOOKS.

1877.....	ONTARIO.	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
.....	.....	1,092	\$372	.....	.....	1,092	\$372
1878.....	.....	73,680	12,805	.....	.....	73,680	12,805
1879.....	.....	.....	13,511	.....	.....	.....	13,511
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	QUEBEC.	188,708	70,051	.....	.....	225,003	84,419
1869.....	.....	214,065	72,022	.....	.....	221,826	74,738
1870.....	.....	67,456	20,826	.....	.....	174,315	57,274
1871.....	.....	124,381	40,565	.....	.....	202,186	70,807
1872.....	.....	151,214	51,365	.....	.....	151,214	51,365
1873.....	.....	91,257	40,490	.....	.....	143,835	61,671
1875.....	.....	88,575	43,414	.....	.....	88,575	43,414
1876.....	.....	41,093	16,838	.....	.....	41,093	16,838
1877.....	.....	1,092	372	.....	.....	1,092	372
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,242	324
1870.....	NOVA SCOTIA.	.....	.....	.....	.....	577	678
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,012	1,645
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1875.....	.....	12,531	3,280	.....	.....	12,531	3,280
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	3,442
1877.....	.....	52	26	\$28	14	9,431	7,023
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	3,871
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571
1869.....	NEW BRUNSWICK.	14,522	6,091	.....	.....	986,930	510,181
1870.....	.....	12,872	6,606	.....	.....	1,107,088	534,914
1871.....	.....	50,072	31,908	.....	.....	1,148,003	640,128
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962,275	508,753

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup> Besides 61,726 M. lath.<sup>4</sup> Besides 63,913 M lath.<sup>5</sup> Besides 109,902 M lath.<sup>6</sup> Besides 112,759 M lath.<sup>7</sup> Besides 2,358 M lath.<sup>8</sup> Besides 3,658 M lath.

(b.) *Sawed Lumber*—Continued.

## 24. SUGAR-BOX SHOOKS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.</b>	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
1873.....	126,994	\$74,934	.....	.....	1,048,526	\$648,785
1874.....	3,530	1,765	.....	.....	561,644	356,961
1875.....	150	24	.....	.....	411,338	241,936
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,672	184,886
1877.....	125	31	.....	.....	306,457	162,838
1878.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	57,858
1879.....	.....	.....	6,633	\$3,317	172,765	83,810
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	220,708	84,590	.....	.....	1,062,356	480,455
1869.....	218,587	78,113	.....	.....	1,208,756	585,919
1870.....	80,328	27,432	.....	.....	1,268,980	592,866
1871.....	182,453	72,473	.....	.....	1,350,191	710,937
1872.....	151,214	51,365	.....	.....	1,113,489	560,118
1873.....	218,251	115,424	.....	.....	1,194,373	712,101
1874.....	266,821	64,856	.....	.....	824,960	420,064
1875.....	259,446	150,803	.....	.....	512,444	288,630
1876.....	41,093	16,838	.....	.....	441,765	205,166
1877.....	43,973	17,911	.....	.....	359,684	187,715
1878.....	.....	12,818	.....	.....	.....	74,534
1879.....	.....	13,511	6,633	3,317	.....	99,212

## 25. LUMBER OTHER THAN AS ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. (See 36, 44.)

	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1876.....	.....	\$56,200	.....	.....	.....	\$56,200
1877.....	.....	38,689	.....	.....	.....	38,689
1878.....	.....	25,721	.....	.....	.....	25,821
1879.....	.....	9,226	.....	.....	.....	9,826
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1876.....	.....	5,783	.....	.....	.....	26,508
1877.....	.....	4,042	.....	.....	.....	40,185
1878.....	.....	6,994	.....	.....	.....	25,153
1879.....	.....	4,419	.....	.....	.....	4,545
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1877.....	.....	878	.....	.....	.....	987
1878.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	2,020
1879.....	.....	225	.....	\$40	.....	2,279
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
1877.....	.....	1,523	.....	898	.....	1,523
1878.....	.....	216	.....	216	.....	222
1879.....	.....	516	.....	.....	.....	516
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
1879.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	568
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,816
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	81,384
1878.....	.....	32,971	.....	216	.....	53,469
1879.....	.....	14,434	.....	40	.....	17,734

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*

## 26. STAVES (STANDARD). (See 27, 42.)

	<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	481	\$36,975	.....	.....	481	\$36,975
1870.....	1,377	31,783	.....	.....	1,377	31,783
1871.....	850	37,100	.....	.....	850	37,100
1872.....	621	54,586	.....	.....	621	54,586
1873.....	381	34,234	.....	.....	381	34,234

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 26. STAVES (STANDARD). (See 27, 42.)—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO—Continued.</b>						
1874.....	<i>M.</i> 1,090	\$94,090	<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i> 1,090	\$94,090
1875.....	388	5,338			388	5,338
1876.....	111	7,737			111	7,737
1877.....	331	16,374			331	16,374
1878.....	220	6,540			220	6,540
1879.....	38	4,652			38	4,632
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	977	73,659			2,669	415,571
1869.....					1,487	306,254
1870.....					1,398	306,494
1871.....					1,429	361,321
1872.....					1,795	454,632
1873.....					1,450	405,472
1874.....					1,642	460,114
1875.....					1,467	463,353
1876.....					1,278	311,499
1877.....			11	\$2,436	1,526	434,715
1878.....	18	2,160	18	2,593	1,210	262,179
1879.....			16	2,244	445	100,805
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....					953	22,188
1869.....					843	18,953
1870.....					464	9,212
1871.....					453	10,847
1872.....	50	450			387	7,357
1873.....	17	411			300	7,110
1874.....	5	125			444	5,074
1875.....	2	100			90	5,490
1876.....					98	2,326
1877.....					43	1,018
1878.....					176	3,530
1879.....					43	1,044
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1874.....					16	560
1876.....	5	30			30	199
1877.....	29	96			39	146
1878.....	2	46			2	46
1879.....			11	116	11	116
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1874.....					12	74
1876.....					177	2,035
1877.....					12	424
1878.....					53	752
1879.....					22	270
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	977	73,659			3,622	437,759
1869.....	481	36,975			2,811	362,182
1870.....	1,377	31,783			3,239	347,389
1871.....	650	37,100			2,732	409,268
1872.....	621	54,586			2,416	509,218
1873.....	398	34,645			2,131	446,816
1874.....	1,095	94,215			3,192	559,838
1875.....	390	5,438			1,945	474,181
1876.....	120	8,271			1,703	323,796
1877.....	360	16,470			1,951	452,673
1878.....	240	8,746	18	2,593	1,661	273,047
1879.....	49	4,768	27	2,360	559	106,937

## 27. STAVES (OTHER THAN STANDARD). (See 26, 42.)

ONTARIO.		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
1869.....		4,914	\$61,568			4,914	\$61,568
1870.....		3,945	66,656			3,945	66,656
1871.....		4,093	42,178			4,093	42,178
1872.....		4,056	60,749			4,056	60,749

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 27. STAVES (OTHER THAN STANDARD). (See 26, 42.)—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO—Continued.</b>						
	<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
1873.....	4,392	\$85,783	.....	.....	4,392	\$85,783
1874.....	2,365	45,359	.....	.....	2,365	45,359
1875.....	1,629	18,532	.....	.....	1,629	18,532
1876.....	821	12,770	.....	.....	821	12,770
1877.....	1,355	6,395	.....	.....	1,355	6,395
1878.....	2,351	10,170	.....	.....	2,351	10,170
1879.....	3,071	13,132	.....	.....	3,071	13,132
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	7,326	113,383	.....	.....	10,854	342,296
1869.....	651	15,116	.....	.....	3,754	202,243
1870.....	142	2,735	.....	.....	2,902	170,847
1871.....	22	506	.....	.....	3,339	216,387
1872.....	20	85	.....	.....	3,318	235,243
1873.....	96	4,800	.....	.....	5,127	256,985
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,346	221,729
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,702	146,035
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,977	132,051
1877.....	67	535	11	\$656	3,825	177,987
1878.....	36	1,326	46	1,828	3,365	162,073
1879.....	223	7,377	24	1,198	1,034	52,220
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....	32	30	.....	.....	4197	2,956
1869.....	1	8	.....	.....	14	112
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	5,410
1873.....	1	10	.....	.....	23	571
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,110	255
1875.....	15	227	.....	.....	70	1,009
1876.....	9	20	.....	.....	272	4,054
1877.....	5	115	.....	.....	203	3,664
1878.....	1	40	.....	.....	109	1,462
1879.....	30	192	.....	.....	145	1,847
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	42	168	.....	.....	43	185
1869.....	101	606	.....	.....	101	606
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	840
1872.....	18	108	.....	.....	33	261
1873.....	20	120	.....	.....	20	120
1874.....	9	42	.....	.....	9	42
1875.....	26	164	.....	.....	51	440
1876.....	208	424	.....	.....	208	424
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	112
1878.....	137	576	.....	.....	138	584
1879.....	504	4,459	.....	.....	505	4,464
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	7,360 <sup>3</sup>	113,581	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 11,097	346,437
1869.....	5,667	77,298	.....	.....	8,783	264,529
1870.....	4,087	69,391	.....	.....	7,133	242,813
1871.....	4,115	42,684	.....	.....	7,505	259,405
1872.....	4,144	61,392	.....	.....	7,794	293,610
1873.....	4,509	90,713	.....	.....	9,562	343,459
1874.....	2,374	45,401	.....	.....	4,734	267,395
1875.....	1,670	18,923	.....	.....	4,616	167,810
1876.....	1,219	18,553	.....	.....	3,298	149,299
1877.....	1,427	7,045	11	656	5,401	188,168
1878.....	2,525	12,112	46	1,828	5,963	174,289
1879.....	3,828	25,160	63	1,549	4,755	71,663

## 28. SHINGLES. (See 41.)

ONTARIO.		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	67,861	\$146,527	.....	.....	.....	74,819	\$157,446
1869.....	62,310	132,499	.....	.....	.....	62,310	132,499
1870.....	68,802	131,799	.....	.....	.....	68,802	131,799
1871.....	73,036	146,618	.....	.....	.....	73,036	146,618
1872.....	53,769	124,665	.....	.....	.....	53,769	124,665
1873.....	73,036	173,885	.....	.....	.....	73,036	173,885

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only. <sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario. <sup>3</sup> Besides 500 packages. <sup>4</sup> Besides 1,115 packages.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 28. SHINGLES. (See 41.)—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO—Continued.</b>						
1874.....	M. 89,136	\$216,839	M.		89,136	\$216,839
1875.....	62,663	158,452			62,663	158,452
1876.....	29,142	68,401			29,142	68,401
1877.....	23,044	46,415			23,044	46,415
1878.....	27,114	59,597			27,114	59,597
1879.....	30,304	50,344			30,304	50,244
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1869.....	2,143	2,631			6,306	13,123
1870.....	4,017	9,011			7,383	15,433
1871.....	6,083	10,526			10,262	17,625
1872.....	12,736	19,029			17,796	28,018
1873.....	6,942	20,827			12,216	39,313
1874.....	9,044	12,563			17,217	31,256
1875.....	6,657	9,587			18,603	46,043
1876.....	2,891	4,822			12,245	25,248
1877.....	2,524	4,665			11,672	22,354
1878.....	5,581	8,931			21,215	43,918
1879.....	8,375	12,631			25,159	52,275
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....	966	3,498			23,104	47,235
1869.....	2,053	3,533			16,081	30,244
1870.....	201	953			13,345	26,408
1871.....	54	106			9,058	20,830
1872.....					9,580	27,458
1873.....	869	2,123			10,837	31,640
1874.....	178	480			10,289	25,977
1875.....	240	446			10,265	24,778
1876.....	70	120			11,322	25,800
1877.....	415	913			8,477	18,078
1878.....	7	8			13,356	27,492
1879.....	65	81			17,447	34,794
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	20,793	40,840			29,448	52,452
1869.....	28,998	51,261			33,850	59,217
1870.....	16,833	36,856			22,598	44,602
1871.....	22,952	47,032			26,459	53,263
1872.....	25,101	53,990			28,244	60,589
1873.....	17,109	44,426			22,677	57,582
1874.....	17,053	38,422			17,678	39,825
1875.....	15,884	33,586			19,587	41,880
1876.....	6,153	13,199	1,944	\$5,192	9,365	20,078
1877.....	5,831	12,650	1,768	4,062	6,900	14,449
1878.....	22,803	45,798	18,360	37,483	25,519	48,749
1879.....	29,839	58,135	25,504	49,545	31,215	60,694
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....					697	1,392
1877.....					506	792
1878.....					476	796
1879.....					52	83
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>						
1876.....					132	340
1877.....					606	1,817
1878.....					515	1,416
1879.....					300	791
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	89,620	190,865			127,371	257,133
1869.....	95,504	189,924			118,547	235,083
1870.....	89,853	178,619			112,128	218,242
1871.....	102,125	204,282			118,815	238,336
1872.....	91,606	197,684			109,389	240,730
1873.....	97,956	241,261			118,939	363,064
1874.....	115,411	268,304			135,195	316,055
1875.....	85,444	202,071			112,524	274,540
1876.....	38,256	86,542	1,944	5,192	62,903	141,259
1877.....	31,814	64,643	1,768	4,062	51,202	103,905
1878.....	55,505	114,334	18,360	37,483	87,193	181,968
1879.....	68,583	121,091	25,404	49,535	104,477	198,881

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 29. MASTS AND SPARS. (See 30, 31.)

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ONTARIO.	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1876.....	30	\$1,500	.....	.....	30	\$1,500
1877.....	186	8,740	.....	.....	186	8,740
1878.....	935	5,234	.....	.....	935	5,234
1879.....	3	150	.....	.....	3	150
QUEBEC.						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	9,822
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837	11,627
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928	6,400
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1,008
NOVA SCOTIA.						
1868.....	81	160	.....	.....	2,460	6,841
1876.....	10,677	5,821	.....	.....	13,287	10,749
1877.....	9,149	3,292	.....	.....	14,212	9,913
1878.....	7,057	2,805	.....	.....	11,095	11,093
1879.....	10,050	4,450	.....	.....	15,256	9,544
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1868.....	3,426	1,757	.....	.....	4,121	3,302
1869.....	8,620	5,038	.....	.....	8,960	5,624
1876.....	14,624	8,162	86	\$100	17,419	14,201
1877.....	6,115	3,735	4	550	6,409	4,694
1878.....	6,365	4,077	.....	.....	7,232	5,529
1879.....	5,460	3,300	.....	.....	5,836	4,697
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	30
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	29,236
1877.....	22	66	.....	.....	2,067	22,575
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,558	31,764
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	5,768
TOTAL CANADA.						
1876.....	25,331	15,483	86	100	34,412	65,524
1877.....	15,472	15,833	4	550	23,720	57,562
1878.....	14,357	12,116	.....	.....	21,764	60,150
1879.....	15,513	7,900	.....	.....	21,757	21,179

## 30. MASTS. (See 29.)

ONTARIO.	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1869.....	254	\$3,471	.....	.....	254	\$3,471
1870.....	1,060	10,583	.....	.....	1,060	10,583
1872.....	<sup>2</sup> 300	6,845	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 300	6,845
1873.....	617	7,698	.....	.....	617	7,698
1875.....	405	7,068	.....	.....	405	7,068
QUEBEC.						
1868 <sup>3</sup> .....	1,003	12,879	.....	.....	1,221	33,377
1869.....	7	270	.....	.....	192	10,044
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1,823
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,066
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	5,920
1873.....	12	720	.....	.....	28	2,600
1874.....	8	980	.....	.....	91	7,697
1875.....	8	1,300	.....	.....	108	3,418
NOVA SCOTIA.						
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	144
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	460
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	160
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	30

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 inclusive.<sup>2</sup>Masts and spars.<sup>3</sup>Quebec and Ontario.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 30. MASTS. (See 29.)—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1868.....	1,003	\$12,879	.....	.....	1,221	\$33,377
1869.....	261	3,741	.....	.....	446	14,515
1870.....	1,060	10,583	.....	.....	1,102	12,406
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	2,210
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	13,225
1873.....	629	8,418	.....	.....	851	10,458
1874.....	8	980	.....	.....	91	7,697
1875.....	413	8,368	.....	.....	515	16,686

## 31. SPARS. (See 29.)

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1869.....	129	\$1,439	.....	.....	129	\$1,439
1870.....	138	673	.....	.....	138	673
1871.....	1,522	13,354	.....	.....	1,522	13,354
1873.....	220	8,647	.....	.....	220	8,647
1874.....	642	19,150	.....	.....	642	19,150
1875.....	13,110	31,530	.....	.....	13,110	31,530
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,611	608	.....	.....	4,278	42,018
1869.....	18	109	.....	.....	2,267	29,839
1870.....	12	50	.....	.....	727	8,672
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	8,263
1872.....	21	84	.....	.....	550	6,128
1873.....	15	1,000	.....	.....	330	3,675
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883	1,611
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603	2,337
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1869.....	7,178	2,184	.....	.....	11,380	12,996
1870.....	2,314	2,523	.....	.....	4,663	8,304
1871.....	8,528	6,325	.....	.....	9,932	12,073
1872.....	17,105	10,048	.....	.....	17,825	12,983
1873.....	12,012	6,115	.....	.....	12,853	10,171
1874.....	17,563	8,581	.....	.....	18,098	10,080
1875.....	4,576	6,903	.....	.....	10,343	18,227
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....
1869.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....
1870.....	12,273	5,717	.....	.....	12,624	6,515
1871.....	4,875	1,479	.....	.....	5,235	3,013
1872.....	12,851	6,095	.....	.....	13,037	6,802
1873.....	4,693	3,707	.....	.....	5,738	4,953
1874.....	16,184	10,848	.....	.....	18,020	15,872
1875.....	12,586	5,461	.....	.....	13,664	8,622
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	5,118	2,525	.....	.....	10,859	52,161
1869.....	15,945	8,765	.....	.....	22,736	49,898
1870.....	14,737	8,963	.....	.....	18,152	24,164
1871.....	19,925	21,158	.....	.....	17,465	36,703
1872.....	29,977	16,227	.....	.....	31,412	25,913
1873.....	16,940	19,469	.....	.....	19,165	28,556
1874.....	34,389	38,579	.....	.....	38,894	91,174
1875.....	30,272	43,894	.....	.....	39,300	88,086

## 32. KNEES AND FUTTOCKS.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1869.....	60	\$100	.....	.....	60	\$100
1871.....	182	184	.....	.....	182	184
1873.....	209	297	.....	.....	209	297

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only. <sup>2</sup> Quebec and Ontario. <sup>3</sup> Masts and spars reported together. See "Masts."

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 32. KNEES AND FUTTOCKS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO—Continued.</b>						
	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1874.....	312	\$335	.....	.....	312	\$335
1875.....	100	186	.....	.....	100	186
1876.....	715	643	.....	.....	715	643
1877.....	38	38	.....	.....	38	38
1878.....	43,318	5,788	.....	.....	43,318	5,788
1879.....	3,328	2,991	.....	.....	3,328	2,291
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	6,935	5,109	.....	.....	7,865	6,106
1869.....	9,759	6,720	.....	.....	10,119	7,085
1870.....	5,832	5,069	.....	.....	5,832	5,069
1871.....	3,009	2,728	.....	.....	3,009	2,728
1872.....	1,704	1,811	.....	.....	1,835	1,953
1873.....	3,873	3,540	.....	.....	3,887	3,736
1874.....	3,792	3,502	.....	.....	3,792	3,502
1875.....	4,823	4,636	.....	.....	5,003	4,868
1876.....	6,240	6,695	.....	.....	6,678	7,605
1877.....	3,284	4,015	.....	.....	3,855	4,731
1878.....	3,140	3,591	.....	.....	3,140	3,591
1879.....	1,965	1,160	.....	.....	2,125	1,480
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1869.....	9,174	5,594	.....	.....	9,376	5,727
1870.....	5,137	3,932	.....	.....	5,137	3,932
1871.....	2,046	1,750	.....	.....	2,098	1,764
1872.....	678	862	.....	.....	738	922
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	40
1874.....	1,384	794	.....	.....	1,384	794
1875.....	2,118	3,058	.....	.....	2,138	3,068
1876.....	100	150	.....	.....	100	150
1877.....	1,522	1,518	.....	.....	1,572	1,558
1878.....	434	295	.....	.....	580	462
1879.....	231	126	.....	.....	380	244
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	<sup>3</sup> 434	471	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 434	471
1869.....	1,479	1,652	.....	.....	1,491	1,660
1870.....	1,898	1,738	.....	.....	1,948	1,763
1871.....	32	22	.....	.....	32	22
1872.....	443	513	.....	.....	473	558
1873.....	6,787	7,023	.....	.....	6,787	7,023
1874.....	11,186	10,139	.....	.....	11,236	10,189
1875.....	41,808	44,598	.....	.....	42,451	45,868
1876.....	18,337	20,109	.....	.....	18,436	20,209
1877.....	20,014	12,218	.....	.....	20,667	13,856
1878.....	1,172	1,891	.....	.....	1,562	2,431
1879.....	1,484	2,178	.....	.....	1,484	2,178
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	12
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>						
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	160
1878.....	8	56	.....	.....	8	56
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	7,369	6,580	.....	.....	8,299	6,577
1869.....	20,472	14,066	.....	.....	21,046	14,572
1870.....	12,867	10,739	.....	.....	12,917	10,764
1871.....	5,269	4,684	.....	.....	5,321	4,698
1872.....	2,825	3,185	.....	.....	3,046	3,433
1873.....	10,869	10,860	.....	.....	10,943	11,096
1874.....	16,674	14,770	.....	.....	16,724	14,820
1875.....	48,849	52,478	.....	.....	49,692	53,990
1876.....	25,392	27,597	.....	.....	25,924	28,618
1877.....	24,858	17,789	.....	.....	26,156	20,343
1878.....	48,064	11,565	.....	.....	48,608	12,328
1879.....	7,008	5,755	.....	.....	7,317	6,193

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Knees: Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup> Knees.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

## 33. OARS.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	<i>Pairs.</i>		<i>Pairs.</i>		<i>Pairs.</i>	
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....					15,192	\$18,935
1869.....					8,481	11,642
1870.....					2,083	2,377
1871.....					355	359
1872.....					1,457	2,250
1873.....					1,427	2,010
1874.....					24	20
1875.....					2,939	3,776
1876.....					3,891	7,668
1877.....					559	846
1878.....					18	17
1879.....					15	33
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....					378	1,834
1869.....					133	173
1870.....					1,021	815
1871.....					495	525
1872.....					175	201
1873.....					1,970	1,051
1874.....					553	303
1875.....					120	226
1876.....					335	687
1877.....					801	1,204
1878.....					486	970
1879.....					316	802
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1870.....					38	23
1871.....						50
1875.....	33				33	
1876.....					77	158
1877.....					100	71
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1877.....					23	23
1878.....					50	25
1879.....					105	105
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....						20,769
1869.....						11,815
1870.....		\$2,377				3,215
1871.....						938
1872.....						2,451
1873.....						3,061
1874.....						323
1875.....		85				4,087
1876.....					4,302	8,513
1877.....					1,483	2,144
1878.....					554	1,012
1879.....					436	940

## 34. HANDSPIKES.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....					478	\$321
1869.....					2,059	361
1870.....					86	34
1871.....					3,215	667
1872.....					614	149
1873.....					113	64
1877.....					5,324	3,213
1878.....					80	53
1879.....					36	19
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....					500	50
1869.....					960	12

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.<sup>3</sup>Besides 35,762 feet

EXPORTATION OF CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS.

(c.) *Staves, Shingles, Materials used in Ship-building, &c.*—Continued.

34. HANDSPIKES—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL CANADA.	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1868.....						\$371
1869.....						373
1870.....						34
1871.....						667
1872.....						149
1873.....						64
1874.....						47
1877.....						3, 213
1878.....						554
1879.....					36	19

35. TREENAILS.

QUEBEC.	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1868.....					12, 500	\$120
1869.....					589	6
1870.....					21, 000	178
1871.....						88
1874.....					11, 000	310
1875.....					30, 000	280
NOVA SCOTIA.						
1869.....					72, 000	891
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1868.....					18, 600	92
1870.....	10, 500	\$100			10, 500	100
TOTAL CANADA.						
1868.....						212
1869.....						897
1870.....	10, 500	100				178
1871.....						88
1874.....						310
1875.....						293
1878.....						1, 012
1879.....						940

(d.) *Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood.*

36. TIMBER OTHER THAN AS ABOVE SPECIFIED. (See 25, 44.)

ONTARIO.	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1876.....		\$16, 413				\$16, 413
1877.....	186	512			186	512
1878.....	1, 139	7, 722			1, 139	7, 722
1879.....	220	553			220	553
QUEBEC.						
1876.....	3, 244	8, 950			7, 258	90, 850
1877.....	281	1, 544	60	\$367	5, 235	81, 834
1878.....	351	1, 891	209	2, 115	3, 163	49, 109
1879.....	297	1, 605	52	553	2, 284	38, 335
NOVA SCOTIA.						
1876.....	23	280			232	2, 348
1877.....	25	125			352	2, 088
1878.....	6	60			473	2, 139
1879.....	100	533			371	1, 652
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1876.....	63	141			1, 329	5, 200
1877.....	150	1, 171			2, 095	9, 135
1878.....					459	1, 765
1879.....	90	341			627	2, 054
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
1878.....					20	100

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.

## (d.) Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood—Continued.

## 36. TIMBER OTHER THAN AS ABOVE SPECIFIED—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1876.....	5,708	\$25,784			11,193	\$114,811
1877.....			60	\$367	7,863	93,569
1878.....	1,490	9,613	209	2,115	5,054	60,835
1879.....	707	3,032	52	553	3,502	43,594

37. LOGS OTHER THAN AS ABOVE SPECIFIED.<sup>2</sup>

	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1876.....	3,981	\$12,147			3,981	\$12,147
1877.....	5,708	18,518			5,708	18,518
1878.....	12,809	42,550			12,809	42,550
1879.....	15,317	55,668			15,317	55,668
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1876.....	22	100			22	100
1877.....	4,448	11,154	800	\$12,465	5,791	31,766
1878.....	1,431	10,439			1,465	11,361
1879.....	1,812	8,623			1,876	9,464
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1876.....					137	1,162
1878.....	3	85			17	197
1879.....					65	65
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1877.....	7	49			7	49
1879.....	1,191	238			1,191	238
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....	3,981	12,147			4,140	13,409
1877.....	10,165	29,721	800	12,465	11,506	50,333
1878.....	14,243	50,074			14,291	54,108
1879.....	18,330	64,529			18,449	65,435

## 38. RAILROAD TIES AND SLEEPERS.

	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	199,059	\$34,479			199,059	\$34,479
1870.....	279,317	55,842			379,317	55,842
1871.....	578,638	128,599			578,638	128,599
1872.....	508,517	120,238			508,517	120,238
1873.....	939,412	286,692			939,412	286,692
1874.....	1,201,750	362,035			1,201,750	362,035
1875.....	383,273	103,371			383,273	103,371
1876.....	398,583	87,417			398,583	87,417
1877.....	328,656	78,911			328,656	78,911
1878.....	380,242	89,471			380,242	89,471
1879.....	435,308	110,998			435,308	110,998
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>3</sup> .....	420,427	58,343			424,578	58,343
1869.....	51,083	5,947			51,725	9,147
1870.....	36,015	4,295			36,308	4,383
1871.....	152,359	16,007			152,359	16,007
1872.....	120,991	14,502			121,587	16,972
1873.....	313,009	30,160			314,227	31,510
1874.....	238,807	30,781			238,807	30,781
1875.....	279,814	45,863			279,814	45,863
1876.....	31,550	61,472			312,550	61,472
1877.....	313,285	39,326	360	\$538	317,341	67,073
1878.....	305,164	37,875	2,512	7,760	318,003	111,234
1879.....	388,502	47,054			388,502	47,054

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> Before 1870 "Saw-logs" were reported collectively by values without distinguishing the kind or quantity of timber, and as follows:

1868, to United States.....\$78,524; total exportation, \$78,524

1869, to United States.....72,343; total exportation, 72,343

In 1868 Quebec and Ontario collectively reported "Saw-logs and Shingle-bolts" \$91,965 to the United States, this being the total exportation.

<sup>3</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

## (d.) Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood—Continued.

## 38. RAILROAD TIES AND SLEEPERS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1868.....	2, 221	\$494			10, 755	\$2, 238
1869.....					8, 067	1, 348
1870.....	2, 340	539			9, 812	2, 174
1871.....	3, 850	705			3, 850	705
1872.....	144	71			2, 556	408
1873.....	225	100			5, 377	733
1874.....	400	60			400	60
1876.....					1, 540	248
1878.....					690	138
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	174, 529	33, 813			195, 477	42, 803
1869.....	162, 213	31, 215			173, 769	36, 149
1870.....	202, 628	24, 109			218, 352	41, 660
1871.....	420, 289	71, 970			421, 423	72, 310
1872.....	291, 197	54, 029			303, 666	57, 083
1873.....	355, 355	64, 781			400, 702	72, 727
1874.....	428, 570	76, 567			428, 590	76, 567
1875.....	242, 436	46, 832			242, 436	46, 832
1876.....	152, 058	24, 594			153, 627	25, 154
1877.....	274, 349	48, 501			270, 249	48, 596
1878.....	262, 369	45, 654	44, 610	\$7, 103	262, 373	45, 656
1879.....	184, 039	31, 984	116, 797	17, 416	300, 836	49, 400
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	597, 177	92, 650			630, 810	122, 830
1869.....	412, 355	71, 641			432, 620	81, 123
1870.....	620, 300	94, 785			743, 789	104, 059
1871.....	1, 155, 136	217, 281			1, 156, 270	217, 621
1872.....	920, 849	188, 838			936, 326	194, 698
1873.....	1, 608, 001	381, 733			1, 659, 718	391, 662
1874.....	1, 860, 547	640, 143			1, 869, 547	460, 443
1875.....	905, 523	146, 066			966, 026	208, 404
1876.....	863, 191	173, 483			866, 300	174, 291
1877.....	916, 290	166, 718	8, 060	1, 768	923, 946	195, 810
1878.....	947, 775	173, 000	47, 122	14, 863	961, 308	246, 499
1879.....	1, 124, 646	207, 452	116, 797	17, 416	1, 127, 382	208, 492

## 39. HOP, HOOP, TELEGRAPH, AND OTHER POLES.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	
1876.....	1, 362, 442	\$24, 455			1, 362, 442	\$24, 455
1877.....		36, 312				36, 312
1878.....		16, 428				16, 428
1879.....		28, 848				28, 848
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1876.....	29, 298	1, 221			29, 298	1, 221
1877.....		3, 376				4, 033
1878.....		1, 136				1, 136
1879.....		11, 232				11, 716
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1876.....	5	40			322	445
1877.....						223
1878.....		694				1, 179
1879.....		2				409
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1876.....	2, 000	4			3, 200	28
1877.....		3, 075				3, 075
1878.....		3, 667				5, 268
1879.....		5, 153		\$18		5, 615
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1879.....						25
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....					1, 395, 262	26, 149
1877.....						43, 643
1878.....		21, 925				24, 011
1879.....		45, 235		18		46, 615

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.

(d.) Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood—Continued.

## 40. LATH-WOOD. (See 21.)

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
1873.....	585	\$802	.....	.....	585	\$802
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1870.....					2,210	15,004
1871.....					1,555	9,839
1872.....					1,333	9,051
1873.....					1,217	8,474
1874.....					1,048	8,285
1875.....					1,932	18,085
1876.....					1,615	14,415
1877.....					1,765	16,116
1878.....			10	\$65	1,588	14,020
1879.....					944	8,294
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....					92	450
1870.....	329	224			430	693
1871.....					6	30
1872.....					25	50
1873.....					3	14
1874.....					350	511
1875.....					69	332
1876.....					46	184
1877.....					28	121
1878.....					71	244
1879.....					48	171
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1870.....					257	1,431
1871.....					202	1,080
1872.....					79	389
1873.....					33	.....
1874.....					48	.....
1875.....					16	.....
1876.....					74	44
1877.....					7	487
1878.....					142	953
1879.....					88	440
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....					14	14
1877.....					41	137
1878.....					12	34
1879.....					7	30
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1870.....	329	224			2,897	17,128
1871.....					1,763	10,949
1872.....					1,432	9,490
1873.....	585	802			1,838	9,447
1874.....					1,454	9,155
1875.....					2,077	18,809
1876.....					134	685
1877.....	26	131			1,936	17,027
1878.....					1,813	15,251
1879.....					1,087	8,935

## 41. SHINGLE BOLTS. (See 27.)

	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	8,546	\$27,373	.....	.....	8,546	\$27,373
1870.....	11,037	39,887	.....	.....	11,037	39,887
1871.....	15,667	54,472	.....	.....	15,667	54,472
1872.....	8,374	31,408	.....	.....	8,374	31,408
1873.....	4,923½	18,372	.....	.....	4,923½	18,372
1874.....	2,986½	11,634	.....	.....	2,986½	11,634
1875.....	1,112	3,871	.....	.....	1,112	3,871
1876.....	1,236	3,499	.....	.....	1,236	3,499
1877.....	719	1,727	.....	.....	719	1,727
1878.....	304	747	.....	.....	304	747
1879.....	129	385	.....	.....	121	385

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.

(d.) Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood—Continued.

41. SHINGLE BOLTS—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1869.....	<i>Cords.</i> 34	\$126	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i> 34	\$126
1870.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	2			$\frac{1}{2}$	2
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1869.....	15	60			15	60
1876.....					1	40
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1877.....					3	36
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1869.....	<i>M feet.</i> 18,546	27,559	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i> 28,546	27,559
1870.....	<i>Cords.</i> 11,037 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,889	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i> 11,037 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,889
1871.....	15,667	54,472			15,667	54,472
1872.....	8,374	31,408			8,374	31,408
1873.....	4,923 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,372			4,923 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,372
1874.....	2,986 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,634			2,986 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,634
1875.....	1,112	3,871			1,112	3,871
1876.....	1,236	3,499			1,236	3,499
1877.....	719	1,727			719	1,727
1878.....	304	747			304	747
1879.....	121	385			121	385

42. STAVE BOLTS. (See 26, 27.)

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869 <sup>3</sup> .....	<i>M feet.</i> 868	\$3,343	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i> 868	\$3,243
1870.....	<i>Cords.</i> 1,625	5,213	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i> 1,625	5,213
1871.....	2,092	5,922			2,098	5,954
1872.....	2,507	7,440			2,507	7,440
1873.....	734	2,626			734	2,626
1874.....	1,023	3,758			1,038	3,908
1875.....	534	2,478			534	2,978
1876.....	3,243	9,682			3,244	9,722
1877.....	15,547	31,023			15,547	31,023
1878.....	10,447	22,115			10,447	22,115
1879.....	15,477	30,959			15,477	30,959
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1870.....	8	43			8	43
1871.....	6	38			6	38
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1873.....					7	100
1874.....					15	150
1876.....					1	40
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1869.....	<i>M feet.</i> 868	3,243	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i> 868	3,243
1870.....	<i>Cords.</i> 1,633	5,256	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i> 1,633	5,256
1871.....	2,098	5,960			2,098	5,960
1872.....	2,507	7,440			2,507	7,440
1873.....	734	2,626			734	2,626
1874.....	1,023	3,758			1,023	3,758
1875.....	534	2,478			534	2,478
1876.....	3,243	9,682			3,243	9,682
1877.....	15,547	31,023			15,547	31,023
1878.....	10,447	22,115			10,447	22,115
1879.....	15,477	50,959			15,477	50,959

43. FIRE-WOOD.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....	<i>Cords.</i> 209,748	\$438,935	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i> 209,748	\$438,935
1870.....	200,988	419,616			200,988	419,616

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.

<sup>2</sup>Besides 49 cords.

<sup>3</sup>Stave and Shingle Bolts.—Ontario, 1869, to United States, 8,467 M feet, \$31,492.

## (d.) Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood—Continued.

## 43. FIRE-WOOD—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO—Continued.</b>						
	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
1871.....	182,064	\$385,092	.....	.....	182,064	\$385,092
1872.....	155,368	361,368	.....	.....	155,368	361,368
1873.....	234,640	623,680	.....	.....	234,640	623,680
1874.....	179,012	474,562	.....	.....	179,012	474,562
1875.....	141,270	315,670	.....	.....	141,270	315,670
1876.....	147,860	279,217	.....	.....	147,860	279,217
1877.....	142,348	273,029	.....	.....	142,348	273,029
1878.....	134,129	240,570	.....	.....	134,129	240,570
1879.....	119,625	213,013	.....	.....	119,625	213,013
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	196,641	419,308	.....	.....	196,641	419,308
1869.....	2,500	3,449	.....	.....	2,540	3,529
1870.....	1,398	1,608	.....	.....	1,468	1,788
1871.....	3,098	4,477	.....	.....	3,119	4,531
1872.....	2,174	2,306	.....	.....	2,222	2,433
1873.....	4,328	7,510	.....	.....	4,328	7,510
1874.....	2,011	4,169	.....	.....	2,039	4,317
1875.....	831	2,292	.....	.....	1,459	4,039
1876.....	878	2,044	.....	.....	899	2,132
1877.....	1,276	2,461	.....	.....	1,346	2,678
1878.....	5,503	9,099	.....	.....	5,529	9,235
1879.....	6,900	10,558	.....	.....	6,918	10,621
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....	29,267	75,180	.....	.....	29,459	75,712
1869.....	32,004	84,460	.....	.....	32,084	84,681
1870.....	32,746	97,385	.....	.....	32,780	97,463
1871.....	25,727	82,560	.....	.....	25,731	82,567
1872.....	30,865	105,414	.....	.....	30,977	105,630
1873.....	23,965	87,982	.....	.....	23,990	88,046
1874.....	26,049	91,085	.....	.....	26,049	91,085
1875.....	25,748	86,307	.....	.....	25,786	86,445
1876.....	26,065	64,613	.....	.....	26,098	64,613
1877.....	23,049	60,660	.....	.....	23,103	60,729
1878.....	26,841	68,434	.....	.....	26,868	68,500
1879.....	27,286	72,652	.....	.....	27,353	72,810
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....	271	610	.....	.....	278	628
1869.....	193	738	.....	.....	193	738
1870.....	526	1,368	.....	.....	526	1,368
1871.....	375	966	.....	.....	391	1,056
1872.....	131	350	.....	.....	131	350
1873.....	182	506	.....	.....	182	506
1874.....	112	291	.....	.....	133	350
1875.....	820	2,001	.....	.....	839	2,074
1876.....	1,354	3,239	.....	.....	1,398	3,374
1877.....	712	1,383	.....	.....	729	1,433
1878.....	392	681	.....	.....	392	681
1879.....	1,374	3,200	.....	.....	1,380	3,215
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	136
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	137
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	51
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	50
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	226,179	495,098	.....	.....	226,378	495,648
1869.....	273,250	578,105	.....	.....	278,222	586,362
1870.....	250,567	553,857	.....	.....	256,366	516,681
1871.....	211,264	473,095	.....	.....	211,305	473,246
1872.....	188,538	469,438	.....	.....	188,698	469,781
1873.....	263,115	719,678	.....	.....	263,140	719,742
1874.....	207,184	570,107	.....	.....	207,262	570,413
1875.....	168,663	406,270	.....	.....	169,398	408,352
1876.....	176,157	349,033	.....	.....	176,302	349,472
1877.....	167,385	337,473	.....	.....	167,555	337,935
1878.....	166,865	318,784	.....	.....	166,934	319,037
1879.....	155,185	299,423	.....	.....	155,293	299,709

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.

(d.) *Other Timber, Lumber, and Wood*—Continued.44. OTHER WOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.<sup>1</sup> (See 25, 36.)

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>2</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....		\$91,707				\$91,707
1870.....		85,905				85,905
1871.....		122,788				122,788
1872.....		137,619				137,619
1873.....		676,582				676,582
1874.....		207,920				207,920
1875.....		231,118				231,118
1876.....		29,716				29,716
1877.....		57,791				57,791
1878.....		28,423				28,423
1879.....		45,005				45,005
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>3</sup> .....		270,804				305,388
1869.....		94,281				119,791
1870.....		125,776				153,252
1871.....		183,700				203,432
1872.....		196,083				215,007
1873.....		170,780				197,286
1874.....		330,129				361,873
1875.....		196,303				275,726
1876.....		21,386		\$2,495		35,909
1877.....		30				1,803
1878.....		11,154				11,530
1879.....		4,047				4,508
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....		14,303				17,754
1869.....		16,447				29,643
1870.....		18,422				42,474
1871.....		19,237				40,474
1872.....		17,627				54,530
1873.....		13,381				41,449
1874.....		13,990				26,837
1875.....		17,425				29,897
1876.....		17,088				25,327
1877.....		15,816		18		18,325
1878.....		15,471				19,004
1879.....		20,725		284		21,436
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....		33,476				65,745
1869.....		51,024				83,213
1870.....		39,094				63,437
1871.....		42,648				66,837
1872.....		65,728				89,509
1873.....		73,905				143,740
1874.....		38,526				68,322
1875.....		33,330				68,882
1876.....		11,233				15,468
1877.....		2,944		225		3,464
1878.....		63				2,199
1879.....		1,042		518		1,560
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....		318,583				388,887
1869.....		253,459				324,354
1870.....		269,197				345,068
1871.....		368,375				433,533
1872.....		417,057				496,665
1873.....		934,648				1,059,594
1874.....		590,569				666,035
1875.....		478,208				608,196
1876.....		79,423		2,495		106,420
1877.....		76,356		243		81,140
1878.....		55,111				61,156
1879.....		71,337		807		72,509

<sup>1</sup> "Sleepers" reported in 1868 for Ontario and Quebec, 4,151 pieces, \$19,450.<sup>2</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>3</sup> Quebec and Ontario.

[In 1868, "saw-logs and shingle-bolts" were exported from Quebec to the value of \$91,965 to the United States, and not included elsewhere in this table; also the same year, from the same province, \$17,984 worth of saw-logs, paying a duty of \$1 per M feet. The Province of Ontario, in 1869, exported saw-logs to the value of \$209,748, free of duty, that are not included in the tables.]

(d.) *Wood Manufactures and incidental Forest Products.*

## 45. WOOD MANUFACTURES—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1876.....		\$41,821				\$41,821
1877.....		66,125				66,175
1878.....		55,206		\$1,680		57,091
1879.....		85,407		1,972		87,809
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1876.....		44,107				44,536
1877.....		67,016		1,040		74,639
1878.....		14,392		1,200		23,464
1879.....		3,111		332		9,745
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1876.....						963
1877.....		465				2,310
1878.....		1,282		20		2,135
1879.....		50		142		600
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1877.....		219		200		472
1878.....						100
1879.....		500				536
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1876.....				335		472
1879.....		30				30
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....		85,926		335		87,792
1877.....		113,825		1,240		143,596
1878.....		70,880		2,900		82,790
1879.....		89,098		2,446		98,720

## 46. WOOD MANUFACTURES—DOORS, SASH, AND BLINDS.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1877.....		\$5,942				\$5,942
1878.....		20,690				27,717
1879.....		4,961				7,646
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1876.....		9,834				9,834
1877.....		6,641				6,641
1878.....						9,054
1879.....						11,610
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1876.....						600
1878.....						6
1879.....						763
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1879.....						198
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....						10,459
1877.....						12,583
1878.....		20,690				36,777
1879.....		5,153		\$192		20,217

## 47. WOOD MANUFACTURES—NOT SPECIFIED.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1869.....		\$26,275				\$26,275
1870.....		21,922				21,922
1871.....		45,947				46,332
1872.....		71,157				78,903
1873.....		21,482				21,881
1874.....		23,679				23,079
1875.....		52,277				52,277
1876.....		37,365				37,365
1877.....		25,906		\$612		27,387
1878.....		34,245		528		46,042
1879.....		25,067		428		31,047

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.

(d.) *Wood Manufactures and incidental Forest Products*—Continued.

## 47. WOOD MANUFACTURES—NOT SPECIFIED—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868.....		\$26,969				\$56,152
1869.....		4,489				28,891
1870.....		17,988				57,032
1871.....		17,680				70,021
1872.....		37,450				68,427
1873.....		43,128				72,695
1874.....		23,353				42,851
1875.....		30,576				42,696
1876.....		13,913				43,300
1877.....		16,885		\$1,049		67,786
1878.....		21,743		1,792		126,413
1879.....		31,570		1,132		121,407
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1868.....		497				\$7,461
1869.....		1,958				9,059
1870.....		1,371				6,059
1871.....		995				6,195
1872.....		1,511				3,005
1873.....		888				2,185
1874.....		349				4,500
1875.....		573				12,512
1876.....		289				12,703
1877.....		1,083		480		25,717
1878.....		252		410		21,002
1879.....		408		369		10,847
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1868.....		5,387				7,880
1869.....		125				812
1870.....		1,187				1,519
1871.....		243				1,631
1872.....		87				2,128
1873.....				480		12,703
1874.....		252		410		25,717
1875.....		403		369		21,002
1876.....						10,847
1877.....		15,745				16,064
1878.....		513		488		647
1879.....		3,127		2,895		23,766
<b>MANITOBA.</b>						
1877.....		74				74
1879.....		22				22
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>						
1877.....						7,886
1878.....		281		106		1,672
1879.....		189		38		2,578
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....		33,853				71,493
1869.....		30,789				55,978
1870.....		41,281				85,013
1871.....		64,865				124,179
1872.....		110,205				152,508
1873.....		65,496				109,464
1874.....		47,063				96,747
1875.....		83,829				128,487
1876.....		49,567				104,215
1877.....		45,552		2,325		144,904
1878.....		57,108		3,324		195,776
1879.....		60,978		4,862		189,667
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1869.....	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	7
1876.....					4,000	635
1877.....					444	44
1878.....					300	43
1879.....					100	15

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.

## (d.) Wood Manufactures and incidental Forest Products—Continued.

## 47. WOOD MANUFACTURES—NOT SPECIFIED—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
1869.....					140	14
1870.....	470	\$27			1,525	92
1871.....					308	34
1873.....					200	40
1875.....	2,671	267			2,671	267
1877.....	100	8			240	22
1878.....					80	8
TOTAL CANADA.						
1868.....	5,082	478			5,832	568
1869.....	2,519	238			4,240	391
1870.....	2,747	217			7,902	682
1871.....					14,396	1,375
1872.....	18,196	1,761			18,851	1,824
1873.....	33,273	2,357			33,923	2,437
1874.....	7,617	705			7,617	716
1875.....	18,383	1,697			18,503	1,709
1876.....	1,638	627			10,508	1,206
1877.....	22,907	2,234			26,052	2,525
1878.....	2,425	213			7,207	782
1879.....	1,283	114			1,888	192

48. MAPLE SUGAR.<sup>2</sup>

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
ONTARIO.					
1869.....	610	\$58		610	\$58
1870.....	85	9		85	9
1871.....	3,757	402		3,757	402
1872.....	6,819	684		6,819	684
1873.....	28,051	1,862		28,051	1,862
1874.....	4,278	375		4,278	375
1875.....	10,000	875		10,000	875
1876.....	2,660	265		2,660	265
1877.....	8,934	1,064		8,934	1,064
1878.....	700	70		706	70
1879.....	25	3		85	9
QUEBEC.					
1868 <sup>3</sup> .....	5,082	478		5,832	568
1869.....	1,699	159		3,420	312
1870.....	2,192	181		6,292	581
1871.....	10,000	914		10,331	939
1872.....	11,377	1,077		12,032	1,140
1873.....	5,222	495		5,672	535
1874.....	3,339	321		3,339	321
1875.....	5,712	555		5,832	567
1876.....	3,478	362		3,848	396
1877.....	13,873	1,162		16,434	1,395
1878.....	1,725	143		6,121	660
1879.....	1,223	108		1,703	168

## 49. BARK FOR TANNING.

	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
ONTARIO.				
1876.....	4,508	\$17,946	4,508	\$17,946
1877.....	7,068	25,255	7,068	25,255
1878.....	24,881	59,570	24,881	59,570
1879.....	7,025	22,708	7,025	22,708
QUEBEC.				
1876.....	35,101	135,100	35,101	135,100
1877.....	69,283	225,713	69,283	225,713
1878.....	71,671	26,198	71,671	261,948
1879.....	52,752	181,073	52,752	181,073
NOVA SCOTIA.				
1876.....	238	862	238	862
1877.....	140	420	1,254	17,389
1878.....	488	1,605	488	1,605
1879.....	169	506	169	506

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Classed with "Agricultural Products."<sup>3</sup>Quebec and Ontario.

## (d.) Wood Manufactures and incidental Forest Products—Continued.

## 49. BARK FOR TANNING—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
1876.....	3,377	\$16,724	.....	.....	3,377	\$16,724
1877.....	7,892	33,343	.....	.....	7,892	33,342
1878.....	9,334	37,136	.....	.....	9,334	37,136
1879.....	5,941	23,699	.....	.....	5,946	23,699
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1876.....	43,224	170,632	.....	.....	43,224	170,632
1877.....	75,383	287,730	.....	.....	76,497	301,699
1878.....	106,374	360,259	.....	.....	106,374	360,259
1879.....	65,892	227,986	.....	.....	65,892	227,986

## 50. EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	
1870.....	5	\$90	.....	.....	5	\$90
1871.....	200	1,947	.....	.....	200	1,947
1872.....	150	1,367	.....	.....	150	1,367
1873.....	1,054	5,203	.....	.....	1,054	5,203
1874.....	302	1,025	.....	.....	302	1,025
1879.....	252	1,161	.....	.....	252	1,161
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868.....	8,943	81,768	.....	.....	23,098	205,600
1869.....	17,078	154,144	.....	.....	20,910	186,750
1870.....	15,514	126,751	.....	.....	18,746	154,846
1871.....	5,291	46,241	.....	.....	6,272	56,551
1872.....	240	2,213	.....	.....	264	2,503
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	2,376	22,358	.....	.....	24,925	306,938
1877.....	6,668	43,704	.....	.....	9,442	74,443
1878.....	4,717	30,690	.....	.....	8,088	65,997
1879.....	5,912	38,728	.....	.....	8,302	67,468
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1876.....	354	3,540	.....	.....	378	3,880
1878.....	164	1,700	.....	.....	164	1,700
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1871.....	69	1,036	.....	.....	69	1,036
1872.....	4,462	44,584	.....	.....	7,463	77,596
1876.....	517	10,340	.....	.....	3,422	68,440
1877.....	40	303	.....	.....	6,381	87,194
1878.....	1,908	8,759	.....	.....	11,190	120,143
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048	32,768
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	8,943	81,768	.....	.....	23,098	205,600
1869.....	17,078	154,144	.....	.....	20,910	186,750
1870.....	15,514	126,751	.....	.....	18,746	154,846
1871.....	5,560	49,224	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,541	<sup>2</sup> 83,327
1872.....	390	3,580	.....	.....	12,116	117,823
1873.....	4,180	24,032	.....	.....	13,129	106,264
1874.....	5,224	48,822	.....	.....	9,776	95,717
1875.....	5,288	52,389	.....	.....	22,632	230,229
1876.....	3,247	36,238	.....	.....	28,725	379,258
1877.....	6,708	44,066	.....	.....	15,823	161,637
1878.....	6,789	41,149	.....	.....	19,442	187,840
1879.....	6,164	40,389	.....	.....	10,602	101,897

## 51. ASHES, POT AND PEARL.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	
1869.....	491	\$13,054	.....	.....	491	\$13,054
1870.....	57	1,816	.....	.....	57	1,816
1872.....	105	4,064	.....	.....	105	4,064

<sup>1</sup> From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup> The Value only of the quantity made during this year in Nova Scotia was given, viz, \$23,793.

## (d.) Wood Manufactures and incidental Forest Products—Continued.

## 51. ASHES, POT AND PEARL—Continued.

Years and Provinces.	To the United States.		Not the Produce of Canada. <sup>1</sup>		Total Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	
1873.....	20	\$775	.....	.....	20	\$775
1874.....	41	2,101	.....	.....	41	2,101
1875.....	35	1,196	.....	.....	35	1,196
1878.....	7	188	.....	.....	7	188
1879.....	25	750	.....	.....	25	750
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1868 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,437	160,658	.....	.....	22,168	719,613
1869.....	3,171	87,330	.....	.....	22,305	710,519
1870.....	2,368	69,635	.....	.....	18,190	556,564
1871.....	874	24,918	.....	.....	17,466	636,452
1872.....	2,229	117,978	.....	.....	13,967	634,180
1873.....	862	33,426	.....	.....	16,265	688,841
1874.....	209	7,327	.....	.....	15,371	534,320
1875.....	524	20,134	.....	.....	13,811	545,032
1876.....	387	8,797	.....	.....	14,147	423,894
1877.....	116	3,042	.....	.....	16,459	471,830
1878.....	4,024	39,815	.....	.....	19,570	296,775
1879.....	3,318	36,409	4	\$450	11,035	244,460
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>						
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>						
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	90
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1868.....	5,437	160,658	.....	.....	22,168	719,613
1869.....	3,632	100,384	.....	.....	22,796	723,573
1870.....	706	19,249	.....	.....	2,709	78,815
1871.....	878	24,918	.....	.....	17,466	636,452
1872.....	2,334	122,042	.....	.....	14,072	638,244
1873.....	882	34,201	.....	.....	16,225	689,616
1874.....	306	11,806	.....	.....	15,478	538,799
1875.....	559	21,330	.....	.....	13,846	546,228
1876.....	.....	8,797	.....	.....	14,147	423,894
1877.....	116	3,042	.....	.....	16,460	471,832
1878.....	4,031	40,003	.....	.....	19,579	296,982
1879.....	2,343	37,159	4	\$450	11,060	245,217

## 52. LEACHED ASHES.

<b>ONTARIO.</b>						
1878.....	.....	\$3,549	.....	.....	.....	\$3,549
1879.....	.....	10,260	.....	.....	.....	10,260
<b>QUEBEC.</b>						
1878.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	158
<b>TOTAL CANADA.</b>						
1878.....	.....	3,707	.....	.....	.....	3,707
1879.....	.....	10,260	.....	.....	.....	10,260

<sup>1</sup>From 1876 to 1879 only.<sup>2</sup>Quebec and Ontario.

## 5.—EXPORTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES FROM 1874 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE.

(Values.)

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
<b>BIRCH TIMBER.</b>						
United States.....	\$10,310	\$2,470	\$8,804	\$600	\$155	\$30
Great Britain.....	395,067	454,581	241,170	293,363	214,878	124,846
British West Indies.....					75	13
Newfoundland.....	359	746	1,319	1,520	562	171
France.....		302	852	100	180	795
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	60		13	320	1,056	514
Portugal.....			590	420	222	251
Madeira.....			126			
<b>ELM TIMBER.</b>						
United States.....	135	9,871			2,079	140
Great Britain.....	394,415	377,126	230,937	323,877	224,922	94,457
Gibraltar.....	250			276		205
Newfoundland.....	40		26		73	
France.....		2,512	391	536	258	2,142
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....					113	
Portugal.....					120	1,100
<b>OAK TIMBER.</b>						
United States.....	81,556	12,918	16,303	9,956	6,173	3,322
Great Britain.....	1,456,483	1,554,048	1,050,067	1,545,434	1,043,246	318,657
Gibraltar.....		3,756		420		897
Newfoundland.....	240				400	
Belgium.....	51,170	30,463	11,522	51,955	21,856	29,508
France.....		11,352	7,670	752	38,557	56,205
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....					70	395
Germany.....	4,650				3,250	
Holland.....		14,319		28,918	27,433	7,852
Portugal.....		5,358	4,248	3,145	804	2,000
Spain.....			3,200		3,387	
South America.....		450		1,505		149
<b>PINE TIMBER (RED).</b>						
United States.....	7,000	803		1,000		
Great Britain.....	238,595	432,000	300,039	403,477	267,519	140,106
British West Indies.....		60				
Gibraltar.....				853		1,352
Newfoundland.....	2,360	83		100	114	
France.....			115		165	
Portugal.....						1,280
Spain.....				2,700	390	
<b>PINE TIMBER (WHITE).</b>						
United States.....	33,572	39,091	27,782	9,095	6,296	848
Great Britain.....	2,651,724	3,460,850	2,908,641	4,226,812	2,825,570	1,095,361
British West Indies.....			336			
Gibraltar.....				9		
Newfoundland.....		290	404	545	483	
Belgium.....	7,090	1,579	1,594	8,500	6,838	530
France.....	39,537	23,075	4,503	700	10,180	5,748
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....					3	
Germany.....	8,635	18,129			4,411	
Holland.....		1,152		4,718	3,300	1,474
Portugal.....		80				
Spain.....				161		
<b>DEALS.</b>						
United States.....	6,372	23,374	58,958	64,280	89,309	87,755
Great Britain.....	7,830,825	8,077,857	7,626,479	8,057,311	7,355,375	4,746,056
Australia.....		12,303	2,652	2,251	42,192	61,320
British West Indies.....		167	7,964	211		948
Gibraltar.....		4,418	1,568	1,561	1,986	4,779
Mauritius.....		1,850				
Newfoundland.....	2,153	957	295	4,080	7,916	887
Belgium.....	7,030	26,808	709	3,640	10,953	1,259
Brazil.....		248				
France.....	33,927	150,374	34,009	234,830	258,652	211,968
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....			600	522	1,192	773
Germany.....		24,278			4,056	280
Holland.....	14,239	12,903	15,611	39,568	9,819	587
Italy.....					3,476	

## 5.—EXPORTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
<b>DEALS—Continued.</b>						
Portugal.....		\$20, 988	\$10, 461	\$28, 946	\$12, 896	\$16, 302
Azores.....	\$340					
Madeira.....			428			150
Spain.....		3, 801	5, 078	15, 781	25, 479	38, 068
Africa.....	1, 751	13, 191	684	11, 737	16, 938	10, 074
South America.....	2, 252	481	5, 980	334	4, 048	2, 023
<b>DEAL ENDS.</b>						
United States.....	1, 925	98	23, 201	109	493	78
Great Britain.....	268, 885	342, 468	323, 428	349, 675	271, 390	217, 741
Australia.....				6	849	1, 158
Gibraltar.....				46	170	
Newfoundland.....	560					
Belgium.....		713		94	344	168
France.....	861	7, 313	598	7, 421	7, 662	5, 474
Germany.....		962			214	
Holland.....		290	295	1, 303	244	
Italy.....					243	
Portugal.....		355	488	785	405	223
Spain.....		39	70	465	687	1, 158
Africa.....	65	347		289	888	166
South America.....	38				117	82
<b>PLANKS, BOARDS, AND JOISTS.</b>						
United States.....	7, 130, 456	4, 623, 012	3, 551, 741	3, 323, 858	3, 155, 941	3, 007, 244
Great Britain.....	229, 691	187, 769	176, 129	339, 704	309, 469	190, 436
Australia.....	58, 071	112, 963	53, 389	102, 567	126, 746	110, 963
British Guiana.....	21, 863	40, 170	16, 136	12, 145	31, 546	34, 800
British East Indies.....			7, 570	8, 281		
British West Indies.....	555, 533	429, 608	327, 721	346, 698	268, 238	262, 353
Falkland Islands.....					3, 492	4, 403
Gibraltar.....					269	
Labrador.....			264	120	6	
Mauritius.....		1, 251				
Navigator's Island.....			1, 268			
Newfoundland.....	41, 360	40, 570	40, 419	57, 351	55, 192	59, 291
New Zealand.....	4, 137		3, 184			
Belgium.....	390			1, 931	9, 147	8, 665
Central America.....			5, 020			
Chili.....		48, 693				
China.....	26, 123	32, 840	18, 543	27, 336	89, 503	47, 982
Danish West Indies.....			1, 853	1, 600	1, 591	3, 164
France.....		4, 394	50	5, 500	6, 244	3, 491
French West Indies.....	25, 784	38, 103	26, 531	10, 555	16, 142	13, 118
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	14, 345	15, 071	14, 791	2, 516	10, 771	5, 989
Germany.....				9, 988	5, 956	
Haiti.....		20, 667	10, 473	12, 724	6, 670	2, 223
Holland.....				736	869	
Dutch Guiana.....	1, 238	1, 450	1, 200			1, 645
Dutch West Indies.....	2, 104	2, 965		1, 760	3, 828	
Italy.....		5, 000				
Japan.....						3, 978
Mexico.....		3, 801				3, 559
Peru.....		49, 529				
Portugal.....	1, 191		3, 287	6, 290	5, 716	2, 100
Azores.....	5, 956	1, 800	2, 780	2, 622		
Madeira.....	19, 308	16, 491	8, 719	7, 672	10, 234	9, 626
San Domingo.....	10, 189	19, 576				
Sandwich Islands.....	6, 534	4, 686	4, 694	9, 146	19, 712	18, 369
Spain.....				9, 200	8, 013	910
Canary Islands.....	12, 405	6, 645	6, 103	7, 648	951	3, 928
Spanish West Indies.....	156, 143	123, 019	104, 409	87, 313	84, 220	105, 227
Spanish Possessions in the Pacific.....		272				
Africa.....		12, 377	21, 665	8, 932	19, 737	13, 942
South America.....	990, 050	382, 059	337, 514	256, 209	199, 034	313, 560
<b>SCANTLING.</b>						
United States.....	41, 602	40, 890	25, 790	55, 980	50, 533	167, 209
Great Britain.....	81, 297	75, 892	66, 214	84, 193	88, 165	58, 310
Australia.....						30
British Guiana.....		357				
British West Indies.....	833	1, 138	778	8	41	951
Bermuda.....		42				
Newfoundland.....	842	1, 114	2, 200	1, 939	10, 979	4, 062
Central America.....			422			

## 5.—EXPORTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
SCANTLING—Continued.						
France		\$97				\$882
St. Pierre and Miquelon	\$522	578	\$20	\$436	\$550	846
French West Indies	919	773	14			
Hayti		3,466	1,111	791		180
Portugal		50		366		
Azores	66			125		
Madeira			38	463		
Spain						800
Canary Islands	2,505				1,083	900
Spanish Possessions in the Pacific		900				
Spanish West Indies	784	529	619	673	120	
San Domingo	836	754				
Africa				670	600	
South America	12,538	7,295		2,396	2,821	1,389
STANDARD STAVES.						
United States	94,215	5,438	8,271	16,470	8,746	4,768
Great Britain	394,501	355,438	246,454	398,776	226,027	90,310
Australia						372
British Guiana					8	16
British West Indies	4,310	4,765	2,317	902	3,053	1,078
Gibraltar				594		
Newfoundland	1,210	1,274	8,072	782	3,092	1,087
Belgium				299	514	
France			5,706	436	1,436	504
French West Indies	175	373				
St. Pierre and Miquelon	274	84	2,035	10	925	270
Holland				311		
Portugal	65,227	106,276	49,955	32,364	68,003	8,532
Spain		144	960	1,729		
Spanish West Indies			26		43	
Africa					600	
STAVES, OTHER THAN STANDARD.						
United States	45,401	18,923	18,556	7,045	12,112	25,160
Great Britain	210,954	115,952	119,012	149,832	141,164	37,202
British Guiana				28	65	
British West Indies	243	420	3,050	3,463	1,016	1,514
Gibraltar		720		720	753	229
Labrador			200	50		
Newfoundland	10,787	18,208	5,018	22,907	11,972	6,299
Belgium				158	114	
France		8,948	1,152		717	391
St. Pierre and Miquelon		2,114	224	40	111	
Portugal		829	2,071	3,825	2,664	
Madeira			16			
Africa		1,696		100	3,571	869
SUGAR BOX SHOOKS.						
United States	64,856	46,718	16,838	17,912	12,818	13,511
Great Britain				4,500		
British Guiana					30	
British West Indies		91,109	3,442	7	53	32
Newfoundland				474	2,413	450
French West Indies	12			14		
St. Pierre and Miquelon				1,002	1,512	
Spanish West Indies	355,196	150,803	184,886	162,807	57,708	84,899
South America						324
SHINGLES.						
United States	268,304	202,071	86,542	64,643	114,334	121,091
Great Britain	310				1	2,053
Australia		344				219
British Guiana	103	105	204	14	1,095	1,831
British West Indies	27,618	46,137	36,856	14,760	41,288	58,953
Falkland Island					80	
Labrador			92	191		
Mauritius		400				
Newfoundland	11,722	15,986	10,267	16,531	14,627	5,149
New Zealand	175		30			
China	213	525		688	591	
Danish West Indies			225		228	21

## 5.—EXPORTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF FOREST PRODUCTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
SHINGLES—Continued.						
France .....						\$125
French West Indies .....	\$3, 132	\$3, 181	\$1, 594	\$67	\$, 075	1, 581
St. Pierre and Miquelon...	448	894	1, 458	418	3, 148	3, 237
Havti .....		495	819	1, 337	1, 147	302
Holland .....						
Dutch West Indies .....				6	118	
Japan .....						159
San Domingo .....	80					
Sandwich Islands .....	92	1, 244	340	1, 129	825	413
Spain .....					27	
Spanish West Indies.....	3, 483	3, 158	2, 592	4, 121	3, 384	3, 727
Africa .....			240			20
South America.....	375					
RAILROAD TIES.						
United States.....	469, 383	196, 066	173, 483	166, 738	173, 000	207, 452
Great Britain .....	60	12, 338	560	29, 072	73, 461	1, 040
Australia .....						
Newfoundland .....			228		138	
Spanish West Indies.....			20			
FIRE-WOOD.						
United States.....	570, 107	406, 270	349, 033	337, 473	318, 784	299, 423
Great Britain .....	180	1, 717	88	217	136	16
British West Indies.....	59	170	184	50	45	43
Newfoundland .....	62	36		7	20	10
St. Pierre and Miquelon...	5	159	143	188	52	217
Spanish West Indies.....			24			

## 6.—AVERAGE PRICE OF TIMBER PER TON, EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Years.	Ash.	Birch.	Elm.	Maple.	Oak.	White pine.	Red pine.	Tamarack.
1856.....	\$5 56	\$8 82	\$13 95	\$9 39	\$11 16	\$5 71	\$7 61	\$6 32
1857.....	7 28	9 34	11 39	9 42	11 88	5 64	8 59	6 23
1858.....	7 15	7 57	8 40	7 70	14 03	5 25	7 04	5 44
1859.....	5 58	7 09	7 64	8 67	10 48	5 68	8 33	5 21
1860.....	6 04	8 06	8 08	8 01	9 74	5 18	8 11	6 57
1861.....	5 25	7 21	8 14	7 93	9 41	4 96	7 12	6 17
1862.....	5 12	7 08	7 31	6 35	11 11	4 90	6 69	2 24
1863.....	5 06	7 91	7 89	6 00	10 29	5 08	7 21	6 39
1864.....	5 05	7 95	7 93	6 91	7 24	4 83	7 07	6 57
1865.....	6 18	7 88	7 91	12 27	9 21	4 89	6 98	6 11
1866.....	7 34	8 24	8 63	8 68	11 10	5 15	6 93	6 38
1867.....	7 19	8 66	8 87	8 46	11 07	4 11	6 34	6 64
1868.....	8 27	7 07	9 19	7 13	11 39	5 41	6 64	5 10
1869.....	7 86	7 11	8 87	12 91	12 08	6 15	7 16	7 37
1870.....	5 01	7 07	9 36	-----	11 80	7 48	7 36	3 53
1871.....	9 17	6 61	9 75	4 70	14 26	9 39	8 08	2 47
1872.....	9 83	6 83	9 81	7 07	14 43	9 58	8 52	2 23
1873.....	10 91	11 94	11 94	10 89	14 94	10 44	9 79	1 98
1874.....	12 26	9 23	14 26	8 00	17 62	10 69	12 07	7 41
1875.....	12 33	8 45	14 66	13 65	19 92	10 15	9 83	1 25
1876.....	11 08	7 62	11 05	7 98	16 33	11 69	8 10	-----
1877.....	10 45	7 01	12 06	9 74	16 79	10 27	7 49	-----
1878.....	9 32	6 94	11 16	8 39	15 82	9 47	7 19	-----
1879.....	8 24	5 98	11 34	9 36	15 26	8 54	6 91	-----

510 CANADIAN LUMBER EXPORTED FROM UNITED STATES.

7. CANADIAN LUMBER EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN RECENT YEARS.

For several recent years the amount of exportation of foreign products from ports of the United States has been reported in such a manner as to show separately the country to which exported and from what ports. The three principal ports from which this lumber has been shipped, with a strong probability that it was produced in the British North American Provinces, were Portland, Boston, and New York, and its amount and value were as follows:

(a.) Boards, Deals, Plank, Joists, and Scantling.

Years.	Portland.		Boston.		New York.		Total. <sup>1</sup>	
	M. feet.	Value.	M. feet.	Value.	M. feet.	Value.	M. feet.	Value.
1870-'71 .....	7,659	\$62,962	2,762	\$24,965	7,243	\$77,098	17,737	\$165,889
1871-'72 .....	9,881	84,735	6,052	147,863	5,762	55,820	21,695	288,418
1872-'73 .....	14,423	141,382	6,102	85,581	6,996	95,377	27,601	323,000
1873-'74 .....	13,298	129,539	4,494	62,814	8,863	112,955	26,711	306,109
1874-'75 .....	11,780	147,699	814	12,667	11,574	133,014	24,164	293,380
1875-'76 .....	6,593	77,155	341	4,715	17,390	160,943	24,370	243,758
1876-'77 .....	9,124	100,615	742	12,663	22,217	193,645	32,131	307,585
1877-'78 .....	9,658	94,589	1,660	29,998	23,863	217,636	35,401	344,023
1878-'79 .....	8,877	80,601	2,560	28,024	29,343	262,742	41,140	371,736

<sup>1</sup> These columns include the following quantities and values besides those given in the preceding columns:

	M. feet.			M. feet.	
1871, New London .....	73	\$864	1877, Newburyport .....	48	\$662
1873, New London .....	80	983	1878, Machias .....	220	1,800
1874, Oswegatchie .....	56	801	1879, Passamaquoddy .....	360	369
1876, Frenchman's Bay .....	46	945			

(b.) Shingles.

Years.	Portland.		Boston.		New York.		Total. <sup>1</sup>	
	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.	M.	Value.
1870-'71 .....		\$1,111		\$3,822				\$5,280
1871-'72 .....	977	2,856	1,534	3,067			2,731	6,635
1872-'73 .....	144	409	901	1,940	20	\$32	1,415	3,458
1873-'74 .....	449	1,234	672	1,392	196	307	1,317	2,933
1874-'75 .....	267	534					267	534
1875-'76 .....	210	420					210	420
1878-'79 .....	415	748					415	748

<sup>1</sup> New London exported as follows: In 1871, \$347; in 1872, 200 M (\$712); and in 1873, 350 M (\$1,077).

(c.) Timber, Sawn or Hewn, Wholly or in Part.

1872, Buffalo, \$369. 1873, Boston, \$5,786. 1874, Oswegatchie, \$125,000. 1874, \$58,000. 1876, Portland, \$5,023. 1877, Chicago, \$154. 1878, Boston, \$115.

(d.) Other Lumber.

1871, Bangor, \$470; Boston, \$4,693; New York, \$35,279. 1872, New York, \$65,339. 1873, Passamaquoddy, \$3,700; New York, \$40,161. 1874, Boston, \$1,015; New York, \$93,351. 1875, New York, \$80,908. 1876, New York, \$26,873. 1877, Boston, \$37; New York, \$29,451. 1878, New York, \$200.

In some years staves and heading and other forest products have been likewise reported in trifling quantities.

8. SHIPS BUILT AT QUEBEC, AND SOLD TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ending in—	Number.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal years ending in—	Number.	Tons.	Value.
1868 .....	32	22,722	\$837,592	1872 .....	13	7,911	\$332,262
1869 .....	37	27,000	1,080,000	1873 .....	18	15,658	782,900
1870 .....	27	18,154	725,080	1874 .....	16	14,485	796,675
1871 .....	20	14,688	558,144	1875 .....	14	15,789	789,450

## 9. SHIPS BUILT IN CANADA, AND SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES DURING FOUR YEARS ENDING IN 1878-'79.

Province.	Years.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.
Ontario .....	1878	1	76	\$3,000
	1879	1	267	1,150
Quebec .....	1876	19	15,627	651,000
	1877	14	10,911	624,920
	1878	13	10,928	434,680
	1879	4	2,966	105,671
Nova Scotia.....	1876	61	23,025	582,395
	1877	47	17,536	453,811
	1878	21	7,993	192,080
	1879	34	8,172	168,218
New Brunswick .....	1876	22	11,012	354,875
	1877	12	6,034	143,780
	1878	21	8,777	273,845
	1879	3	248	7,100
British Columbia .....	1876	1	187	5,000
	1877	1	799	21,573
Prince Edward Island .....	1876	57	14,283	596,000
	1877	36	8,049	327,200
	1878	38	8,073	317,900
	1879	30	7,665	247,685
Total .....	1876	160	64,134	2,189,270
	1877	110	46,329	1,576,244
	1878	93	35,039	1,218,145
	1879	72	19,318	529,829

III.—IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OF MANUFACTURES THEREFROM, FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.<sup>1</sup>

## 1. LUMBER, SAWED OR PLANK, NOT BEING MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, AND CHERRY, OR NOT IMPORTED FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total.
1868.....	\$27,880			\$104				\$27,984
1869.....	16,984	2,257		80				19,321
1870.....	14,931	1,583						16,514
1871.....	41,744	3,254	\$924	782		\$4,699		51,403
1872.....	53,890	4,870	1,163	4,550		24,385	\$274	89,132
1873.....	77,851	5,694	3,208	43		48,804	130	135,730
1874.....	65,839	315	5,216	163	\$62	53,978	3,341	128,914
1875.....	54,550	28,403	6,705	1,930		43,433	5,703	140,724
1876.....	104,490	5,767	1,034	1,049	15	51,858	2,142	166,355
1877.....	45,251	377,573	5,315	1,371	33	48,375	760	478,678
1878.....	29,729	229,940	8,645	2,116	5,591	29,744	2,728	302,991
1879.....	43,609	45,082	15,837	395		43,209	2,138	150,330

NOTE.—Besides the above, "Timber and Lumber" to the value of \$3,524 were imported into Nova Scotia in 1868, and to the value of \$13 in 1870.

<sup>1</sup> From the official reports of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada.

## 2. LUMBER, OF MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, AND PITCH PINE.

1868.....	\$11,704							\$11,704
1869.....	7,060	\$2,615		\$8,256				17,931
1870.....	10,515	2,814	\$7,184	9,809				30,322
1871.....	6,903	19,300	5,369	11,912				43,484
1872.....	40,456	1,504	7,896	15,386			\$25	65,267
1873.....	68,212	125,454	9,123	11,359			137	214,285
1874.....	84,226	222,832	33,421	1,097	\$1,020		33	342,629
1875.....	82,000	53,663	97,343	23,012			13	256,031
1876.....	40,037	22,027	36,228	10,778			227	109,295
1877.....	54,494	25,389	65,515	4,887	943	\$82	193	152,503
1878.....	50,295	70,475	68,226	11,005		15	417	205,984
1879.....	60,127	33,661	35,880	3,854	701	10,736	191	147,591

## III.—IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

## 3. WOOD, UNMANUFACTURED.

Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total.
1868.....	\$97,896			\$744				\$98,614
1869.....	133,622	2,844	\$183	5,675				142,324
1870.....	136,857	47,216	29,331	6,524				219,928
1871.....	298,643	61,054	37,426	4,694				401,817
1872.....	384,521	22,483	81,956	9,145				498,105
1873.....	625,537	1,745	57,170	20,215		\$2,720		707,387
1874.....	877,691	1,776	101,162	34,554		1,887		1,017,070
1875.....	471,109	21,606	45,454	18,646	\$304	1,210	\$282	558,611
1876.....	429,539	25,707	39,819	15,743	5,896	17,253	150	534,107
1877.....	562,622	20,094	23,677	13,248	1,409	42,420		663,354
1878.....	586,163	6,795	16,547	14,848	509	8,242		633,093
1879.....	350,768	6,623	6,606	16,176	3,040			383,213

## 4. BARK FOR TANNING.

1868.....	\$2,096							\$2,096
1869.....	250	\$220		\$1,528				1,998
1870.....	1,185	480		109				1,774
1871.....	10	38						48
1872.....	572	1,046		2,359			\$5	3,982
1873.....	6	20		120				146
1874.....	388							388
1875.....								
1876.....	2,334	95						2,429
1877.....	396							496
1878.....	241	3	\$208					452
1879.....	430	269	190				18	107

## 5. FIRE-WOOD.

1868.....	\$14,735							\$14,735
1869.....	27,340	3,118						30,458
1870.....	19,319	538						19,857
1871.....	20,053	1,012						21,065
1872.....	23,938	1,834		\$625			\$5	26,402
1873.....	22,906	3,551						26,457
1874.....	11,023	3,467		176		\$490		15,156
1875.....	9,378	5,240				2,217		16,885
1876.....	4,461	4,086				977		9,524
1877.....	3,098	4,930				8,465		16,669
1878.....	2,808	2,524	\$26			5,025	56	10,439
1879.....	1,028	975				2,624		4,627

## 6. CABINET WARE AND FURNITURE.

1868.....	\$5,871		\$13,279	\$13,262				\$19,133
1869.....	14,748	6,120	22,031	13,067				55,966
1870.....	14,244	6,402	24,366	20,433				65,445
1871.....	20,515	9,082	36,391	24,002		\$118		90,108
1872.....	30,526	14,413	43,288	22,921		1,399	\$439	112,986
1873.....	76,631	49,814	50,464	29,138		3,697	10,943	220,687
1874.....	119,440	74,433	60,727	29,756		9,521	8,995	302,872
1875.....	117,926	78,933	49,407	38,764	\$13,505	9,576	20,606	328,717
1876.....	102,097	46,947	41,203	28,289	4,659	5,674	23,100	251,969
1877.....	101,609	53,467	55,637	40,088	4,903	9,009	12,490	276,832
1878.....	79,432	66,366	163,670	39,170	7,927	11,325	18,874	387,270
1879.....	94,137	37,339	48,091	22,657	2,735	10,148	22,129	123,357

<sup>1</sup> Including \$121 imported into Northwest Territories.

7.—MANUFACTURES OF WOOD NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total. <sup>1</sup>
1868.....	\$10,856			\$41,642				\$144,498
1869.....	\$19,063	\$11,360		22,994				53,417
1870.....	100,314	31,958	\$13,861	18,084				164,217
1871.....	137,070	48,599	18,942	13,358				217,969
1872.....	172,689	54,756	22,551	24,503		\$4,720	\$2,007	281,226
1873.....	228,666	76,001	27,488	25,939		23,490	14,289	395,873
1874.....	244,303	89,181	35,216	42,282	\$5,969	23,302	13,958	455,011
1875.....	235,523	69,890	25,917	40,261	15,433	21,469	17,949	426,442
1876.....	217,990	42,474	18,766	31,063	12,149	17,685	19,868	359,995
1877.....	217,690	62,253	16,518	35,206	7,644	21,820	16,802	370,874
1878.....	166,136	36,785	54,996	26,216	5,560	16,748	12,147	319,805
1879.....	149,386	42,513	19,030	26,145	3,501	19,511	13,738	3274,719

<sup>1</sup>Including \$506 imported into Northwest Territories in 1876-'77; \$1,217 in 1877-'78; and \$879 in 1878-'79.

IV.—RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Under a treaty signed June 5, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain, certain articles specified, including pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, firewood, and plants, shrubs, and trees, were to be admitted free of duty between the United States and the British North American Provinces. This treaty was to remain in force ten years, and after that time, until twelve months after either of the high contracting parties should notify the other of its wish to discontinue the same. This treaty took effect March 16, 1855. A joint resolution of Congress, approved January 18, 1865, gave notice of a wish to suspend its operation according to the terms of the treaty. Its provisions therefore ceased to operate on the 16th of March, 1866.

From imperfect classification we are unable to present the returns of importations from Canada under this treaty, except for the last four years of the period embraced.

1. IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854.

[From Canadian Reports on Trade and Navigation.]

Years ending June 30.	Ashes, pot and pearl.	Bark.		Firewood.		Pitch and Tar.	
	Value.	Quantity (cords).	Value.	Quantity (cords).	Value.	Quantity (barrels).	Value.
1855.....	\$2,939		\$3,263		\$30,984	3,200	\$10,457
1856.....	7,197	608	2,205	24,717	60,462		7,859
1857.....	18,128	1,299	5,504	31,472	64,218	2,353	8,267
1858.....	23,369	525	2,117	24,605	47,657	2,308	6,204
1859.....	12,826	600	2,570	19,803	40,810	3,345	8,472
1860.....	21,642	528	2,130	21,307	38,753	4,370	10,071
1861.....	30,042	920	3,693	29,052	57,012	2,930	8,639
1862.....	24,477	1,010	4,113	24,098	47,232	3,006	13,925
1863.....	17,549	1,650	6,670	19,384	30,599	2,863	11,158
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	15,996	84	335	5,871	11,443	740	2,702
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	17,194 <sup>3</sup>	540	2,182	11,530	20,390	2,000	7,999
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	12,409		1,328	8,790	16,267	4,809	14,128

<sup>1</sup>Half year, to June 30.

<sup>2</sup>Year ending June 30.

<sup>3</sup>Potash only.

1. IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS INTO CANADA, &C.—Continued.

[From Canadian Reports on Trade and Navigation].

Years ending June 30.	Resin and Rosin.	Spirits of Turpentine.	Shade Trees, Plants and Shrubs.	Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Round, Hewed, and Sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part.	Total value of all commodities imported into Canada from the United States under Reciprocity Treaty.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1855 .....	\$5,458	.....	\$37,807	\$108,414	\$7,725,572
1856 .....	20,683	\$28	63,359	133,687	8,082,820
1857 .....	14,124	.....	51,149	226,880	8,642,044
1858 .....	15,568	31	22,647	115,231	5,564,615
1859 .....	21,271	.....	24,423	97,435	7,106,116
1860 .....	30,867	14	37,254	64,782	7,069,098
1861 .....	20,520	59	63,561	171,232	9,980,937
1862 .....	30,100	.....	93,665	91,772	14,430,626
1863 .....	36,376	64	93,539	62,241	12,339,367
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	23,360	44	50,182	47,988	4,875,630
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	16,366	.....	65,015	139,654	.....
1866 <sup>2</sup> .....	39,088	665	37,935	137,760	8,751,931

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup> Years ending June 30.

2. IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES, FREE OF DUTIES, UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY OF JUNE 25, 1854.

[From United States Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

Years ending in—	Ashes.		Bark.		Firewood.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Cords.	Value.	Cords.	Value.
1855 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862 .....	4,086,977	\$276,687	1,880	\$4,710	85,573	\$169,943
1863 .....	7,469,540	460,026	6,425	14,752	97,898	185,710
1864 .....	9,149,503	443,344	11,958	31,497	143,769½	310,385
1865 .....	7,434,001	415,398	14,068	55,362	174,039	371,963
1866 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	526,215	.....	38,339	.....	277,210

<sup>1</sup> To March 17, 1866.

2. IMPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES, FREE OF DUTIES, UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY OF JUNE 25, 1854—Continued.

[From United States Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

Years ending in—	Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.	Tar.		Timber and Lumber, unmanufactured.	Turpentine.		Value of articles of every kind imported under the Reciprocity Treaty.
		Barrels.	Value.		Barrels.	Value.	
1855							\$7, 197, 337
1856							19, 407, 337
1857							20, 280, 210
1858							14, 752, 255
1859							16, 384, 416
1860							20, 446, 586
1861							15, 856, 321
1862	110, 072	244	\$723	2, 526, 658	17	\$756	17, 152, 552
1863	134, 228	15	119	3, 018, 196	47	2, 137	15, 795, 856
1864	59, 675	112	356	4, 511, 419	752½	1, 852	26, 912, 661
1865	57, 991	61	498	4, 515, 626	49	542	30, 569, 668
1866 <sup>1</sup>	315, 024		40	5, 003, 040		1, 672	39, 582, 505

<sup>1</sup> To March 17, 1866.

V.—MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER IN CANADA, AS SHOWN BY CENSUS RETURNS.

1. NUMBER OF SAW-MILLS IN CANADA AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, AS SHOWN BY CENSUS RETURNS.

Years.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Years.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
1719 <sup>2</sup>		19	1831	595	727
1720 <sup>2</sup>		28	1832	670	
1721 <sup>2</sup>		30	1833	724	
1722 <sup>2</sup>		52	1834	789	
1826	425		1835	843	
1827	471	565	1836	902	
1828	514		1837	933	
1829	536		1838	994	
1830	551		1839	930	

Years.	Upper Canada (Ontario).		Lower Canada (Quebec).	
	Number.	Hands employed.	Number.	Hands employed.
1840	984			
1841	968			
1842	897			
1844			911	
1848	1, 584			
1851-'52	1, 567	3, 670	1, 065	
1860-'61	1, 164	7, 073	810	4, 991
1870-'71	1, 837	13, 851	1, 708	11, 848

<sup>2</sup> New France.

## 2. CENSUS RETURNS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF FOREST PRODUCTS IN CANADA.

## (a.) Census of 1851-'52.

	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
<b>SAW-MILLS.</b>		
Number of mills .....	1, 567	1, 065
Propelled by steam .....	154	4
Propelled by water .....	1, 413	1, 060
Returning produce:		
By the year .....	number 1, 034	150
By the year .....	feet 391, 051, 820	381, 560, 950
By the day .....	number 81	25
By the day .....	feet 296, 700	42, 200
By the number of logs .....	number 14	17
By the number of logs .....	7, 780	49, 600
Planks .....	1, 233, 000	13, 357, 601
Annual produce or rent .....	number 133	320
Value .....	£ 23, 242	46, 819
Capital invested, number returning .....	1, 146	723
Amount .....	£ 401, 033	327, 547
Number of hands employed .....	3, 670	3, 634
Giving no returns .....	305	451

## (b.) Census of 1860-'61.

	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
<b>SAW-MILLS.</b>		
Total number of mills .....	1, 151	797
Capital invested:		
Number giving returns .....	1, 048	673
Amount .....	dollars 5, 180, 901	2, 776, 248
Raw material used:		
Number giving returns .....	739	460
Quantity .....	2, 190, 545	2, 662, 561
Value .....	dollars 1, 727, 380	1, 481, 550
Motive power:		
Number giving returns .....	994	678
Steam .....	305	20
Water .....	689	628
Hands employed:		
Number giving returns .....	989	543
Number .....	6, 308	4, 614
Annual produce:		
Number giving returns .....	885	513
Number of feet .....	33, 711, 350	318, 619, 795
Value .....	dollars 3, 969, 464	3, 482, 871
<b>SHINGLE-MILLS.</b>		
Total number .....	41	44
Number reporting produce .....	32	5
Value of annual produce .....	dollars 77, 925	37, 407

<sup>1</sup> By 94 mills; 8 mills reported \$200 per day.

## 2. CENSUS RETURNS OF MANUFACTURE OF FOREST PRODUCTS—Continued.

(c.) Census of 1807-'71.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
<b>SAW-MILLS.</b>					
Number of mills.....	1,837	1,705	565	1,144	5,254
Hands employed:					
Males over 16 .....	13,072	10,774	6,293	2,710	32,849
Females over 16 .....	25	12	3	4	44
Males under 16 .....	728	1,055	837	142	2,762
Females under 16 .....	26	7	1	2	36
Yearly wages.....dollars...	2,675,390	1,635,677	1,400,562	330,417	6,042,046
Value of raw material.....do....	7,108,234	5,168,723	3,747,963	755,167	16,780,087
Value of articles produced.....do....	12,733,741	9,548,810	6,575,759	1,397,937	30,256,247
<b>SHINGLE-MAKING.</b>					
Number of establishments .....	414	396	345	199	1,354
Hands employed:					
Males over 16 .....	1,107	558	521	291	2,477
Females over 16 .....	19	19	2	.....	40
Males under 16 .....	402	83	40	31	556
Females under 16 .....	13	14	.....	.....	27
Yearly wages.....dollars...	203,335	32,471	22,836	20,707	279,349
Value of raw material.....do....	244,178	33,928	22,577	21,125	321,808
Value of articles produced.....do....	662,608	105,599	69,488	54,300	891,995

## 3. FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA, CENSUS OF 1870-'71.

Products.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
Cubic feet of square pine (white).....	14,791,203	8,876,060	330,920	238,638	24,236,821
Cubic feet of square pine (red) .....	1,524,698	347,515	60,139	22,020	1,954,372
Cubic feet of square oak.....	3,144,554	53,635	7,360	96,494	3,302,043
Cubic feet of tamarack .....	1,223,444	3,994,878	360,825	116,816	5,695,963
Cubic feet of birch and maple .....	92,290	500,995	827,345	518,728	1,939,357
Cubic feet of elm .....	1,777,905	53,299	1,250	200	1,832,654
Cubic feet of walnut (black).....	117,589	.....	.....	.....	117,589
Cubic feet of walnut (soft).....	72,214	28,382	120	2,265	102,981
Cubic feet of hickory .....	157,975	39,612	.....	240	197,827
Cubic feet of all other timber .....	10,594,943	10,414,710	2,192,608	3,088,003	26,290,264
Pine logs.....	5,713,204	5,011,532	1,214,485	477,187	12,416,408
Other logs.....	1,255,090	3,628,720	3,533,152	897,595	9,314,557
Masts, spars, &c.....	4,876	94,822	11,356	10,631	121,685
Staves.....M.....	20,964	1,184	747	11,811	34,706
Lath-wood.....cords.....	15,095	7,148	2,490	924	25,657
Tanbark.....do.....	30,854	91,051	28,228	12,388	162,521
Firewood.....do.....	4,519,320	3,121,612	545,679	526,472	8,713,083

## 4. MAPLE-SUGAR MADE IN CANADA AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, AS SHOWN BY CENSUS RETURNS. (POUNDS.)

Provinces.	1842.	1850-'51.	1860-'61.	1870-'71.
Upper Canada (Ontario).....	3,699,859	2,212,580	6,970,611	6,247,442
Lower Canada (Quebec).....	.....	6,057,532	9,324,147	10,497,418
New Brunswick.....	.....	350,957	230,006	380,004
Nova Scotia.....	.....	110,441	249,549	151,190
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,699,859</b>	<b>8,731,510</b>	<b>16,774,313</b>	<b>17,276,054</b>

## VI.—THE PUBLIC TIMBER LANDS OF CANADA: CROWN LANDS.

These lands belong to the Provincial Governments within which they lie, with the exception of those in the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba, which belong to the Dominion Government. In Quebec and Ontario these lands are in charge of a Commissioner of Crown Lands; in New Brunswick, of the Surveyor-General; in Nova Scotia, of the Attorney-General; and in British Columbia, of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

A concise account of the system of management and regulation of these lands, under the former Canadian Government, and as modified by experience in later years, with a more detailed statement of the recent and existing systems under the Dominion Government and the several Provinces, may afford suggestion worthy of attention, in determining the future policy of the Government of the United States, in regard to its public lands and the future timber supply.

It will be seen that hitherto almost no attention has been given in Canada to the reproduction of timber upon lands from which it has once been cut off; but all the laws and regulations that have been established have reference only to the native forests of the country and to the securing of a revenue from the existing supply. The reservation of young timber, too small for profitable use, by the limitation of a size below which it should not be cut, has received attention only in the Province of Quebec, and only with respect to pine timber. Questions of conservation and restoration are, however, beginning to attract notice, as will be seen in the following pages, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a knowledge of the true interests of the country will lead to effectual measures for this end, before vested rights have been established, to embarrass, and before the need of these measures has become urgent.

*1. Former timber regulations in Canada.*

The system of granting licenses to cut timber on the public lands in Canada was introduced in 1825, and since that time the right of renewal upon compliance with regulations has been practically acknowledged. In 1845 an Order in Council was passed making the licenses annual, but with the above understanding, and in the Order of 1849 the lessee was permitted to transfer his limit by simple assignment. In 1851 a ground-rent system was introduced.

The branch of Woods and Forests in the Department of Crown Lands was organized under the former government of Canada, in 1852. A system of local agencies were established, and reforms much needed had begun to be introduced at the time when the Dominion Government was inaugurated. Among the abuses of earlier times was the monopolizing of immense tracts without using the privileges or paying an equivalent for them. A ground-rent system was at last adopted, which made reserved but unoccupied privileges unprofitable to hold, more especially as the rate increased in geometrical proportion as a penalty for not using.

As lessons of experience in questions of timber management always have value, it may be interesting to learn how this expedient, apparently so easy to enforce, and so effectual to control the mischief, was found to operate when put to the test of trial.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada, in his report for the year 1856, in describing the workings of this rule, says:

It will be readily seen, however, that the operation of such a system would reach a climax within a limited period; that although it could scarcely be said to be even a

check in any degree upon monopoly, in the first instance, the increase in the annual rents on unoccupied tracts, after the first few years, became so sudden and great that a crisis became inevitable.

This crisis arrived in the year before last (1855), the rents of unoccupied berths having in many cases reached a figure the preceding year which if again doubled, with a certainty of being quadrupled in 1856, would have rendered the ground untenable.

A general effort was therefore made by those interested to have the system suspended or rescinded.

A new feature in the controversy arose on this occasion from the interference of a great body of the Shipping Merchants of Quebec, who submitted a counter-petition opposed to the views of those of the Producing Merchants, who desired to be relieved from the accumulating ground rents.

The lumber trade being one of the principal resources of the country, the regulations by which it is governed must always be of great moment and worthy of the greatest consideration, and therefore I trust that the importance of the subject to the country at large may be deemed sufficient to warrant a pretty extended reference to the consideration bestowed upon it at the period of the crisis referred to, and which has resulted in establishing a degree of permanency in the institutions connected with it which was previously unknown.

As the lumber trade is ordinarily conducted in this country there are two distinct branches of it, viz, that in which the producer is engaged and that which is carried on by the shipper. There are some firms who are engaged in both branches of the trade, but although mutually dependent, they are always distinct from and sometimes antagonistic to each other. The principal feature in which they conflict is that it is the interest of the producer that the prices should rule high as compared with the cost of production, while it is the interest of the shipper that they should rule low in the lumber markets of the country as compared with the prices in England.

This subject was very fully treated of in the evidence taken before the parliamentary committee in 1849, appointed to inquire into the causes of the ruinous state of the trade which had existed for some years previous to that date (see Appendix P. P. P. P. of that year), which it may not be considered inopportune to refer to as perhaps the greatest crisis the trade has ever had to contend with since it grew to anything like its present importance.

By the evidence obtained by the committee on that occasion, it will be seen that, commencing with the year 1846, there was a supply in the Quebec market wholly disproportionate to the demand, originally caused by an unwise forced production, and aggravated in the succeeding years by a diminished consumption arising from the general depression in commercial affairs which occurred in 1847. The important fact to be observed here is, that in 1846, a year in which the statistics of the trade prove that all the elements of prosperity existed in the highest degree, the most wide-spread ruin occurred among the producers. The business of 1845 was most profitable to the country and to individuals engaged in the trade, while the business of 1846 was ruinous to individuals and a loss to the country. The demand and the shipments in 1845 exceeded those of previous years; the demand and the shipments in 1846 were equally great, or even slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The reason of the prosperous state of the trade in the one year and its ruinous state in the other is therefore to be found in the fact that in 1845 the supply was in just proportion to the demand, while in 1846 a supply was forced upon the market out of all proportion even to the great demand and shipments of that year; the result was, that in the one year individuals realized a profit on their business and the country at large reaped a profit on the total export, while in the other year individuals had, from over-supply, to sell for much less timber which (from over-stimulated production, enhanced price of labor, &c.) had cost more, and were therefore in many instances ruined, a loss being at the same time sustained by the country at large, which, in the total export of the season, parted with so much capital at something like half its value.

The over-production of 1846 (which did not all reach market that year) continued to depress the trade for several years, the supply of square timber resulting from it, in Quebec market, having been as follows, viz: In 1845 there was a supply of 27,702,344 feet, to meet an export of 24,223,000 feet; but in 1846 a supply of 37,000,643, to meet an export of 24,242,689 feet; and in 1847 a supply (including the overstock of previous years) of 44,027,253 feet, to meet an export of 19,030,880 feet. Here then the distinctive interest of the different branches of the trade may be seen. The business of 1845, which was so profitable to the producers and the country, having been of but doubtful benefit to the shippers, who had to pay quite as high a price here as the prices in England would justify; while the business of 1846, which was so ruinous to the producers, who had to sell at less than the cost of production, was profitable to the shippers who obtained the timber in Quebec at about half the price it had cost them the previous year, while there was not a corresponding diminution of price in the English markets, at least during that season, and those of them who had contracted realized

the full benefit of their contract prices on the diminished rates they had to pay in Canada.

It is needless to discuss the continued depression of the succeeding years, in which the general derangement of commercial affairs, which began in 1847, was the principal cause; but there can be no doubt that, so far as the lumber trade was concerned, the depression was aggravated by the enormous production of 1846, which continued to hang upon the market for years after. But it is important to observe that the cause of the over-production itself was shown by the Parliamentary inquiry referred to, to have been in part indeed the natural stimulus arising from the successful operations of the previous years, but in part, also, the unwise course, at that time pursued by the Government, of forcing production, as will hereafter appear upon explanation of the regulations.

It is to the advantage of the shipping interest that production should again be forced; it is to the advantage of the producing interest that it should be limited. Shippers and producers are alike essential to the trade, and while it would be a mere waste of the labor and capital of the Province for the Government to *force* production, it may be safely assumed that the true course is to let the trade, as far as practicable, regulate itself, without interfering on the one side or the other. But it so happens that there must be some regulations to govern the cutting of timber on crown lands, and it is an unavoidable incident of such regulations that they must exercise some influence upon the trade. The object the regulations should have in view, therefore, in this particular, is to exercise that influence to the least extent possible at the same time that they hold out equal facilities to all desirous of embarking in the trade, due protection to all in the rights acquired and full security for investments of capital necessary to be made, to render the resources of the timber territories available, but not to lock them up in unproductiveness.

Such being the principles at stake and such the adverse interests involved both parties memorialized the Government, each endeavoring to secure the preponderance of their particular views.

The memorial in the shipping interest did not, however, correctly represent the grounds upon which those who signed it really opposed the object sought for by the producing interest. I would indeed be sorry to accuse gentlemen of their standing and respectability of any intentional misstatements, but yet, from being ignorant of that branch of the trade with which they were not connected and of the regulations by which it was governed, they allowed themselves to be led into a train of argument which raised entirely false issues, some erroneous information or misconception having led to the result that every paragraph in their memorial conveyed either inferentially or directly some statement that could not be sustained by facts.

They assumed in the first place that the ground rent was "a condition agreed to by the license holders when they obtained the privilege of cutting, &c.," which was not the fact as regards the great bulk of the trade, the timber berths having been obtained without any such condition, and the ground rent being an additional impost to which they have since been subjected. They next stated that "of late years the bulk of the timber limits of the Crown have been monopolized by a few houses," whereas, there had been no change by which this could have been effected, the only change introduced for several years having been the very one they were seeking to maintain, establishing ground rents, &c., as the most efficient check upon monopoly which had yet been found.

I may here remark that the assumption that a great monopoly of the timber territories existed was at best a chimera, as proved by the fact that there are upon an average about nine hundred timber berths under license in the hands of about five hundred persons. The assertion, therefore, there is monopoly where there are five hundred competitors, each equally free to deal to a large or a small extent as he sees fit, or his means will allow, needs no further contradiction.

There may indeed be some local monopolies, where persons of large means buy up the lesser establishments in their vicinity; but anything approaching a general monopoly in this trade, under existing regulations, is impossible; and, so far as any local monopoly exists, it is not by the Government that it has been created or is sustained, but by the influence of capital, the application of which for the purposes of trade the government cannot control. The greatest local monopoly that has yet arisen in the trade was that which existed for a few years on the Saint Maurice, and there it arose from the influence of capital at public competition, although the regulations on that occasion were specially calculated to throw the trade of the territory into the greatest number of hands possible. Capital, however, bore down all opposition for the moment, and it is due to the firmness with which the government resisted repeated, most urgent, and most influential appeals to relax the regulations that that monopoly was ultimately broken up.

Indeed it may be truly said that the shipping branch of the trade, as carried on at Quebec, bears much more the character of a monopoly than the producing branch, the whole of the business arising from about five hundred competitors on public lands,

and perhaps an equally great number of producers on private lands, being, so far as the business centers in Quebec, in the hands of about forty shippers, nine or ten of whom do more than three-fourths of the whole business. But this, in like manner, so far as it can be called a monopoly, is the result of capital, and is not influenced by government, which can as little interfere to limit the operations of the producer to one timber berth or a hundred timber berths as to limit the business of the shipper to one ship or a hundred ships.

The memorialists also stated that the monopoly of which they complained was "to the almost total exclusion of those whose means or influence was not so great as to obtain limits." There was here a remarkable instance of men of high position descending to meddle with other people's affairs, and being thereby led to commit themselves to vulgar errors on matters of which they were themselves wholly ignorant. It will be seen that in the above they asserted two distinct grievances as the causes of the monopoly they complained of; first, that those without a certain amount of means could not obtain "limits" or timber berths; and, second, that (failing means) they might be obtained by influence. The first must indeed be admitted. Men of means will acquire timber berths, as well as houses and lands and ships, to the "exclusion of those whose means are not so great as to obtain them;" it is an old grievance for which governments have not yet found a remedy.

And even if, at the suggestion of these memorialists (who, by the way, were not of the class who usually advocate such a doctrine), the Government had taken, or should yet take, some undefined way of throwing the timber berths into the hands of those who have not means to obtain them in a legitimate manner, those who possess means would (provided the tenure justified the investment) immediately buy them out, and then there would be the same cry for a repetition of the operation.

With respect to the second grievance, it is sufficient to say that it is not to be found in the law or the regulations affecting the trade; and as it could only exist in violation of both, the memorialists should have established the fact before they claimed the credit for it as such, whereas they did not attempt to substantiate even one case of such violation.

They suggested, in conclusion, that if the license holders were unable or unwilling to pay, &c., their timber berths should be thrown open to competition, and they, the memorialists, believed that, notwithstanding the depressed state of the trade at that time, they would be readily taken by others without loss to the revenue.

It is difficult to write seriously on such a proposition; there can be no doubt that if the opportunity had occurred and had been taken advantage of to submit to public competition, privileges which have already been in many cases dearly bought, and in the development of which on the whole hundreds of thousands of pounds of private means have been expended (as shown by returns laid before Parliament in 1852), they would readily be taken without loss to the revenue, but it was an issue not more reasonable nor likely than that the ships of the memorialists would have been made available to the revenue if they had asked for a change in the navigation laws.

Such was the false position assumed by the shipping interest at the period referred to, but the erroneous grounds upon which they opposed the prayer of the producing merchants of course made no argument either for or against the latter, which had to be dealt with upon its own merits.

The memorial of the producing merchants was signed by some of the shipping merchants also, who are connected with or interested in the business of the producers, and there appeared to be two or three firms, not known to the department to be connected with the producing interest, who signed, it is presumed, in a liberal view of what they conceived to be for the good of the country and the trade at large; some merchants and others of Ottawa had also joined in it, who are not personally engaged in the trade, but whose interests are bound up with those of the producers.

The object of the memorialists, as expressed, was to obtain a cessation for three years, or until the then existing depression had passed away, of the penalty imposed for non-occupation of timber berths. Although the object sought was professedly of a temporary nature, however, it would no doubt have been made a precedent for seeking government interference in every fluctuation of the trade thereafter. It would have been the first precedent that could be quoted since the adoption of the new system, and therefore I shall state the reasons that induced its rejection, as I conceive that upon the integrity of the system being maintained in the future depends much of the prosperity of the trade.

It is to be observed that when the great depression occurred in the trade, which began in 1846, and from which it was about four years before it could be said to have recovered, the ground-rent system was not in force. The license holders were at that time subject only to the payment of the amount of duty accrued on the quantities cut; they were then as now obliged to occupy every year, but under pain of forfeiture of the right to renewal of license instead of the penalty of an increased payment. It was complained of this system that it favored monopoly, inasmuch as a berth could only be proved unoccupied at a very heavy expense, and then it was still subject to be re-

purchased by the former holder. The standard of occupation (that it is the quantity required to be cut to constitute occupation) was in 1845-'46 made too high, thereby having a tendency to *force* production. In obedience to the cry of monopoly, then prevalent, notice was also given by the department, about the same time—there being then no statute upon the subject—that all the larger timber berths would be subdivided in three years; this also, although never actually effected, had a tendency to *force* production, as license holders were naturally desirous of making the most of their berths by cutting off all the best timber in the interim.

Parties differed on opinion as to the exact amount of influence these rules exercised upon the over production, but it was generally admitted that they exercised some influence in that way. At all events the result of the ruinous state of the trade was that the government did afford relief in these particulars, the notice of subdivision was withdrawn, the standard of occupation was reduced, and finally the parties were allowed from year to year up to 1850 to hold their timber berths without any condition of occupation at all, and without any payment where they did not choose to occupy.

The action of the Government on the trade, during the periods of great prosperity and succeeding depression referred to, was thus in opposite extremes. It therefore became expedient that a better permanent system of regulations should be framed for the government of the trade, and the regulations of which the ground-rent system is a part were finally the result.

By this system an annual ground rent was imposed on timber berths, in excess of the duty, as a regular permanent charge. And as a check upon monopoly it was provided, by way of penalty, that the ground rent should double upon each renewal of license on berths which had not been occupied during the preceding season, and continue doubling every year, so long as the berths continued unoccupied. Thus the rent paid for the largest size of berth the regulations permit—in excess of all other charges—is £6 5s., the same being payable annually. But upon non-occupation for one season the rent rises to £12 10s.—upon non-occupation for a second season to £25—for a third season to £50—and so on (as the system was first introduced) without limit, but reverting to the original rate of £6 5s. whenever occupation recommenced.

For the first few years after the introduction of this system it could not force production to any very sensible extent; but the constant increase, in geometrical progression, at last comes to a point when the increase is so great and sudden that those who held any timber berths in reserve had either to occupy or relinquish them. Unfortunately as regards the great bulk of the license holders, the operation of the system had just reached the point (when they had either to produce more timber or relinquish that which they had already paid a series of rents for, and, in some instances, otherwise laid out money upon, without return) at a moment when the trade was in a state of considerable depression, and required a decreased instead of an increased production. This state of depression, too, arose from causes wholly foreign to the internal management of the trade; for it differed from the previous great crisis in the trade (that of 1846-'47, &c.) in this, that it arose less from an excessive production than from a sudden cessation of demand—the result probably of the war then raging. It differed also in degree, bearing only the character of a temporary embarrassment as compared with the widespread ruin which fell upon the trade on the former occasion. It was none the less necessary, however, to apply a remedy, if practicable, in time, and it was in this view that the producers sought to be temporarily authorized to suspend productions where the ordinary tendency of the regulations was to enforce it.

It was not therefore, as put by the opponents of the producing interest, a question of the holders of timber berths fulfilling or failing in their obligations; and even if it had been so, the maintenance of the penalty in its full force would not, at least for some time, have compelled any considerable relinquishment of licenses. On the contrary, the parties would have continued to hold them, and endeavored, by extendent operations, to reduce to their original amounts the ground rents on such berths as the penalty had most accumulated upon, thus risking the consequences of increased production rather than abandon their licenses.

The real question at issue, therefore, simply was, whether the penalty for non-occupation had been made too severe or not.

But there was also the question of whether the exceptional circumstances then existing, arising out of the war or otherwise, were such as would justify the temporary suspension of the penalty.

On the first head, as regards the penalty for non-occupation generally, it is to be observed that, if any regulation were to succeed in compelling the occupation of all the lands licensed, it would force a production far beyond the requirements of the trade; no regulation could permanently have this effect, however, as the result of an excessive penalty would be to cause the relinquishment of a portion of the territory now under license, which (apart from the question of whether it would not afford, in every period of excitement, too great a facility for a rush into the trade) would leave

a portion of the timber lands wholly unproductive, either in ground rents or duties, which now afford a very considerable revenue.

The system of regulations for the granting of licenses to cut timber began by a course of trial and error, and has gradually been perfected by experience.

The ground-rent system was a trial; it has proved a most happy and successful one, which has given general public satisfaction to the trade, but it would be too much to pretend that, in the first trial, there had been no error, that it had been perfected at once without any experience of it practically.

In the introduction of the system the then remote contingency was not provided for, that if no limit was set to the ultimate amount the ground rent might reach, great hardships might in some cases be the result; such, for instance, as might arise in case of several timber berths being taken up in a previously inaccessible locality, assuming in such a case that the license holders (joining together for that purpose) proceed to improve the stream (as is frequently done to the extent of many thousand pounds), lay out all the means they can command in the operation, and before the rents have reached an excessive amount are enabled to occupy the lower berths; but some pressure then comes, they cannot push their improvements immediately to the upper berths, and the ground rents arrive at a point where they compel relinquishment, while they could not compete for the repurchase on equal terms with any new purchaser who would have the advantage of their outlay.

It has been suggested that a remedy for this might be found by admitting improvements in lieu of occupation, which would be just in principle but practically extremely difficult of application.

The cases urged upon the department from every part of the country would be numerous, the evidence to be adjudicated upon would be entirely *ex parte*, the exact nature of the improvements to be admitted would always be a matter of dispute, and, however honestly administered, the system would give rise to constant accusations of partiality and favor.

Upon a full consideration, therefore, of all the circumstances it appeared that the difficulty might be met by a general rule calculated to perfect and give permanency to the system as a whole instead of impairing it.

A rule was accordingly adopted which consists in limiting the extreme amount of ground rent on any berth to a sum equal to what the berth would produce in duty if duly occupied, the rent remaining at that rate per annum till occupation commences; reverting then, of course, to the original rate as before. This, while it entails a heavy payment on those who reserve berths for future use, as much in fact as they would have to pay for the timber if they cut it, affords no public ground for complaint, for the public get the price of the timber annually while the timber itself remains, with the public interest in it, for future revenue, unimpaired; at the same time it prevents the system from becoming oppressive and, therefore, inoperative, as all oppressive laws ultimately become.

On the other head, with regard to the temporary suspension of the system, the same issue as was then involved is now at stake and must continue to be so. It must be remarked, as a general rule, that any departure, for partial, local, or temporary causes, from the fixed laws affecting the trade is bad in principle, and calculated in every case to produce a bad effect. If, when a depression has arisen from over production, or other causes, which the trade has brought upon itself, the government should once step in to affect the market or the supply, directly or indirectly, the same interference would be looked forward to again, and induce an over speculative spirit in time of prosperity, sure to end in a similar result. If the Government were at any time to relax the conditions it has seen fit to impose upon the holders of unoccupied timber berths without some other cause than the ordinary fluctuations of the trade, public confidence would be shaken either in the efficacy of the system itself or in the administration of it. Nothing but the strongest necessity, arising from causes foreign to the trade itself, could at any time justify an exception to this as a general rule, and the only question on this point worthy of consideration at that time was, whether the effects of the then state of war were such as to justify its being made an exceptional case.

In considering this question it became necessary to take a retrospective view of the trade for some years, from which it appeared that there had not been any very excessive supply in the Quebec market as compared with the export. The supply was indeed somewhat excessive in 1852, and the stock of square timber on hand at the close of that year (18,151,750 feet) was also excessive, but the producers—profiting from the sad experience of 1846 and the embarrassments of succeeding years—having cautiously limited their operations, the supply was much less in 1853, and the stock on hand (12,632,929 feet) at the close of the season greatly reduced. But from the great demand these were years of great prosperity to the producing interest, and consequently an impetus was given to the supply produced in 1854, which was very great; but the export was also greatly increased and the stock in hand at the close of the season

(13,465,602 feet) though large, yet with the more limited production for 1855, was not at all such as seriously to embarrass the trade had the usual demand existed. From whatever cause, however, the demand had greatly diminished, for at the time the subject was most strongly pressed upon the government, say 2d July, 1855, the tonnage arrived in Quebec, from sea, was 121,778 tons against 240,021 tons to the same period of the previous year; and at the close of the year 346,449 tons against 580,323 tons the previous year; and in like manner, the quantity of square timber exported in 1855, was 15,389,774 feet against 25,346,800 feet in 1854. There is a defect in the present law which prevents the statistics being got so correctly in respect of deals. There is also a large quantity of timber usually absorbed in ship-building and exported in that shape, in which there had also been a falling off. The result of a full investigation of the subject, however, was to show that the trade was on the whole in a healthy condition, and that the depression at that period was only temporary, for although there had been no excessive production for some years previous, as compared with the export, the export itself had been great, having been gradually increasing till it produced a temporary glut, not in the Quebec market but in the English markets, which had precisely the same effect, and which was in some degree aggravated no doubt by a diminished consumption resulting from the war and the tightness of money matters consequent thereon.

The prayer of the memorialists, therefore, to be authorized to suspend their operations for three years without incurring the penalty of increased rent, as provided by the regulations for non-occupation, was refused, for even if such an extreme case could arise, there did not then appear to be any cause operating to produce such permanent embarrassment as would have warranted the government in interfering with the integrity of a system which had, so far, been found to give stability to the trade and satisfaction to the public.

The result has justified the course pursued; the export in 1856 having been nearly up to the average, or 3,919,378 feet (equal to forty-six million inch board measure) in excess of the previous year. The season was in fact, upon the whole, a very fair one, both for the producer and the shipper, and this without any such extreme measure on the one side or the other as the government had been asked the year before, to adopt for the safety of the trade.

The only change adopted was one which had not an immediate effect; it consisted, as already stated, in making the ground rent on unoccupied berths cease to increase when it had reached the extreme amount which ground rent and the dues accruing on timber cut would both amount to upon a berth which was occupied. The public could scarcely ask more, as a protection against monopolizing timber berths, than that the parties who do so should be made to pay for the timber when they don't cut it the same as when they do cut and carry it to market.

In former years more stringent laws were made against holding timber berths unoccupied, but the result was, as has already been seen, that when the crisis came the government always gave way, thus proving that extreme measures are always the least effective, while they lead in matters of trade to uncertainty and fluctuation. I have entered thus at length into the circumstances attending the appeal of the opposing interests to the government in 1855, because there was then undoubtedly serious apprehensions entertained by many that a time of great embarrassment and difficulty was at hand; while a crisis had actually arrived in regard to testing the efficacy of the by-laws by which the trade is governed, so far as it is as a whole affected by the operations on public lands; and because, therefore, the action then taken has so far solved a difficult problem and is likely to exercise a permanent influence on the trade.

As modified by experience, the management of the timber interests upon the public lands in the later years of the former Canadian Government was in charge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who was authorized to grant licenses for cutting timber upon ungranted lands at such rates, and subject to such regulations as might be established from time to time by the Governor in Council, and of which notice was given in the Canada Gazette. These licenses were granted for a period not exceeding twelve months, and obliged the lessees to make returns at the expiration of the lease, showing the number and kinds of trees cut, and the quantity and description of saw-logs, or of the number and description of sticks of square timber manufactured and carried away under such license, which statement must be verified by affidavit before a justice of the peace. The Crown dues were a claim upon the timber or any part thereof, wherever found, and whether in

the original logs or made into deals, boards, or other stuff, and which might be seized and detained wherever found until the dues were paid.

Persons cutting, or causing to be cut, any timber on any of the Crown, clergy, school, or other public lands, or removing, or inducing, or assisting in the removal of timber thus cut without authority, acquired no right or claim for cutting or preparing for market, but the whole became forfeited, and if the timber or saw-logs had been removed out of the reach of the officers of the Crown Lands Department, or if it was found otherwise impossible to seize the same, the person was liable in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, to a forfeiture of \$3 for every tree (rafting stuff excepted) that might be proved to have been cut, to be recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands or resident agent in any court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty. In all such cases it was incumbent on the party charged to prove his authority to cut, and the averment of the party seizing or prosecuting that he was duly employed under the timber act was to be received as sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proved to the contrary.

Seizures might be made upon information supported by affidavit. If the timber illegally cut had been mixed with other timber, the whole might be detained until satisfactorily separated by the holder. Resistance to an officer or authorized agent, by assault, force, or violence, or by threats of such, was made a felony, and the carrying away of timber under seizure, whether openly or secretly, and whether with or without force or violence, was deemed stealing and rendered the person liable to punishment for felony. Whenever any timber was seized for the non-payment of Crown dues, the burden of proof of payment, or as to the land on which it was cut, was to rest on the claimant of such timber, and not on the officer making the seizure or the party bringing the prosecution.

Timber seized was to be deemed to be condemned at the end of thirty days and publication of notice, unless the person claiming sooner notified the nearest officer or agent of the Crown Land Office that he intended to prove his claim.

Any judge of competent jurisdiction might order the release of timber under seizure upon receiving from the alleged owner a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, first approved by the agent, for double the value of the timber in case of condemnation, such bond being taken in the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and to be delivered and kept by him until the claim was released or paid. Every person availing himself of any false statement or oath to evade the payment of Crown dues forfeited the timber on which dues were attempted to be evaded.

The malicious cutting or loosening of a boom, or the cutting loose or breaking up of a raft or crib, was made punishable by fine and imprisonment of not less than six months.

Such in brief was the system formerly in force. That it did not insure the forests upon the Crown Lands from pillage and waste by lumbermen is sufficiently proved by the following statement made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario, in 1877, in describing the system of supervision then in use and the abuses that had been formerly practiced.

Previous to confederation, the guardianship of the forests as regards surveillance over the cutting of timber under license or in trespass on lands of the Crown was so ineffective or attended to with such laxity as to be in fact no guardianship at all, and pillage to a large extent was carried on almost with impunity; the seat of govern-

ment was peripatetic,<sup>1</sup> and agents of the Crown Land Department for the collection of timber dues were located at certain points where returns were brought to them of such operations as parties chose to make, on which dues were paid, and the amount received with statement of timber, &c., on which it was paid transmitted monthly to the Department without any actual knowledge of or check on the extent of cutting; these returns and moneys were received at headquarters without comment or inquiry, and the one debited to the agent and the other placed to his credit.

2. *Amounts Accrued and Collected for Timber Dues, Ground Rents, and Bonuses in Upper and Lower Canada, during the years preceding the formation of the Dominion Government.*

Years.	Accruals.			Collections.		
	Upper Can- ada.	Lower Can- ada.	Total.	Upper Can- ada.	Lower Can- ada.	Total.
1857.....	\$135,310 64	\$120,797 96	\$256,108 60	\$94,921 15	\$114,023 53	\$208,944 68
1858.....	111,739 62	111,031 53	222,821 15	141,185 90	134,476 00	275,661 90
1859.....	140,409 96	142,071 97	282,481 93	136,189 33	145,745 59	281,934 92
1860.....	176,460 39	168,973 36	345,433 75	149,921 22	168,330 38	318,252 60
1861.....	156,253 57	154,101 38	310,354 95	127,995 88	127,849 10	255,844 98
1862.....	143,357 59	136,830 79	280,188 38	159,330 86	144,321 31	303,652 17
1863.....	170,160 12	157,484 72	327,644 84	197,093 73	189,562 80	386,656 53
1864.....	188,171 74	155,793 97	343,965 71	121,367 79	121,718 52	243,086 71
1865.....	146,079 67	151,034 24	297,113 91	183,380 75	160,035 23	343,415 98
1866.....	203,040 46	166,036 54	369,077 00	197,965 85	138,678 05	336,643 89
Total 10 years...	1,570,983 76	1,464,206 46	3,035,190 22	1,509,352 46	1,444,740 50	2,954,092 96

3. *Receipts from Bonuses and Ground Rents alone, during the Union of the Provinces of Canada, so far as these have been published.*

Fiscal years.	Amount.	Fiscal years.	Amount.
1856-'57.....	\$244,112 90	1862-'63.....	\$309,252 15
1857-'58.....	203,263 59	1863-'64.....	325,294 51
1858-'59.....	276,741 16	1864-'65.....	324,535 61
1859-'60.....	316,983 35	1865-'66.....	300,486 18
1860-'61.....	290,933 04	1866-'67.....	369,800 53
1861-'62.....	283,383 31		

4. *Recent and existing Timber Regulations in Canada.*

(a) DOMINION LANDS.—These lands, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, are in charge of the Department of State and a division thereof styled "The Dominion Land Office." The act under which they are administered was assented to April 14, 1872. The surveys are conducted by the Surveyor-General and his deputies, and there are various agents concerned in the duties incident to this interest.

The system of surveys is by townships six miles square, subdivided into sections of one mile square each, unless this arrangement is modified by the divergance of meridians, irregularities in previous surveys, or other causes. There is an allowance of one chain and fifty links between all townships and sections for roads. The townships are numbered northward from the international boundary, or the 49° north latitude, and in Manitoba, east and west from a principal meridian, ran in 1869, that strikes this line of latitude about ten miles west of Pembina. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36 in each township, beginning at the

<sup>1</sup> For some years before the union of 1867 the seat of government of Canada alternated between Toronto and Quebec. It had previously been located at Montreal, and at a still earlier period at Kingston.

southeast corner and running alternately from east to west and from west to east, so that the last number shall be in the northeast corner. In this the order of numbering is just the reverse of that employed on the surveys of public lands in the United States. Sections 11 and 29 in each township are reserved for education.

The sections are divided into 16 squares of 40 acres each, numbered in the same way as the sections in townships, beginning at the southeast corner. The lines running north and south are designed to be true meridians, and those running east and west are chords intersecting circles of latitude passing through the angles of the townships.

The terms and conditions of the deed of surrender from the Hudson Bay Company stipulated a reservation of one-twentieth part of the portion described as the "Fertile Belt," which rendered it necessary to modify the general plan, and in the prairie region, where there are islands or belts of timber, a special mode of subdivision was provided, with the view of affording benefit to the greatest possible number of settlers, and for the prevention of petty monopolies. In these cases the woodlands are surveyed into lots of not less than ten nor more than twenty acres each, so as to afford one wood-lot to every quarter-section of prairie farm in each township. This, however, is not allowed to interfere with the sections set apart for schools, nor to those set apart and vested in the Hudson Bay Company. Each wood-lot is required to front on a section road-allowance. In case an island or belt of timber come entirely within a quarter-section, or in several quarter-sections, so that not more than twenty-five acres shall be included in each, it is not to be separately surveyed into wood-lots. These wood-lots are conveyed as homestead grants the same as other lands, but the grantee is not allowed to sell any of the timber on his lot to any saw-mill owners, or to any other than settlers for their own private use, under penalty of prosecution, as for trespass. Upon conviction they may be fined or imprisoned, or both, and they further forfeit their claims absolutely.

Any tract of land covered by forest timber may be set apart as timber lands, and reserved from sale and settlement; and except as it may be thought expedient by the Secretary of State to divide a township into two or more timber limits, the several townships composing any such tract shall each form a limit. The word "timber" is used to designate all lumber, and all products of timber, including firewood and bark.

Leases for cutting timber may be granted for twenty-one years, and upon the following conditions:

1. The lessee to erect a saw-mill or mills in connection with such limit and lease, and subject to any special conditions which may be agreed upon and stated in the lease, such mill or mills to be of capacity to cut at the rate of a thousand feet, board measure, in twenty-four hours, for every two and a half square miles of limits in the lease, or shall establish such other manufactory of wood goods as may be agreed upon as the equivalent of such mill or mills, and the lessee to work the limit in the manner and to the extent provided in the lease within two years from the date thereof, and during each succeeding year of the term.

2. To take from every tree he cuts down all the timber fit for use, and manufacture the same into sawn lumber, or some other such saleable product as may be provided in the lease, or by any regulations made under this act.

3. To prevent all unnecessary destruction of growing timber on the part of his men, and to exercise strict and constant supervision to prevent the origin or spread of fires.

4. To make returns to the government monthly, or at such other periods as may be required by the Secretary of State, or by regulations under this act, sworn to by him or by his agent or employé cognizant of the facts, declaring the quantities sold or disposed of as aforesaid, of all sawn lumber, timber, railway-car stuff, ship timbers and knees, shingles, lath, cord wood or bark, or any other product of timber from the limit, in whatever form the same may be sold or otherwise disposed of by him during such month or other period, and the price or value thereof.

5. To pay in addition to the bonus an annual ground rent of \$2 per square mile, and further a royalty of 5 per cent. on his monthly account.

6. To keep correct books, of such kind and in such form, as may be provided by his lease, or by the regulation under this act, and to submit the same for the inspection of the collector of dues whenever required, for the purpose of verifying his returns aforesaid.

7. The lease shall describe the lands upon which the timber may be cut, and shall vest in the lessee during its continuance the right to take and keep exclusive possession of the lands so described, subject to the conditions hereinbefore provided or referred to, and such lease shall vest in the holder thereof all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber, and other products of timber cut within the limits of the lease during the continuance thereof, whether such trees, timber, and lumber or products be cut by authority of the holder of such lease or by any other person, with or without his consent; and such lease shall entitle the lessee to seize in replevin, revendication, or otherwise, as his property, such timber where the same is found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit at law or in equity against any party unlawfully in possession of any such timber, or of any land so leased, and to prosecute all trespasses thereon, and such other offenders as aforesaid, to conviction and punishment, and to recover damages, if any; and all proceedings pending at the expiration of any such lease may be continued and completed as if the lease had not expired.

8. Such lease shall be subject to forfeiture for infraction of any one of the conditions to which it is subject, or for any fraudulent return; and in such case the secretary of state shall have the right, without any suit or other proceeding at law or in equity, or compensation to the lessee, to cancel the same and to make a new lease or disposition of the limit described therein to any other party at any time during the term of the lease so canceled: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, if he sees fit, may refrain from forfeiting such lease for non-payment of dues, and may enforce payment of such dues in the manner hereinafter provided.

9. The lessee who faithfully carries out the above conditions shall have the refusal of the same limits, if not required for settlement, for a further term not exceeding twenty-one years, on payment of the same amount of bonus per square mile as was paid originally, and on such lessee agreeing to such conditions, and to pay such other rates as may be determined on for such second term.

It was further provided that any ground rent, royalty, or other dues to the Crown not paid when falling due should bear interest at 6 per cent. until paid, and be a lien on any timber cut within the limits. After three months' neglect the Crown Timber Agent might seize so much of the timber cut as would be necessary to pay the claim and expenses, and sell the same at public auction, paying over to the lessee or owner of the timber any balance left after paying claims and costs.

In case the payment of the Crown dues were evaded by removal of the timber or products out of Canada, or otherwise, the amount due might be charged upon any other timber cut on Dominion lands by the same lessee, or by his authority, or the claim might be recovered by action at law, in the name of the Secretary of State, or his resident agent, in any court having jurisdiction in civil cases to the amount claimed.

The Secretary of State was empowered to take bonds or promissory notes for any money due to the Crown, interest and costs, or for double the amount of all dues, fines and penalties, and costs, incurred or to be incurred, and he might then release any timber upon which the same would be leviable, whether under seizure or not; but the taking of such bonds was not to affect the lien and right of the Crown to enforce payment of such money on any other timber cut on the same limit, if the sums for which such bonds or notes were given should not be paid when due.

The penalties imposed for cutting timber without authority were forfeiture of the timber cut and a fine not exceeding \$3 for every tree cut or carried away, with costs. In such cases the burden of proof of authority to cut and take the timber was to be upon the party charged, and the averment of the party seizing or prosecuting that he is duly employed under this act was to be sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proved to the contrary.

Upon information supported by affidavit that timber had been cut without authority on Dominion lands, and describing where the same can be found, or upon information to a Crown officer or agent as to such cutting without authority, the officer or agent was authorized to seize the timber and place under custody until a decision could be had by competent authority.

If timber, cut without authority, has been made up with other timber into a crib, dam, or raft, or in any other manner mixed up with other timber so that it cannot be identified, the whole of the timber so mixed is to be liable to seizure and forfeiture until satisfactorily separated by the holder. Timber held under seizure may be released upon sufficient security for the payment of its full value, or of double the amount of all dues, fines, penalties, and costs incurred or imposed thereon.

The penalties for resisting seizure or removing timber after it was seized were prescribed, and proceedings therein specified. No sale or grant of Dominion lands was to give any title to any slide, dam, pier, or boom previously erected upon it, unless expressly mentioned in letters patent or other instrument establishing such sale or grant. The free use of such works was not to be interrupted, and the right of passing and repassing on either side, whenever necessary for use and at portages, was reserved.

The Dominion Lands Act makes provision for military bounties, homestead entries, leases for grazing and hay-cutting, mining, &c., and for direct sales of land.

(b.) CROWN LANDS OF ONTARIO.—The timber act now in force was passed in 1860, and is found as Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. It is as follows:

[1.] AN ACT respecting the sale and management of Timber on Public Lands.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer or agent under him authorized to that effect, may grant licenses to cut timber on the ungranted lands of the Crown, at such rates, and subject to such conditions, regulations, and restrictions as may from time to time be established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and of which notice may be given in the Ontario Gazette.

2. No license shall be so granted for a longer period than twelve months from the date thereof; and if, in consequence of any incorrectness of survey, or other error, or cause whatsoever, a license is found to comprise lands included in a license of a prior date, the license last granted shall be void in so far as it interferes with the one previously issued, and the holder or proprietor of the license so rendered void shall have no claim upon the Government for indemnity or compensation by reason of such avoidance. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 1.)

3. The said licenses shall describe the lands upon which the timber may be cut, and shall confer for the time being on the nominee the right to take and keep exclusive possession of the lands so described, subject to such regulations and restrictions as may be established. And such licenses shall vest in the holders thereof all rights of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, and lumber cut within the limits of the license during the term thereof, whether such trees, timber, and lumber are cut by authority of the holder of such license, or by any other person, with or without his consent; and such licenses shall entitle the holders thereof to seize in revendication, or otherwise, such trees, timber, or lumber where the same are found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to institute any action or suit at Law or Equity against any wrongful possessor or trespasser, and to prosecute all trespassers and other offenders to punishment, and to recover damages if any; and all proceedings pending at the expiration of any such license may be continued to final determination as if the license had not expired. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 2.)

3. Every Government road allowance included in any Crown timber license, heretofore granted, or which may hereafter be granted under section one of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be and to have been ungranted lands of the Crown, within the meaning of said section, and liable as such to be included in such license. (34 V., c. 19, s. 1.)

4. The licensee or nominee named in any such license shall be deemed and taken to have, and to have had, all the rights in respect of every such road allowance, and the trees, timber, and lumber thereon, or cut thereon, as were, or, by the second section of this Act, may be conferred upon him in respect of any other Crown lands embraced in such license, and the trees, timber, and lumber thereon, or cut thereon, except that he shall not be entitled to take or keep exclusive possession of any such road allowance. (34 V., c. 19, s. 2.)

5. No by-law passed, or to be passed by any Municipal Council for preserving, selling, or otherwise appropriating or disposing of the timber or trees, or any part thereof, on any Government road allowance or allowances included in any such license, shall be deemed or taken to have had or have any force or effect against any such license. (34 V., c. 19, s. 3.)

6. In case the Council of any Township, organized as a separate Municipality, or the Council of any united Townships, have passed, or hereafter pass, any by-law for preserving or selling the timber or trees on the Government road allowances within such Township, or within the senior Township of said united Townships, and included in any such license, the Corporation of such Township or united Townships shall be entitled to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by Her Majesty for or in respect of the timber and saw-logs which, during the existence of such by-law, were cut within the said Township, or within such senior Township, under the authority of such license; but no Corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or saw-logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber, or trees on any such road allowances were cut or removed, for which cutting or removal such Corporation had, before the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, obtained a verdict against any such licensee or nominee. (34 V., c. 19, s. 4.)

7. No Municipal Corporation shall be entitled to such payment as aforesaid, unless a certified copy of the by-law passed or to be passed as aforesaid, accompanied by an affidavit of the Clerk or Reeve of such Corporation, verifying such copy, and the date of the passing of such by-law, is filed in the Department of Crown Lands at Toronto within six months from the passing of such by-law; and the said affidavit may be made or taken before any person or officer who, under the forty-second or forty-third sections of "The Public Lands Act," is authorized to take the affidavits in those sections mentioned. (34 V., c. 19, s. 5.)

8. All moneys to be paid as aforesaid, to any Municipal Corporation shall be expended in the improvement of the highways situate within the Township or senior Township in respect of which such moneys were paid. (34 V., c. 19, s. 6.)

[See Rev. Stat., c. 24, ss. 11-13, as to the right of the Crown to grant timber licenses on Free Grant Lands.]

9. Every person obtaining a license shall, at the expiration thereof, make to the officer or agent granting the same, or to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, a return of the number and kinds of trees cut, and of the quantity and description of saw-logs, or of the number and description of sticks of square timber manufactured and carried away under such license; and such statement shall be sworn to by the holder of the license, or his agent, or by his foreman, before a Justice of the Peace; and any person refusing or neglecting to furnish such statement, or evading or attempting to evade any regulation made by Order in Council, shall be held to have cut without authority, and the timber made shall be dealt with accordingly. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 3.)

10. All timber cut under licenses shall be liable for the payment of the Crown dues thereon, so long as and wheresoever the said timber or any part of it may be found in Ontario, whether in the original logs or manufactured into deals, boards or other stuff; and all officers or agents intrusted with the collection of such dues may follow all such timber and seize and detain the same wherever it is found until the dues are paid or secured. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 4.)

2. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the fourth section of chapter twenty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, as regards timber removed into the Province of Quebec.

[Section 4 of Con. Stat. Can., c. 23, is as follows:

4. All timber cut under licenses shall be liable for the payment of the Crown dues thereon, so long as and wheresoever the said timber or any part of it may be found, whether in the original logs or manufactured into deals, boards or other stuff; and all officers or agents entrusted with the collection of such dues may follow all such timber and seize and detain the same wherever it is found until the dues are paid or secured. (12 V., c. 30, s. 4.)]

11. Bonds or promissory notes taken for the Crown dues either before or after the cutting of the timber, as collateral security, or to facilitate collection, shall not in any way affect the lien of the Crown on the timber, but the lien shall subsist until the said dues are actually discharged. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 5.)

12. If any timber so seized and detained for non-payment of Crown dues remains more than two months in the custody of the agent or person appointed to guard the same, without the dues and expenses being paid, the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

with the previous special sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may order a sale of the said timber to be made after sufficient notice; and the balance of the proceeds of such sale, after retaining the amount of dues and costs incurred, shall be handed over to the owner or claimant of such timber. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 6; 40 V., c. 8, s. 70.)

**13.** If any person without authority cuts or employs or induces any other person to cut, or assists in cutting any timber of any kind on any of the Crown, Clergy, School, or other Public Lands, or removes or carries away, or employs or induces or assists any other person to remove or carry away, any merchantable timber of any kind so cut from any of the Public Lands aforesaid, he shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim to any remuneration for cutting, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market.

2. When the timber or saw-logs made has or have been removed by any such person out of the reach of the officers of the Crown Lands Department, or it is otherwise found impossible to seize the same, such person shall, in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, forfeit a sum of three dollars for each tree (rafting stuff excepted) which he is proved to have cut or caused to be cut or carried away.

3. Such sum shall be recoverable with costs, at the suit and in the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands or resident agent, in any Court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty.

4. In all such cases it shall be incumbent on the party charged to prove his authority to cut; and the averment of the party seizing or prosecuting that he is duly employed under the authority of this Act, shall be sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proves the contrary. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 7.)

**14.** Whenever satisfactory information, supported by affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace or before any other competent party, is received by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any other officer or agent of the Crown Lands Department, that any timber or quantity of timber has been cut without authority on Crown, Clergy, School, or other Public Lands, and describing where the said timber can be found, the said Commissioner, officer, or agent, or any one of them, may seize or cause to be seized in Her Majesty's name the timber so reported to be cut without authority, wherever it is found, and place the same under proper custody until a decision can be had in the matter from competent authority. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 8.)

**15.** Where the timber so reported to have been cut without authority on the Public Lands has been made up with other timber into a crib, dam, or raft, or in any other manner has been so mixed up at the mills or elsewhere as to render it impossible or very difficult to distinguish the timber so cut on Public Lands without license from other timber with which it is mixed up, the whole of the timber so mixed shall be held to have been cut without authority on Public Lands, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture accordingly, until satisfactorily separated by the holder. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 8.)

**16.** Any officer or person seizing timber, in the discharge of his duty under this Act, may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber so seized. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 9.)

[Sections 9 and 10 of Con. Stat. Can., c. 23, creating certain criminal liabilities, are as follows:

9. Any officer or person seizing timber in the discharge of his duty under this Act may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber so seized; and if any person, under any pretense, either by assault, force, or violence, or by threat of such assault, force, or violence, in any way resists or obstructs any officer or person acting in his aid in the discharge of his duty under this Act, such person, being convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be punishable accordingly. (12 V., c. 30, s. 9.)

10. If any person, whether pretending to be owner or not, either secretly or openly, and whether with or without force or violence, takes or carries away, or causes to be taken and carried away, without permission of the officer or person who seized the same, or of some competent authority, any timber seized and detained as subject to forfeiture under this Act, before the same has been declared by competent authority to have been seized without due cause, such person shall be deemed to have stolen such timber, being the property of the Crown, and to be guilty of felony and liable to punishment accordingly. (12 V., c. 30, s. 10.)

**17.** Whenever any timber is seized for non-payment of Crown dues, or for any other cause of forfeiture, or any prosecution is brought for any penalty or forfeiture under this Act, and any question arises whether the said dues have been paid on such timber, or whether the said timber was cut on other than any of the Public Lands aforesaid, the burden of proving payment, or on what land the said timber was cut, shall lie on the owner or claimant of such timber, and not on the officer who seizes the same or the party bringing such prosecution. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 10 [2].)

**18.** All timber seized under this Act shall be deemed to be condemned, unless the person from whom it was seized, or the owner thereof, within one month from the day of the seizure, gives notice to the seizing officer or nearest officer or agent of the Crown Lands Office, that he claims or intends to claim the same; failing such notice, the officer or agent seizing shall report the circumstances to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may order the sale of the said timber by the said officer or agent, after a notice on the spot of at least thirty days. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 11 [1].)

19. Any Judge having competent Jurisdiction may, whenever he deems it proper, try and determine such seizures, and may order the delivery of the timber to the alleged owner, on receiving security by bond, with two good and sufficient sureties to be first approved by the said agent, to pay double the value in case of condemnation.

2. Such bond shall be taken in the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Her Majesty's use, and shall be delivered up to and kept by the Commissioner.

3. If such seized timber is condemned, the value thereof shall be forthwith paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands or said agent, and the bond canceled, otherwise the penalty of such bond shall be enforced and recovered. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 11 [2].)

20. Every person availing himself of any false statement or oath to evade the payment of Crown dues, shall forfeit the timber on which dues are attempted to be evaded. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 12.)

21. Nothing in this Act shall in any way invalidate or affect licenses granted before the thirtieth day of May, 1849, or any obligation then contracted for payment of Crown dues under such licenses, or invalidate the lien of the Crown on any timber cut upon Public Lands, within the limits of the Province on that day, and upon which the dues theretofore exacted have not been paid, notwithstanding any bond or promissory note taken for the amount of such dues. (C. S. C., c. 23, s. 14.)

## [2.] *Management of the Timber Lands of Ontario.*

Previous to June 13, 1866, applications for license to cut timber on the Crown Lands were made to the several Crown Timber Agents, who might grant such privileges upon payment at the rate of 2s. 6d. (\$0.50) per square mile annually, payable in advance. These leases expired on the 30th of April in each year, and might be renewed before the 1st of July following. The changes since introduced are described by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in a statement prepared for the information of the then Premier of the Province of Quebec in 1877, a manuscript copy of which has been furnished us, as follows:

On the 13th June, 1866, prior regulations were superseded, and the clause respecting licenses to cut timber was modified, so that instead of agents granting them on application it was provided that such vacant berths as the Commissioner of Crown Lands saw fit should be offered at Public Auction, to be held half-yearly in each timber agency on the 10th July and 10th January, or such other dates as the Commissioner might think proper to fix by public notice, at an upset price of \$4 per square mile, or such rate as he might fix by such notice, the berths to be awarded to the highest bidder, &c., in addition to the yearly ground rent of fifty cents per mile and tariff dues on timber when cut, the Commissioner or agents in the intervals between sales to grant licenses on application on payment of the bonus and ground rent mentioned.

The Regulations of 1851 and those of 1866 imposed a fine for non-occupation of timber berths as follows: If a berth in surveyed territory had not been occupied, *i. e.*, worked upon during the season for which license was granted or renewed, or in unsurveyed territory the year after granting or renewal of license, the ground rent of 50 cents was doubled, and so on in case of non-occupation until the ground rent reached 23s. 4d. (\$4.67), or maximum charge per square mile, at which rate it stood till the berths had been worked upon, on which the rent again fell to 50 cents per mile; the making of an average of 500 feet of square timber, or 20 saw-logs to the mile, being admitted as due occupation. The object of compulsory occupation or the payment of an increased ground rent was to prevent large areas of country from falling into the hands of capitalists, to the exclusion therefrom of men of smaller means; but the penalty of additional charge for rent was easily evaded, seeing that the holders of limits had only to cut, or pretend to have cut, 357 pieces of square timber, or 1,000 logs, to have a fifty mile limit maintained at 50 cents per mile rent, or reduced thereto had the rent been advanced.

After confederation, compulsory occupation in Ontario was dispensed with, and the ground rent increased from 50 cents to \$2 per square mile, and by the third clause of existing regulations it is made imperative that all new timber berths should be sold by public auction to the bidder of the highest amount of bonus per square mile; that berths should be offered for sale at such time and place as the Commissioner thought fit, instead of at any particular date or place; and that in the interim between sales no new licenses to be granted as under the regulations of 1866.

The duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with respect to disposing of timber berths, would seem clear and simple, inasmuch as he is by the auction system relieved from the necessity of acting on individual applications for licenses; but the fact is, that the management of the public forests of Ontario is surrounded by many difficul-

ties, not the least of which is the settlement of the country, which is extensively and rapidly taking place in territory held under timber license, where lumbering operations are being carried on simultaneously with the location of the lands.

The management of timber on lands under license in unsurveyed territory, or in surveyed lands where settlement has not yet penetrated, is comparatively easy; all that is required being a close inspection of operations by wood rangers. But in old settled Townships, where licenses granted many years past still obtain, and where settlers who had, prior to 1st July, 1867, purchased lots out of limits, being actual residents on their lots with certain improvements, are allowed to cut and sell the timber on their lands under the "Settler's License Regulations," the dues on the timber so sold being applied towards payment of the purchase money due the Crown, less ten per cent. for collection; and in newly surveyed Townships in free-grant territories covered by license, where locations have been or are being made under the Free Grant Act, as well as lands sold under the Land Act of 1860 within or adjoining timber limits subject to the Pine Tree Regulations under Order in Council of 27th May, 1869, there is great care required in guarding against imposition and fraud upon the revenue by passing timber cut on lands of the Crown in trespass as cut under authority of settler's license or general timber license, or in process of clearing the land for cultivation under the 10th section of the Free Grant Act and the Order in Council of 27th May, 1869, with respect to lands sold under the Land Act of 1860. To watch the interest of the revenue and at the same time avoid apparent harshness in dealing with settlers on the public lands demands the greatest circumspection by the Department and zeal and vigilance on the part of its employes on the ground; yet, notwithstanding the exercise of every care and precaution, the conflicting interests arising between lumber operators and settlers are frequent and perplexing.

The Free Grant Townships in the Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing districts are being rapidly settled upon, the lands being in many cases selected and large improvements made before they were opened for location or sale under the act; in view of this fact, and that it would be impolitic to assume the attitude of retarding the settlement of the country, the question of dealing with the pine timber on the lands before they were formally located, so that the timber might be utilized in the public interest instead of allowing it to be destroyed by fires incidental to the clearing of the land, was somewhat embarrassing seeing that the sawn lumber and square timber trade was in such a state of depression as had never before been experienced, and that in consequence the result of selling the Townships, situated as described, as timber berths, it was anticipated would be anything but satisfactory in a revenue point of view; however, as settlement could not be kept back, it became imperative that the right to cut the timber on the lands should be disposed of so that as much as possible might accrue to the public chest. Accordingly last spring eight or nine Townships, in the condition referred to, were inspected as to the pine timber thereon, and reports examined with regard to the quantities in different parts of the Townships, and berths of various areas from 4 to 23 square miles each were prepared so as to have the several groups of pine distributed over the respective berths and thereby as far as possible insure sales; through the careful management in the laying out of the berths the sale, which took place in June last, was very successful, the amount realized giving an average of \$200 per square mile.

In April, 1869, new regulations were introduced, of which the following is a copy. They took the place of those established by Order in Council dated June 12, 1866, and published in the *Canada Gazette* of June 23, 1866, and in force from that date:

### [3.] CROWN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

[Established under Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 16th April, 1869.]

1st. The Commissioner of Crown Lands may, at his discretion, cause the limit lines of any Timber Berths under License, which have not been already surveyed, to be properly surveyed and run, the costs of such survey to be paid by the holder of the License; and where two or more licensees are interested in the survey, the Commissioner shall determine what portion of the costs of the survey shall be paid by each, and such costs of survey shall be a charge upon the Timber Berth, to be paid with the ground rent before renewal of the License.

2d. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, before granting any Licenses for new Timber Berths in the unsurveyed territory, shall, as far as practicable, cause the section of country where it is intended to allot such Berths to be run out into Townships, and each Township, when so surveyed, shall constitute a Timber Berth, but the Commis-

sioner of Crown Lands may cause such Townships to be subdivided into as many Timber Berths as he may think proper.

3d. The Berths or limits when so surveyed and set off, and all new Berths or limits in surveyed territory, shall be explored and valued, and then offered for sale by public auction at the upset price fixed by such valuation, at such time and place, and on such conditions, and by such officer, as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall direct by public notice for that purpose, and shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the time of sale.

4th. All forfeited Timber Berths may be offered for sale on the second Tuesday in August in each year by Public Auction, at such upset price, and at such place as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix and appoint by public notice, or at such other rate as he may fix by such notice, and shall be awarded to the highest bidder, making payment at the time of sale, but should the said Timber Berth not be then sold, the same may be granted to any applicant willing to pay the said upset price and ground rent, or on such other terms as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may direct.

5th. License holders who shall have complied with all existing regulations shall be entitled to have their Licenses renewed on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to such local agent as he may appoint for that purpose.

6th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands shall keep a Register of all Licenses granted or renewed, and of all transfers of such Licenses; and a copy of such register, with a plan of the Licensed limits, shall be kept by the Crown Timber Agent of the locality, and open to public inspection.

7th. All transfers of Timber Berths shall be made in writing, but shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whom they shall be transmitted for approval or rejection, and they shall be valid only from the time of such approval, to be expressed in writing.

8th. Timber Berths are to be described in new Licenses as "not to interfere with prior Licenses, existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations." When the description of any berth or boundary, as given by any License, clashes with the description of any other licensed berth or territory, the license of more recent origin (tracing back only to the time when such License or any previous License, of which it is a renewal, was first granted), shall give way, and the Commissioner may amend or cancel such License wholly or in part, and substitute another in place thereof, so as to correct the description of the berth or limit intended to be licensed; and in all cases where any License has issued in error or mistake, or is found to be inconsistent with any other License, or inconsistent or incompatible with the regulations under which it was granted, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause it to be canceled or amended, or he may refer all matters in dispute with reference to the boundaries and position of Timber limits to arbitration, each of the contending parties to choose one Arbitrator, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall appoint an Umpire, naming a day on or before which the award of such Arbitrators or of such Umpire shall be made and delivered to the parties, and such award shall be binding on them.

9th. Timber cut on limits for which License has been suspended or held in abeyance shall be considered as having been cut without authority, and treated accordingly.

10th. Occupants, locatees, or purchasers of Public Lands, who have not completed all the conditions of sale or location, shall not, unless under Settlers' License, or for clearing, fencing, or building purposes on the said land, be permitted to cut timber or logs thereon, or to dispose of it to others. Persons found doing so shall be subject to the penalties established by law for cutting timber on the Public Lands without authority.

11th. All Timber Licenses are to expire on the 30th of April next after the date thereof, and all renewals are to be applied for and issued before the 1st of July following the expiration of the last preceding License, in default whereof the right to renewal shall cease, and the Berth or Berths shall be treated as forfeited.

12th. No renewal of any License shall be granted unless or until the ground rent, and all costs of survey, and all dues to the Crown on Timber, Saw Logs, or other Lumber cut under and by virtue of any License, other than the last preceding shall have been first paid.

13th. All Timber Berths or limits shall be subject to an annual ground rent of \$2 per square mile, payable in advance before the issuing of any original License or renewal.

14th. All Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, or other Lumber, cut under any License now in force, or under any License which may be hereafter granted, shall be subject to the payment of the following Crown dues, that is to say:

Black Walnut and Oak, per cubic foot .....	\$0 03
Elm, Ash, Tamarac, and Maple, per cubic foot .....	02
Red and White Pine, Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Buttonwood and Cottonwood, and all Boom Timber, per cubic foot .....	01
All other woods .....	01½

Red and White Pine, Basswood, Buttonwood, and Cottonwood, saw logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure.....	\$0 15
Walnut, Oak, and Maple saw logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure....	25
Hemlock, Spruce, and other woods, per standard of 200 feet board measure...	10
All unmeasured cull saw logs to be taken at the average of the lot, and to be charged for at the same rate.	
Staves, Pipe, per mille.....	7 00
Staves, West India, per mille.....	2 25
Cordwood (hard), per cord.....	20
Cordwood (soft), per cord.....	12½
Hemlock Tan Bark, per cord.....	30
Railway Timber, Knees, &c., to be charged 15 per cent. ad valorem.	

15th. The duties on Timber shall be charged upon the quantities shown by the specification of measurement at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, or that of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel or Montreal, or by other reliable measurement, but where such actual measurement cannot be obtained, each stick of White Pine Timber shall be estimated as containing 70 cubic feet, Red Pine as containing 38 cubic feet, Oak 50 feet, and Elm 45 feet, and all other wood as containing 34 cubic feet.

16th. All Licensees or occupants of Timber Berths shall furnish, through themselves, their agents, cullers, and foremen, to such agent or agents as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may appoint for that purpose, and at such time and place as such agent or agents may require, satisfactory proof upon oath as to the exact locality where all the Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber in his or their possession were cut, giving the number of pieces and description of Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber cut by themselves and others to their knowledge upon each of the Timber Berths held or occupied by him or them, respectively, designating what quantity, if any, had been cut on settlers' lands, giving the names of such settlers, the name of the Township, and the number of each Lot and Concession, exhibiting at the same time, for the inspection of such agent or agents, the books of count and measurement of such Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber under his or their control, respectively; and shall moreover furnish such agent or agents all required information and facilities to enable him or them to arrive at a satisfactory determination as to the quantity and description of Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber made by him or them, or held in his or their possession, respectively, on which Government dues are chargeable; and in the event of such agent or agents deeming it expedient to cause such Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber to be counted or measured, the said Licensee or occupier of such Timber Berth, and his or their agents, cullers, and foremen, shall aid and assist in such count or measurement, but should such Licensee or occupier, or his or their agents, fail to comply with these conditions, such Licensee shall forfeit all right to a renewal of his License, and the berth and limit shall become vacant. And to enable persons who sell their timber under Settlers' License to obtain their refund of dues, and Timber cut on Patented Lands to pass duty free, it will be necessary for the parties interested to prove, on oath, taken before such agent or agents, and to his or their satisfaction, the number of pieces and description of Timber and Saw Logs cut on each lot respectively. And in the event of such proof being deemed unsatisfactory, the said agent or agents may determine the same by causing a strict count of the stumps to be made, and then certifying accordingly to such count.

17th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any authorized agent, shall at all times have free access to and be permitted to examine the books and memoranda kept by any Licensee showing the quantity of Lumber in board measure sawn by him from logs cut on his Timber Berth or Berths, and failing to produce such books and memoranda when required so to do will subject such Licensee to a forfeiture of his right to a renewal of his License.

18th. When any License-holder is in default for, or has evaded the payment of, dues to the Crown on any part of his Timber or Saw Logs, such dues may be levied on any other Timber or Saw Logs belonging to such defaulter, cut under License, together with the dues thereon.

19th. Before moving any raft or parcel of Timber, Lumber, or Saw Logs from the Agency in which it has been cut, the owner or person in charge thereof shall report the same to the Crown Timber Agent, making, if required, declaration, upon oath, as to where the said Timber was cut, the number of pieces and description of each kind of wood contained in such raft or parcel of Timber, and the number of cribs, stating at the same time the number and description of pieces cut on private lands, also on lands under Settlers' License, giving the names of the owners or Licensees of such land, with the names of the Township, and number of each lot and Concession; and should such Crown Timber Agent not be satisfied with the correctness of such report, he shall cause a strict count to be made of the Timber in such raft; and on being satisfied of the correctness of such report or count, the said Crown Timber Agent may grant a

clearance, in due form, for such raft, stating the number of pieces and description of Timber contained therein, distinguishing the Timber cut on private lands and under Settlers' License from that cut on the Crown Domain.

20th. The owner or holder of any such raft or parcel of Timber shall, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have arrived at its destination at Quebec, Sorel, Montreal, or other port of sale or shipment, report the arrival of such raft to the Collector of Crown Timber dues, or if at Sorel or Montreal, to the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers; and should the said raft be found by the specification of measurement to contain a greater number of pieces of Timber than is noted in the clearance, the surplus number of pieces, if not satisfactorily explained, shall be held as having been cut on Crown Lands without authority, and subject to the payment of dues accordingly.

21st. Parties omitting to obtain their clearance at such agency, or omitting to report the arrival of such raft at its destination as above mentioned, may be refused further license, and may be subject to forfeiture of the timber for evasion of regulations, as provided in Cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

22d. Persons evading or refusing the payment of timber dues, or the final settlement of bonds or promissory notes for the payment of such dues, or in default with the Crown Timber office or agent; also, persons taking forcible possession of disputed ground before obtaining decision in their favor, and persons refusing to comply with the decision of Arbitrators or of the Umpire, as provided by the 8th section of these Regulations, or with the Regulations established by Order in Council, or who forcibly interrupt surveyors in the discharge of their duty, shall be refused further Licenses, and their berths shall be forfeited at the expiration of the then existing License.

23d. Dues of all kinds on Timber cut under License, remaining unpaid on the 30th November following the season in which it was cut, shall be subject to interest from that date, but without prejudice to the power of the Crown to enforce payment of such outstanding dues at any time the Commissioner of Crown Lands may think proper.

#### [4.] *On the various forms of Timber Licenses in use.*

There are four forms of Timber License in use in the Province of Ontario; two for what is called the "Western Timber District," and the "Belleville District," one containing the right to cut timber on road allowances, and the other not, and neither of them granting the right to cut rafting stuff on lands of the Crown. Two forms of license are used for the "Ottawa Agency," one having the stipulation concerning road allowances, and the other not, but both conferring the right to cut rafting stuff from the Crown Lands.

The reason why the right to cut rafting stuff is confined to the Ottawa Agency is because, on the Ottawa, timber and logs come from a long distance up the river and from different tributary streams, and have to be rafted, broken up, and re-rafterd in some cases several times before the timber and logs reach their destination; whereas on the rivers in other parts of the Province no rafting takes place, the timber and logs being driven down the streams loosely till they reach the large waters of the lakes or the river Saint Lawrence, on the shores of which rafting stuff can be cut or purchased.

The following copy of the simpler form of License used in the Western Timber District, will, with its notes, give an idea of these different licenses:

#### [5.] *Form of a Timber License in the Western Timber District.*<sup>1</sup>

By Authority of Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 34th Victoria, Chapter 19 of the Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the

<sup>1</sup>The Ottawa Agency Timber License contains the following additional clause in this paragraph:

"And that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or wany timber or saw-logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on the lands hereby licensed and take therefrom all necessary trees under ten inches in diameter, in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars, or withes for his or their use in rafting timber or saw-logs so cut, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff. Each 'Red Pine' or 'Oak Log' cut for the above purpose will be subject to a charge of fifteen cents under Order in Council of 8th September, 1871."

16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty: I do hereby give unto ——— and unto ———, Agents or Workmen, full power and License to cut every description of timber and saw-logs on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this License, or sold or located during the time this License is in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold or located under the Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, prior to the date of this License, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the Location described on the back hereof by, and to hold and occupy the said Location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned: from ——— to thirtieth April, 18 —, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber through any ungranted or waste lands of the Crown:

And by virtue of this License, the said Licensee has right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this License in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this License is subject to the following conditions, viz:

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to thirtieth April, preceding the date or issue of the License.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the ground covered by this License, Standing Timber of any kind (without compensation therefor), to be used for the making of Roads or Bridges or for Public Works, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having first been obtained.

And that persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said Licensee, or any one acting for ——— or by ——— permission.

And further, under condition that the said Licensee or ——— representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs, or other lumber cut under this License to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized, otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said Licensee be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand at ———, the — day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———, in duplicate.

*Crown Timber Agent.*

The stipulation in regard to Road allowances found in two of the forms is as follows:

And every Government Road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentioned or described; and all such portions of any Government Road allowance as border upon any tract, lot, or parcel of land above mentioned or described; and lie between the side lines or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line and a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots, or parcels of land, produced across such Road allowance: *Provided, however,* That when any portion of a Road allowance is found to be included in any two Licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such Road allowance, then each License is to extend only to the center line of such Road allowance; and provided also that all disputes arising out of any conflict of Licenses covering Government Road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any Road allowance is included in each License, and his decision shall be binding.

This License not to interfere with prior Licenses.

#### [6.] *System of Wood-Ranging. Efforts to prevent waste.*

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the communication already cited, describes the operation of these Regulations and the System of Wood-Ranging which was then introduced. This is admitted as at first crude and experimental, but it has since gone on with modifications as suggested by experience, until it is deemed at present as perfect as can practically be carried out.

A staff of from twenty to thirty experienced and reliable Rangers are employed each season, some of them being engaged from December till the 30th of April and a few of

the Supervising Rangers up to the end of October. The result has been satisfactory in the highest degree, the revenue having increased in the several agencies immediately after the inception of the system to the extent of from 50 per cent., and in one agency even 400 per cent.

Instead of agents dealing with accounts for timber dues as formerly, all returns, together with Rangers' reports, are transmitted to the Department, where the timber limit operations and cutting on special lots of land are checked, and all accounts made up, and transmitted to agents for the collection of the dues and transmission of the same to headquarters as collected.

Wood-rangers have standing instructions to report generally on any wanton or special waste, when such has been observed in connection with lumbering operations, and in cases of licensees allowing standing pine through which fire has passed to become lost instead of utilizing it before it is destroyed by what is termed the "boring-worm." A few cases of waste transpired some years ago by licensees arranging with jobbers to cut saw-logs on their timber limits, the logs, by agreement, to be up to a certain standard of quality—all logs falling short of the standard fixed being rejected and left in the woods—and an attempt made to leave the rejected timber out of the returns; but through the vigilance of the Wood-rangers of the Department such transactions were nipped in the bud, and abandoned when parties found that they had to account for and make payment to the Crown on every tree cut down. The only real waste of timber in lumbering is in connection with the manufacture of square pine and board (or octagonal) pine timber, especially the former, in squaring which and in the rejection of the upper portion of the tree, where the limbs begin, fully one-third of the tree is wasted, viz: One-sixth of the best of the timber in siding off to reach the square and one-sixth in the upper part of the tree which is left in the woods, but which, if drawn, would be valuable at a saw-mill, where it could be cut into various qualities of lumber, either fit for domestic use or export. The waste referred to has been noticed by this Department for years past, but under regulations past and present, and the tenure under which licenses to cut timber are held and have been held for many years, it is found difficult to uproot a system which has obtained so long, and in which there are so many vested interests and so much capital involved.

[7.] *Mode of making and of verifying returns.*

NOTICE TO SAW-MILL OWNERS AND LUMBERMEN.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Toronto, June 1, 1876.<sup>1</sup>

The class of timber referred to in this notice comprises the following:

Saw-logs 16 feet in length and under.

Round (or flatted) timber of more than 16 feet in length, usually designated "Long Timber," or "Dimension Timber."

Boom Timber, got out expressly for the purpose indicated by the designation.

MEASUREMENT FOR CONTENTS BY "SCRIBNER'S READY RECKONER."

All returns of saw logs, long timber, dimension timber, and boom timber, whether cut on private or public lands, must be made to the Department of Crown Lands or its agents, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, and must be sworn to by the person who superintended the cutting of such logs, &c., and also by the culler or cullers who measured the same; the returns must give the number of pieces of logs with their respective lengths and diameters, and the number of pieces of long timber, dimension timber, and boom timber, the length of each piece of the three kinds of timber last mentioned with the diameter of each *from bark to bark* at butt and top.

Separate returns must be made of the operations of each *chantier*<sup>2</sup> and of each jobber; and where it is desired to have logs, &c., passed free as cut on private lands, or on lands under settler's license, separate returns under oath must be made in each case, showing the number of pieces of logs, &c., and their respective dimensions as above specified, and the lot or part lot on which the same have been cut.

When all returns of any lumbering establishment have been received and checked, the affidavit of the proprietor or proprietors, or his or their manager, or principal book-keeper, as to the total number of pieces of saw-logs, &c., cut by or for him or them, or acquired from others (whatever lands the same may have been taken from) during the season of operations for which returns are made, will be required to be furnished to the Department or its agents. The Department or its agents should be

<sup>1</sup> Although bearing this date this notice has been issued since August, 1872, for the guidance of mill owners in making returns of yearly operations in the woods, whether on public or private lands.

<sup>2</sup> Equivalent to the wood *camp*, as used in the United States.

advised by each saw-mill owner, lumberman, or operator when final returns have been furnished.

Attention is called to the 16th and 17th clauses of the "Crown Timber Regulations," which make it imperative that every facility, assistance, and information be afforded to the Department and its agents, by all parties operating in timber, saw-logs, &c., in the investigation of the extent and nature of such operations, and the examination of books and verification of returns.

Blank forms for the above returns may be had on application to the Department or any of its agents.

*Assistant Commissioner.*

The forms used in connection with these returns are as follows :

Culler's Return of measurement of boom and dimension Timber, showing for each piece its length, and diameters at the butt and top.

Affidavit as to timber cut on special lots, in which it is declared that the lines have all been run around the said lot, and are perfectly visible, and that the deponent knew their locality. He testifies that he counted the timber on the land, and knew from such knowledge of the lines and counting of the timber on the land that he did actually cut and make on and draw from the said lot during the preceding winter the full quantity mentioned.

Affidavit of the owner of "Private Lands," or persons holding lands under "Settler's License." This is to be taken by the owner of any land for which Settler's License is held, or lands under patent, on which it is intended to pass Saw-Logs or Boom Timber as cut thereon, and contains a similar declaration as to knowledge of the lines and of the quantities cut.

Affidavit of the Foreman respecting timber cut under his direction upon private lands, or under Settler's License, with like declaration of knowledge of lines and of quantities, specifying the latter.

Affidavit of person in charge of each lumbering operation in which Saw-Logs or Boom Timber has been made, in which the deponent declares that he caused a correct account to be kept of the number of pieces of each description of Timber made, which was measured by the person named; that he had seen and examined the books of the person employed as Culler, and his account of the measurement of said Saw-Logs and Boom Timber, and feels certain that the account given by him, and which is annexed, is a true and faithful account of the number of pieces of Saw-Logs and Boom Timber, and their respective lengths and diameters (the diameters of Boom Timber from bark to bark at top and butt being given), made at the place mentioned during the winter specified.

Affidavits of Culler, of total operations of season of any Foreman or Jobber, to be taken after counting and measuring the Saw-Logs and Boom Timber made during the winter, and affirming that the return includes the whole amount.

The Culler's Return of Saw-Logs is a blank form for entering the number of pieces, and the contents in feet, board measure, of logs, 13, 16, and — feet long, and for each inch in diameter, from 7 inches to 40. All round, flattened, or dimension Timber over 18 feet long is measured as Boom Timber.

The Return for Timber and Staves is arranged for entering, in separate columns, the Township, Lot, and Concession; the number of pieces of White Pine, Red Pine, Elm, Ash, and Oak; the number of pieces of Standard and of West India Staves; number of pieces of other wood, and a description of other timber, with an affidavit of completeness and correctness as to time, quantity, and kind.

A similar Return is required concerning Saw-Logs and Boom Timber, showing of each the number of pieces and of feet (linear), and of Square Timber the number of pieces and the contents in cubic feet.

The form of Clearance Crown Timber Office presents, in duplicate, a statement for each separate class of timber, the amount cut from Private Lands, from lands under Lumbermen's License, in trespass, and under Settler's License on Free-Grant Permissions.

In addition to these returns, the accounts kept by the government employés in charge of the booms and slides afford, upon the Ottawa and its tributaries, a further means of checking the returns. "The great point is to ascertain what has been cut by parties on other lands than those under license, as they are sure to report and clear all timber under authority of license, because any excess of timber over the quantity cleared and covered by sworn returns is looked upon as cut in trespass, and treated accordingly, at Quebec or other port of destination for shipment." This can only be secured by a vigilant discharge of duties on the part of the Rangers and other agents employed by the Department.

[8.] *Timber Regulations established under the Land Act.—General Statement.*

In Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting the Sale and Management of Public Lands," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make such orders as are necessary to carry out its provisions, according to its obvious intent, "*or to meet cases which may arise and for which no provision is made in this act.*" Such Regulations are to be published in the "Ontario Gazette," and in such newspapers as the Commissioner of the Crown Lands may direct, and must be laid before the Legislative Assembly within the first ten days of the next session. In the absence of express provisions in respect to timber upon the public lands sold under this act, the authority above mentioned has, under the general clause granting discretionary power in unenumerated cases, established the following:

[9.] *Settlers' License Regulations.*

[Established by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 8th February, 1870.]

Actual settlers on any of the Public Lands, who purchased such lands from the Crown prior to the 1st July, 1867, and which are not yet paid for in full, may obtain License to cut the Timber standing or growing on such lands, and dispose of the same on the following terms and conditions:

1. The applicant for License must have been a *bona fide* occupant of the land and a resident thereon on the 1st July, 1867, and must have resided continuously on the same from that date until the date of the application for such License.

2. At the date of such application a quantity of such land, in the proportion of at least four acres to every one hundred acres, must have been cleared and had under crop, with a habitable dwelling-house erected thereon of the dimensions of at least sixteen by twenty feet.

3. All applications for Licenses are to be made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, in the form A hereunto annexed,<sup>1</sup> and to be accompanied by a License fee

4. All Licenses granted under these Regulations are to be issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or by any officer or agent by him authorized for that purpose, in the form B hereunto annexed,<sup>2</sup> and are to be subject to the fourteenth, fifteenth, six-

<sup>1</sup> This form specifies the location and extent of land on which the privilege of cutting is asked, an agreement to comply with the regulations, and an affidavit declaring actual residence, size of buildings, and the amount of land cleared and under crop. of \$4.

<sup>2</sup> The terms of the License are in conformity with the above regulations, and specify the nature and extent of improvements as described in the application. All the rights of the Government are reserved in case of a failure to comply with the terms of the License or a fraud in the application, the Logs or Timber to be in such cases subject to forfeiture.

teenth, and seventeenth sections of the "Crown Timber Regulations," which sections shall apply to such Licenses and to the Timber and Logs cut thereunder, and to such Licensees, their agents and servants, and to the lands mentioned in such License.

5. All dues collected on Timber or Logs cut under any such License, less ten per cent. for collection, and less also any expenses which may have been incurred by the Crown Lands Department, or its agents, in verifying the quantity or description of such Timber or Logs, or the extent of the improvements on the land, shall be applied towards the payment of the land, on completion of the conditions of settlement; should any surplus of said dues remain, after payment in full of the land and issue of patent, the same to be paid over to the Licensee, his or her heirs or assigns.

6 The Licensee and the person who purchased the Timber or Logs, cut under such License, shall, on or before the 1st day of June next, after the cutting of said Timber or Logs, make to the Crown Timber Agent of the locality where the same were cut, or other authorized Agent, or to the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, a return, upon oath, in the form C hereunto annexed,<sup>1</sup> of the quantity and description of all kinds of Timber so cut, and in the case of Saw-Logs, the number of pieces and contents in feet, board measure. Such return to be in addition to any other return that such Licensee or purchaser may have previously made.

7. Any false or untrue statements as to occupation or residence, or as to improvements on the land, or as to the quantity or description of Timber or Logs cut thereon, or any non-compliance with these regulations, or regulations hereafter made, shall subject the License to cancellation, and the Timber or Logs cut thereunder to forfeiture.

In respect to the operation of these Regulations the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the communication already mentioned, says:

Regulations under which purchasers of lands from the Crown, being actual residents on their lands with certain improvements, were allowed to sell the timber growing on their lots, the *value* of the timber sold to be paid into the Department and applied (less ten per cent. for collection) in payment of the purchase money due the Crown, were inaugurated by the Government of the Province of Canada in 1860, and obtained until confederation, when they were held in abeyance in Ontario till February, 1870, at which latter date they were renewed in a slightly modified form, licenses being subsequently granted to settlers on lands purchased from the Crown prior to 1st July, 1867, on the conditions of 1860, as to residence and improvements, the *dues* paid on the timber, not the *value*, to be paid into the Department and applied as before, surplus money over payment of the land to be paid over to the licensee or his heirs or assigns.

In view of the Order in Council of 27th May, 1869, under which a settler is allowed to sell Pine necessary to be removed in process of clearing his lot for cultivation, license rate of dues being chargeable thereon, and the fact that the Pine has probably all been taken from lots purchased so long ago as 1867, and in a position to be placed under "Settler's License," very few of such licenses have been applied for during the past few years, and the necessity for them is obviated in a great measure by the practice of the Department since the date of the Order in Council in 1869, which has been, with respect to timber other than Pine, to allow bona-fide settlers on lands sold under the Lands Act of 1860, and under the Free Grants Act of 1868, to sell such other timber as may be on their lots free of any dues, whether the timber had been cut in the process of clearing or otherwise; in fact the Settlers' License Regulations may now be said to have become obsolete and unnecessary.

[10.] *Reservation of Pine Trees upon the Public Lands sold within a Timber License.*

ORDER AND REGULATION.

[Made under "The Public Lands Act of 1860," by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 27th May, 1869.]

All Pine Trees growing or being upon any Public Land hereafter to be sold, and which at the time of such sale, or previously, was included in any Timber License,

<sup>1</sup>This form contains a description of the improvements and a sworn statement of the quantities and descriptions of Timber that had been cut upon the licensed premises during the previous season, in the following form:

SAW-LOGS.		SQUARE AND OTHER TIMBER, STAVES, &c.					
WHITE PINE.		WHITE PINE.	RED PINE.	OAK.	ELM.	OTHER WOODS.	STAVES.
Number.	No. of feet, board measure.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.

shall be considered as reserved from such sale; and such land shall be subject to any Timber License, covering or including such land, in force at the time of such sale, or granted within three years from the date of such sale; and such trees may be cut and removed from such land, under the authority of any such Timber License while lawfully in force; but the purchaser at such sale, or those claiming under him or her, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing, and fuel on the land so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for cultivation, but no pine trees, except for the necessary building, fencing, and fuel as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the Patent for such land, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building, fencing, and fuel as aforesaid), shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw-logs.

All trees remaining on the land at the time the Patent issues shall pass to the Patentee.

*Provided, however,* That this order shall not apply to any land to be sold as mining land, under "The General Mining Act of 1869," nor to land to be sold to any Free Grant Locatee, under the regulations or Order of Council, bearing date this day.

Land is not sold for settlement within a Timber License without first asking of the licensee whether he has objections to such sale. His assent, it is assumed, will only be given because there is no pine on the lands—or at least not in such quantity as to make it an object for him to retain them in his license; and, on the other hand, that his objection would be based upon the fact that there are pine trees of value thereon, which he desires to remove under his license. The licensee is, therefore, asked to inform the Department as nearly as practicable the number of pine trees, if any, at present standing on his lands, for which a patent is asked, or cut down on the ground and made, or to be made, into square timber, dimension timber, or saw-logs, or other commercial commodity.

The applicant for a patent is also required to furnish the affidavits of two disinterested and reliable parties, having a personal knowledge of the fact, that there are not pine trees growing or being thereon—or should there be pine trees, an estimate of the contents of such trees, the parties to have some experience in lumbering matters. The affidavits are required to state, in case that pine is on the land, the number of trees standing, and the number, if any, cut down and on the ground made or to be made into square timber, dimension-timber, saw-logs, or other commercial commodity; giving, if possible, the approximate contents in feet (board measure) or cubic feet of standing trees and trees cut down; and also an affidavit that they have no interest whatever in the issue of the patents, nor in lumbering operations of the licensee of the limit.

The experience of the Department of Crown Lands in the selling of lands under License is given in the following statement:

It frequently happens that purchasers and locatees of lands under the Free Grant Act (see 8th section) and purchasers under the Land Act of 1860 (in both cases see Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, already referred to), having their settlement duties completed before the prescribed time had elapsed within which patent may not be issued, apply to the Department for patent, the licensee within whose limits the lands are situated giving his consent thereto and allowing the lands to be immediately withdrawn from license; in such cases the Department is disposed to issue patent on the usual verification of completion of conditions of settlement as respects improvements on the land, holding that the laudable ambition of a settler to be in possession of the fee-simple of his land should not be discouraged, but in allowing patent to issue the Commissioner examines into and carefully considers the grounds set forth by the applicant for granting his request, which must not rest solely on the plea of completion of settlement duties, and with the view of securing the revenue from fraud by collusion between the locatee or purchaser of the land and the licensee before patent is issued, affidavits are exacted as to the fact whether there is or is not pine of any considerable quantity on the lot, otherwise a bargain as to the timber, to take effect after the issue of patent, might be entered into by which the Department would lose the dues on the pine remaining on the land; that is to say, it might be so

arranged that a sum equal to the government dues would be paid by the licensee to the owner of the land instead of to the Department of Crown Lands; or in consideration of the former consenting to issue of patent the locatee might bind himself to allow the timber to be taken away without any payment whatever; it is true that under the 11th section of the Free Grants Act, wherein the powers conveyed in Cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada are confirmed, a license would hold good as against the patent until the 30th of April next after the issue of the latter (it has been so held by the law courts), still the lot, on which a large quantity of valuable pine might yet be standing, would drop from license after the date last mentioned, and the timber pass from the control of the Department.

In all cases when lots within timber limits have been sold or located they are noted on the fly-leaf of the license on issue, and on each yearly renewal, with the duties of sale or location, so that the licensee may take notice and cut the timber on such lands as may be near passing from his limits through lapse of time; the notification so given, while a guide to the limit holder, is also beneficial to the revenue, inasmuch as the dues on large quantities of timber are secured by the action of the licensee which would otherwise be lost by the passing away of the timber with patent.

[11.] *Order in Council of April 3, 1880, in reference to the Reservation of Pine or Cedar Trees, or both, from Sales of Public Lands for a limited period.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Toronto, April 9, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that on the third instant an Order in Council was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in future sales of lands under the "Public Lands Act," Chapter twenty-three of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, to reserve from any such sale with respect to which he may consider it expedient, either the pine or cedar trees, or both, on the lands sold, for five years from the date of sale, and that such lands as may be sold with the reservation mentioned shall be held to be subject for the said period of five years from the date of sale, to any timber license in force over them at the time of sale, and to any renewal of said license within the term specified in which authority is given to cut such trees on such lands, and to any license granted or renewed within the said period of five years to cut the same on lands so sold; and such trees may be removed from such lands under the authority of such timber license while lawfully in force; but the purchasers of such lands, or those claiming under them, may cut and use such trees at all times as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing, and fuel on the lands so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for cultivation, but no trees reserved, except for the necessary building, fencing, and fuel as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issue of patent for such land; and all reserved trees so cut and disposed of shall be subject to the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber.

The Order further provides that patents for lands hereafter sold under the "Public Lands Act" with respect to which the Commissioner of Crown Lands has imposed the condition of reservation of either the pine or cedar trees, or both, shall not be issued until the expiration of the term hereinbefore mentioned, nor until the required settlement duties have been fully performed; and in case the settlement duties have not been performed on such lands at the expiration of the five years, the said lands shall be further subject to any timber license in which they may be included, granted, or renewed prior to the completion of settlement duties upon the said lands, and prior to the evidence of completion of such settlement duties having been filed in the Department of Crown Lands.

[12.] *Supply of Lumber for Local Use.*

By an Order in Council, dated April 19, 1872, with the view of promoting settlement on lands of the Crown remote from the centers of traffic, it was provided that the Commissioner of Crown Lands might withdraw any lots or portion of land he may deem necessary from any timber license thereafter issued or renewed, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of timber for saw-mills manufacturing or to manufacture lumber for local consumption; the timber from lands so set apart for the supply of such saw-mills to be cut and manufactured exclusively for such local demand, and so disposed of; that any infraction of such condition, directly or indirectly, would be followed in each case by cancellation of authority to cut timber or trees on the lands so set apart for

the purpose mentioned, and that such lands would be restored to the license from which they were withdrawn. This order was rescinded in 1874, and the following was substituted:

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Toronto, May 11, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the Order in Council of 19th April, 1872, with respect to the withdrawal of lots from Crown Timber Licenses for supply of timber to local saw-mills, has been rescinded, and the following Order and Regulations, passed this date by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, substituted therefor:

1st. A local mill, to be entitled to a supply of timber from a holder of limits under license from the Crown, shall first have been declared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands entitled to such supply, and must be exclusively employed in the manufacture of lumber for local demand; that is, for the supply of all settlers who may resort to it for lumber for their legitimate use on the lands owned or occupied by them.

2d. That it shall be incumbent on license-holders, as aforesaid, to supply with standing timber such local saw-mill [or mills] as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may declare entitled thereto, on being notified by the Commissioner that such supply is required; the timber to be within a reasonable distance of the mill to be supplied, or of a stream by which it might be conveyed thereto; or, in the event of a license-holder who has been called upon to furnish a mill with a supply of timber having no standing timber on his licensed limits within a reasonable distance of such mill, or of a stream by which the timber might be conveyed thereto, the license-holder shall furnish the required supply at a point to be agreed upon between the mill-owner and the licensee, or his agent, in logs cut and ready for sawing, the mill-owner to pay to the license-holder (in addition to the rate hereinafter mentioned as payable for standing timber), the actual cost of cutting and drawing the logs so furnished.

3d. The price to be paid by the owner of a local saw-mill receiving a supply of standing timber to the license-holder furnishing the same to be at a rate not exceeding 30 cents per standard log.

4th. All disputes between a local saw-mill owner and a license-holder as to supply of timber to be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of his Department, or other person authorized by him, whose decision in each case shall be final; any expense incurred in arriving at such decision to be paid by the party against whom the decision is given.

5th. Should any proprietor of a local saw-mill which has been declared entitled to receive a supply of timber to be manufactured into lumber for local consumption be proved to have disposed of the timber so supplied, or of the lumber manufactured therefrom, in any way, directly or indirectly, other than for the legitimate use of settlers on their lands as aforesaid, the right and authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to receive such supply shall be cancelled.

The applications made by mill-owners under the foregoing order are examined, and the applicant is either denied the privilege as not needed, or is allowed to cut annually a quantity of lumber specified in the permit. This quantity may be lessened or increased, as circumstances may warrant, and the holder of the License of timber lands from which the timber is to be taken is officially notified of this action, and the amount of material that he may be called upon to furnish.

In respect to the motives of the above order, and the experience of the Department in its execution, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, writing in 1877, says:

The passing of the above Order in Council was found necessary in consequence of the lands in many districts where settlement had taken place being covered by timber licenses, and many of the lots settled upon being hard-wood lands, destitute of building and fencing material, settlers had no means of obtaining suitable timber to meet their wants, but the regulation was objected to by license-holders, on the ground that their limits, being subject to the withdrawal of lots, were lessened in marketable value should at any time circumstances compel them to offer them for sale; and further, it was found by the Department that it had the effect of encouraging parties to build saw-mills of a temporary and unsubstantial description, with the object of obtaining pine lots by which the mills so built acquired a value and were sold to some other party at a profit, the vendor moving to some other locality to build another mill and go through the same operation of trading on the public domain and depreciating the value of the licensee's property. To check this scheme the Order in Council of 19th April, 1872, was rescinded and an Order in Council passed 11th May, 1874, substituted therefor. This latter regulation has been found to work well, as none but those in-

tending to act in good faith thereunder apply for a supply of timber, and no improper traffic in licensed lands can arise.<sup>1</sup>

[13.] *Order in Council of December 2, 1870, in reference to Trespass upon the Public Lands*

Notice is hereby given, that an Order in Council was this day made, directing that a tariff of \$100 per thousand cubic feet on Square Timber, and \$1.00 per standard Saw Log of 200 feet board measure, be imposed on any White or Red Pine Timber hereafter found to have been cut or manufactured in trespass on any unlicensed, unsold, or unlocated lands of the Crown, without prejudice to the right to confiscate.

As to its operation the experience has been as follows :

The above was passed with a view to its having a deterrent effect on parties inclined to willfully cut timber beyond their limit lines in unsurveyed territory and also on unsold and unlocated lands of the Crown held eligible to be granted as timber limits, and it is as well constructively applicable to trespass on lands sold or located, but for which patent had not been issued; parties offending have been mulcted under the order and its effect in deterring trespass has been satisfactory.

[14.] *Timber Reservations in Free Grants and Homestead Act.*

Under this act free grants may be made in certain districts described to actual settlers, such lands not being Pine or Mineral Lands. The applicant must be at least eighteen years of age, and must make an affidavit that he has not been located on other lands under this act; that he desires it for settlement and cultivation and for his own benefit, and that it is not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, nor for the purpose of obtaining, possessing, or disposing of any of the pine trees growing or being on the said land, or any mines or minerals thereon. A patent is not issued for the lands thus taken up until the end of five years, before which time the claimant must have under cultivation at least fifteen acres, at least two of which must have been cleared and cultivated annually for five years. He must have built a house fit for habitation at least sixteen by twenty feet, and must have actually resided thereon five years, one month of this time being allowed for location. Absence not more than six months in one year is not to be held as a cessation of residence, provided the land is cultivated. The limit allowed to one person under this act is 200 acres, but where the lands have been subdivided into quarter sections or lots, of which the areas average 160 and 320 acres respectively, the quantity granted to a man with children under eighteen years living with him is 160 acres. The greatest limit is allowed in case a part of the land is rock, lakes, or swamps, and a further amount may be purchased not exceeding 160 acres, and subject to all the reservations of free grants, except as to buildings and actual residence, at the rate of 50 cents per acre. In townships not subdivided as above the grant and privilege of further purchase are each usually limited to 100 acres.

With respect to the rights of those holding Timber Licenses, they and their servants and agents "are to have the right to haul their timber or logs over the uncleared portion of any land located as a Free Grant, or purchased as before provided, and to make such roads thereon as may be necessary for that purpose, doing no unnecessary damage, and to use all slides, portages, roads, or other works previously constructed or existing on any land so located or sold, and the right of

<sup>1</sup>The supply allowed to a local saw-mill, is based on the report of an employé of the Department who has been instructed to examine into all the facts and merits of the case, the number of settlers in the locality who would depend on the mill for a supply of lumber, and the annual quantity of material required to meet their wants.

access to and free use of all streams and lakes theretofore used, or that may be necessary for the passage of timber or logs; and all land necessary for such works is reserved."

By an amendment of the Free Grants and Homestead Act, passed at the Session of 1880, the following provision is made in relation to timber reservations:

All pine trees growing or being upon any land located or sold within the limits of the Free Grant territory after the passing of this Act, and all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, or other mines or minerals, shall be considered as reserved from said location, and shall be the property of Her Majesty, except that the locatee, or purchaser, or those claiming under them, may cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building and fencing on the land so located, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in the actual clearing of said land for cultivation, but no pine trees (except for the necessary building and fencing as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing; and all pine trees cut in the process of clearing and disposed of shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw-logs.

The patents for all lands hereafter located or sold as aforesaid shall contain a reservation of all pine trees standing or being on said lands, which pine trees shall continue to be the property of Her Majesty; and any person or persons now or hereafter holding a license to cut timber or saw-logs on such lands may at all times during the continuance of such license enter upon the uncleared portion of any such lands, and cut and remove such trees and make all necessary roads for that purpose, and for the purpose of hauling in supplies, doing no unnecessary damage thereby, but the patentees or those claiming under them may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building and fencing on the lands so patented, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing the said land for cultivation, but no pine trees (except for the said necessary building and fencing as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing; and all pine trees so cut and disposed of shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw-logs.

The patentee, his heirs or assigns, of land hereafter located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act and this Act shall be entitled to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province on all pine trees cut on such land subsequent to the thirtieth day of April next after the date of the patent, and upon which dues have been collected by the Crown, the sum of twenty-five cents on each thousand feet, board measure, of saw-logs, and three dollars on each thousand cubic feet of square or waney pine timber, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is to make regulations for ascertaining and determining the persons from time to time to receive such payments and the sums to be paid.

From a misunderstanding of the terms of the above act, some of the settlers under Free-Grants Act were for a time concerned with regard to its construction, supposing it to be retroactive instead of prospective in its operations, but this erroneous understanding was corrected by proper explanations through the public press. Patents for lands located under the amendment will contain a clause reserving the pine to the Crown, and the patentee, his heirs or assigns, will be entitled to be paid out of the revenue of the Province as specified.

With respect to the law before amendment, the following opinion was expressed by one whose opportunities for judging entitle his opinions to full confidence:

The arrangement respecting pine under the unamended act of 1868 jeopardized the interests of the revenue, irritated the settler, embarrassed the lumberer, and had within it the elements of discord and contention, as well as of trouble to the Department in carrying it out.

There was a loss to the revenue by collusion between settlers and licensees, by which bargains were made that the pine would be left until after issue of patent, and then cut without being subject to Crown dues, and by fires set out by settlers who were reckless of the destruction of timber which they had no interest in preserving.

Complaints are continually being made by settlers that licensees entered upon their lands prior to the expiration of the five years, and cut every pine-tree they could find, not leaving timber wherewith to erect buildings, &c.

License holders, owing to the press of settlement into lands with their timber limits,

have been forced to cut timber on lots, which, when markets were low, they would have preferred to have left standing, or else, when the settlement duties were nearly performed, and the end of the five years from date of location approaching, bargain with the locatee for the timber to be cut after issue of patent, when they would acquire it at about one-third of what they would have had to pay to the Crown as dues; or failing such bargain, they would cut every pine tree upon the lands, thus leaving the settler without timber at a time that he would find it necessary and desirable to erect a larger dwelling and more extensive out-buildings; the payment to the settler under the bargain and sale referred to, when such has been entered into, is often unreasonably delayed under various pretexts, and frequently never made, owing to disputes between foreman and jobbers and licensees as to who had actually purchased the timber and was liable for payment.

It is obvious that under the amended act the position of a Free-Grant locatee, as regards the pine on his land, is greatly improved. He will not be, as heretofore, subjected to a licensee entering upon his lot and cutting every stick of pine upon it, because his term of right to do so is drawing to a close, and because his lumbering operations will not again take him to the locality, from which arises the settler's complaint that his lot has been rapaciously stripped of timber, none having been left to build with. On the contrary, the lumberer, not being pressed to cut within a limited time, may leave the timber standing for years and a supply be left for the settler's use for an indefinite period, and the latter having a vested interest in all the pine on his land, with a certainty of payment of the moiety allowed him under the Act where it is cut and dues collected, will before and after the issue of patent take care that it is neither destroyed nor wasted in manufacture, seeing that it is a fixed source of income to him while it lasts, and the feeling of antagonism between licensee and settler will cease to exist.

The lumberer holding a timber license will have the advantage under the amendment that he will not be compelled to cut the pine before the issue of the patent in order to prevent its passing out of possession, when it would be neither profitable nor convenient to do so.

The revenue will also be benefited by the amendment, as the inducement to collusive arrangements between settler and lumberer, by which the timber becomes the absolute property of the latter without the payment of dues to the Crown will have passed away, and settlers, instead of entering upon their locations and proceeding at once, as has often been the case heretofore, to cut the pine upon their lands under the guise of clearing for cultivation, but really for what they expected to get by selling it, will commence clearing in proper order and on the most suitable portion of their lots, leaving standing all the pine possible, knowing that they will in due course realize a money equivalent for every tree cut under authority of license, subsequent to 30th April after issue of patent. The pine thus conserved and cared for by the locatee, instead of being recklessly cut and destroyed as a thing in which he had no legal interest, will be allowed by him to remain for his own advantage as well as that of the licensee, while the public treasury will benefit by the quota of dues paid on such timber.<sup>1</sup>

#### [15.] *Reservations of Timber under the Mining Act.*

The Mining Act of Ontario (January, 1869), contains the following reservation :

The patents for all Crown Lands hereafter to be sold as mining lands shall contain a reservation of all pine trees standing or being on said lands, which pine trees shall continue to be the property of Her Majesty; and any person now or hereafter holding a license to cut timber or saw-logs on such lands may at all times, during the continuance of such license, enter upon such lands, and cut and remove such trees, and make all necessary roads for that purpose; but the patentees, or those claiming under them, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing, and fuel, on the land so patented, or for any other purpose essential to the working of the mines thereon, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing the said land for cultivation; but no pine trees (except for the said necessary building, fencing, and fuel, or other purposes essential to the working of the mine), shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the said necessary building, fencing, or fuel, or other purpose aforesaid), shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw-logs.

On the 25th of July, 1872, an Order in Council passed a few days previous was published, in which the absolute right of the pine trees grow-

<sup>1</sup> *Peterborough Examiner*, April, 1880.

ing on the unsold lands on the north shore of Lake Superior might be sold at the rate of fifty cents per acre in addition to the price of one dollar per acre for the lands. Application must be made within six months, and payment made. If the owners of lands should neglect to apply for the pine trees within that time, they might be sold to others; but in case two or more applicants should seek to purchase the same timber, the sale was to be made to the one who would pay the most above the fifty cents, as above provided. This order was suspended on the 20th of May, pending an examination of particular portions of the Lake Superior Mining Region, and this suspension has not since been removed.

As to the policy that governed this action the following statement is made :

It is to be remarked that the above order of 1872 was passed on the supposition, mainly correct, that the pine was inferior in quality, and only to be found in rare and scattered patches in the mining territory in question, and therefore unfit to be treated as timber limits, in the general meaning of the term as understood in the Crown Lands Regulations, and that the withdrawal of the reservation for fifty cents per acre additional to the price of the land would allow the pine, such as it was, to be manufactured for the use of settlers and for mining purposes.

The additional payment, up to the suspension of the Order in Council, was made on 8,006 acres, realizing \$4,003, when it was found that some large groups of valuable pine were on the eastern portion of the territory covered by the Order in Council, whereupon the latter was suspended until exploration has been made of the area referred to, which step has not yet taken place.

The mining act of 1839, as regards timber, was passed with the view of reserving the pine to the Crown, the latter kind of timber only being at the time considered of commercial value.<sup>1</sup>

[16.] *Recent increase in Value of other Timber besides Pine.*

But in other parts of the Province than that on Lake Superior, since the permeation of Ontario by railways, and the extension and reconstruction of the same in the neighboring and even remote sections of the United States, cedar (and other timber) for ties has so increased in value as to be, in many localities, worth as much as pine. In consequence, considerable trouble has arisen from the fact that numbers of persons have purchased, under the mining act, lands within timber limits, the lots so purchased having no pine upon them, but of great value for other timber, as above mentioned; the licensees who have paid ground rent for many years on the land so taken up, when the timber on them was of no commercial importance, naturally object to others now acquiring the timber which the mining act allows them to cut and dispose of in the process of actual or pretended clearing for cultivation, or for mining purposes, since they, the licensees, now find that the timber in question is equal in value, if not more valuable than the pine reserved to them by the 12th section of the act, which section is endorsed on all mining patents; in this connection the Department, in justice to license holders, has lately found it necessary to have inquiry made as to the character of the lands for which application has been made to purchase, and if sold, for application for patent, and to refuse to sell or issue patent if it is ascertained that the lands are largely cedar swamps, as is frequently the case, wholly destitute of minerals and unfit for farming purposes, but valuable only for the cedar or other timber.

[17.] *Timber Agencies.*

There are at present three Timber Agencies in this Province, known as the "Ottawa Agency," the "Belleville Agency," and the "Western Timber District," and the statistics, of which the summary is given in the foregoing tables, are reported separately for each. The Crown Timber Office, at Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion Government in the collection of slide-dues. A similar remark applies to the collector's office at Quebec.

<sup>1</sup> Although not so specified in the Order in Council, it appears from the form prepared in conveying titles, that the region to which this regulation applied was that part north of Lake Superior and west of the eighty-fourth meridian of west longitude.

[18.] *Foreign Timber Trade.*

The statistics of exportation given in previous pages of this Report, show that, with the exception of a very small fraction of one per cent., the whole of the foreign exportation of forest products from this Province has been to the United States. From the years 1869 to 1876, inclusive, the United States received *the whole* thus exported; in 1877 and 1878 the proportion was 99.9 per cent., and in 1879 it was 99.8 per cent. This result, due chiefly to the inland location of the Province, and the inducements of trade along a well settled frontier of immense extent, having many populous cities along the boundary, and numerous routes of transportation leading inland to American markets, is, perhaps, the natural effect of these circumstances. It has evidently been brought about without the slightest forethought, as a matter of policy, further than the pecuniary interests of those concerned may have operated, and wholly without concert, beyond such as might have reference to an influence upon prices.

In view of the benefits to be derived from the manufacture of lumber within the Province into the forms desired for use, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in 1877, in a communication to the then Premier of Quebec, already mentioned, said :

This Department has long been deeply impressed with the fact that timber, especially pine, should not be exported from the country in the "log" or "stick," but should, as far as practicable, be manufactured at our saw-mills, and furnished to customers abroad in such shape and dimensions as they might require, by which a large quantity of valuable timber, now wasted in getting out square pine, would be saved and added to the national wealth of the country, not to speak of the increased labor employed at the saw-mills in the production of the prepared article of lumber, and the money in consequence retained and spent in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which may be said to be the only exporters in the Dominion of square pine.

With the object of being in a position to convince licensees who manufacture pine in the "log" or "stick" for export, that it would be to their individual, as well as the public, interest to abandon the trade, an officer of this Department was authorized, when lately in Britain, to visit the principal ports where pine, in the shape referred to, is imported, and to make investigation and inquiry on the spot as to the feasibility of the introduction of the article into that country in a manufactured state, instead of in the stick or log, and thereby be enabled to place the matter in such a light before parties engaged in the square-pine trade that they would see the propriety of building saw-mills adapted for cutting log or specification stuff, as well as the usual stock lumber, for the United States market, or of taking out saw-logs from their limits and selling them to those who have such mills, or selling permission to mill-owners to cut upon their limits; the result of the inquiry, however, has not been such as to warrant the taking immediate steps in the desired direction, nor would it be practicable for Ontario to inaugurate a policy on the subject without the co-operation of the Province of Quebec, the joint action of both provinces probably requiring aid by legislation in the Dominion Parliament with respect to export duty.

Again recurring to this subject, the Commissioner, in his Report for 1879, after speaking of an encouraging revival in the lumber business during the year, following a long period of depression, says:

With reference to sawn lumber, I would call the attention of Canadian mill-owners to a transaction which, in my opinion, should be both interesting and suggestive to them, inasmuch as it points to the opening up of a new outlet for the product of their mills, and at the same time an escape from the duty of \$2 per thousand feet, which meets them on shipments to the United States, and renders it almost, if not altogether, impossible for them to compete with lumber from Michigan, especially when prices in the foreign market are low. I allude to the fact that a shipment of inch-and-a-quarter sawn lumber was lately made direct from the mills at Ottawa, via the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental and North Shore Railways to Quebec, to be laden aboard a vessel for Glasgow. The transaction referred to, so far as the dealers in Ottawa are concerned, was not one of speculation, but an outright purchase at the lumber yards by the shippers. The prices realized on delivery at the yards at Ottawa were as follows: one inch "shipping culls," \$6 to \$8 per M.; "log-run sidings," one inch, \$9

per M.; a lot of one inch and one-and-a-quarter stuff (not classed) from \$3.50 to \$15 per M.; the total forwarded to Quebec being 451,407 feet, board measure; the vessel having a carrying capacity of 480,000 feet board measure—that is, equal to 800 loads of fifty cubic feet, or 1,000 tons of forty cubic feet of square measure. The rate of freight across the Atlantic has not been ascertained, nor the rate by rail from Ottawa to Quebec. The former is generally arranged by charter party in Britain, and is fluctuating; the rate by rail is understood to have been very favorable to the shippers; but as the two railway lines mentioned are expected soon to be amalgamated, and the shipment being one of a new and unusual character, which in the near future may assume large proportions, there was a reluctance to disclose the terms of transport.

Hitherto the produce of Canadian saw-mills shipped to Europe has been in the shape of deals only, for the manufacture of which none but the very best of pine is brought into requisition, as the article is used on the other side of the Atlantic for fine finishing in buildings, for which purpose the deals are cut up at saw-mills into various thicknesses and dimensions after they reach the old country. The class of timber used in Canada for the manufacture of deals is not to be found in Europe, and can meet with no competition in transatlantic ports, except from the United States, notably by deals from Michigan. The Baltic ports supply no pine of a texture fine enough for the uses to which American pine is applied. Under the circumstances the shipment of inch lumber from Ottawa to Glasgow direct has an important significance, and it is hoped it may lead to such a change in the wood trade between this country and Europe as will not only result in profit to those engaged in it, but at the same time enhance the value of the pine forests in the lumber-producing provinces of the Dominion, to which reference is made farther on in connection with the square-timber trade.

The penetration of railways into the remote part of the country, as it proceeds, will mark a revolutionary era in the timber trade. Already, where timber limits worked upon are remote, the project has been entertained at Ottawa of moving their mills from where they are now situated in the vicinity of the city to localities nearer to the source of timber supply—a step which would do away with the tedious and expensive process of bringing the saw-logs by water to the *chaudière*, an operation which, owing to the falling off of the volume of water in the streams, in many cases extends into the second year, and sometimes even to the third year after they have been cut in the woods, before they reach the point of manufacture, during which time the owner of the logs not only suffers the loss of interest on the capital invested in the timber so delayed, but he also frequently sustains great loss of valuable timber in the course of transit.

The Canada Central Railway has already brought lumber from the mills at Pembroke, which before the advent of that road would have been limited to the uncertainty of a local market, or otherwise the logs from which the lumber was produced subjected to the delay and expense of being taken to the saw-mills at Ottawa, or even farther down the river, as price or demand for the timber might render necessary or advisable.

When the Canada Central Railway reaches the vicinity of Lake Nipissing, and the proposed Ontario Pacific junction from Gravenhurst has been built, saw-mills will, no doubt, be erected on the lake, at which timber, now locked up for the want of means of taking in supplies and the absence of a practicable outlet, will be manufactured into sawn lumber, and speedily transported by either of the lines to points from which it can be shipped to Canadian or foreign markets. The only outlet at present for the extensive region referred to, is by River Wahanapitae and French River, the former entering the latter at a short distance above where it empties into the Georgian Bay. No timber has been brought from the upper waters of the Wahanapitae, and the only venture of taking timber down French River was last winter, when some square pine was brought from South Bay, then rafted to Wauhashene and taken from thence by the Midland Railway to Port Hope, and finally by water to Quebec. The same party who brought down the square timber last year, it is understood, has entered into a contract with the Maganetawan Lumber Company to cut at South Bay, Lake Nipissing, a large quantity of saw-logs to be taken down French River, and delivered in spring at Byng Inlet, to be there manufactured into lumber.

### [19.] *Timber on private lands.*

The statistics reported with respect to the Woods and Forests of Ontario, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, are not to be received as a statement of the total production of the Province. These reports show only the quantities upon which dues have been collected during the year, no record being kept of the amount of timber cut on private lands

or on unlicensed lands sold or located; unless cut on the latter in trespass.

In 1872 circulars were sent by the Department to all known saw-mill owners in the Province asking for returns of the quantities of lumber sawn at their mills in the years 1866 to 1871 inclusive. According to returns received, the sawn lumber produced in 1871 was 531,000,000 of feet, board measure, to which is to be added for square timber from Ontario, say 100,000,000 feet, making a total of 631,000,000 feet, board measure. The estimated production of 1872, including square pine, was 750,000,000 feet, board measure. Since then the production, at least of sawn lumber, has fallen off. In all cases, as regards the latter, it is calculated that 85 to 87½ per cent. is exported, the rest being consumed in the country.\*

### [20.] *Re-stocking with Trees.*

Upon this subject the Commissioner of Crown Lands, writing in 1877, says:

With regard to restocking lands in this Province which have become denuded of trees, it may be broadly stated that there is no part of Ontario in a condition requiring the replanting of trees to replace those removed, either in the process of clearing for farming purposes or in the course of lumbering operations. Even in the section of the country south and west of a line drawn directly west from the city of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, to the shore of Lake Huron, formerly known as the "Peninsula of Canada West," and the district around the Bay of Quinté, east of Toronto, the earliest settled localities in the province, the lands have not been denuded of timber growth, a prudent foresight having dictated to the settlers the necessity and advantage of leaving a portion of their farms covered by the forest trees for future use in the many ways in which they can be utilized.

The only replanting found necessary so far is in the "Peninsula of Canada West," and that only to a limited extent, where large fields on farms on high level ground are subject to have the snow drifted off them by the strong winds in winter, and the fall-sown wheat thereby exposed to damage by frost. In such cases farmers have been in the habit, for some years past, of planting out around their fields young pines, cedars, etc., for the purpose of retaining the snow, and the department has placed guardians over localities where such young growths are abundant, so that the supply may be maintained and furnished at such nominal charge as will cover expense of protecting the young trees for the purpose mentioned.

The practice of planting for shelter will doubtless be continued where required, not only in the locality referred to, but in other parts of the country, as the forest trees are removed, so that in process of time fields will be surrounded and farms interspersed by a new arborial growth such as is to be seen in Britain and on the continent of Europe.

The greater portion of Ontario may be characterized as primeval forest, which preserves the rivers at their sources, and maintains during their course the full volume of water supplied to them in spring by the melting of the winter snow and tributary streams, and are kept in full flow with few exceptions by the summer and autumn rains.

Application was made three years ago to Professor Kingston, of the Observatory in Toronto, for information as to rainfall, and any observations which might have been made in his Department as to climatic change consequent on cutting down forest trees in the process of clearing land for cultivation or for merchantable purposes, but it was found that no data was on record on which to base observations on the subject. Professor Kingston stated that observations as to rain and snow fall at Toronto had been recorded for thirty-three years, but he adds: "To give a satisfactory reply we should possess at several representative points, not remote from the regions where

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\* In an article published in the Toronto Mail purporting to give the exportation from the Province of Ontario to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1876, the amount is given as 2,409,000,000 feet and the value as \$2,652,000. It was afterwards admitted by the author of this article that a blunder had been committed. It is evident that the amount is greatly exaggerated, and the statement is here noticed simply to guard any one from being misled by it. Assuming the lumber to be worth \$10 per 1,000 feet, the sum mentioned would represent 265,000,000 feet--a reasonable approximation to the truth--instead of 2,409,000,000, as stated.

great changes have occurred in the extent of forests, records of rainfall before, during, and after the progressive removal of the forests, which unfortunately do not exist. Toronto being on the border of a great lake, remote from forest districts, is decidedly exceptional. At any rate, observations at only one place cannot be regarded as adequate to the solution of the question.

It is known of course that on the continent of Europe where the forests are in the hands of government (as they are in Ontario), the cutting down of trees on the Crown domain is rigidly regulated and restricted, and a system of yearly replanting closely adhered to; and that the same practice is also followed in Britain, where the forests are principally in the hands of private individuals; but in those countries the population may be said to be at a maximum, and is maintained at that point by natural increase only, and no intrenchment on the forest lands necessary, whereas the Canadian Provinces have in addition to such increase a vast yearly influx of immigration pressing into the lands of the Crown, before which the forests must in the mean time yield, whatever steps may be deemed necessary to restore them in the somewhat remote future.

TIMBER STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

[1.] Timber Revenues.

	Timber reve- nue.	Revenue of Crown Lands Department.
Average yearly revenue—10 years ending in 1866 .....	\$150, 935 00	.....
Largest revenue in any of these years .....	197, 093 00	.....
Revenue in—		
1867 .....	152, 266 00	.....
1868 .....	234, 209 00	.....
1869 .....	435, 397 81	<sup>1</sup> \$853, 772 77
1870 .....	425, 901 07	<sup>1</sup> 731, 772 56
1871 .....	453, 403 20	<sup>1</sup> 869, 585 36
1872 .....	903, 952 19	<sup>1</sup> 1, 696, 148 53
1873 .....	643, 637 56	<sup>1</sup> 1, 121, 264 46
1874 .....	503, 004 42	<sup>1</sup> 890, 676 43
1875 .....	289, 294 30	<sup>2</sup> 383, 611 84
1876 .....	437, 998 77	<sup>2</sup> 521, 214 41
1877 .....	426, 556 67	<sup>2</sup> 514, 469 46
1878 .....	284, 816 62	<sup>2</sup> 348, 156 37
1879 .....	332, 014 47	<sup>2</sup> 378, 746 02

<sup>1</sup> Gross receipts.

<sup>2</sup> Receipts considered as revenue.

The statistics of this and the following tables, it will be remembered, include only the returns from the Crown lands. There are other extensive lumbering operations upon private lands, of which no return is made, and no estimates can be procured further than as stated on a preceding page. This fact should be borne in mind in order to prevent misunderstanding of the value of the tables in this report relating to timber and lumber from the public lands.

[2.] Area of Lands under Timber License in the Province of Ontario.

Years.	Square Miles.	Years.	Square miles.
1867 .....	13, 465	1874 .....	16, 259
1868 .....	11, 584	1875 .....	17, 049
1869 .....	12, 066	1876 .....	14, 981
1870 .....	12, 005	1877 .....	16, 132
1871 .....	12, 534 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1878 .....	16, 005
1872 .....	12, 538	1879 .....	16, 084
1873 .....	14, 545		

[3.] *Details of Revenue from Timber on Crown Lands in the Province of Ontario.*

Years.	Trespass, &c.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonuses.	Total.
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$3,553 55	\$79,519 38	\$21,821 24	.....	\$104,894 17
1868 .....	13,964 65	144,341 81	17,056 22	\$14,874 75	190,237 66
1869 .....	23,666 99	425,773 35	25,686 41	33,435 10	508,561 85
1870 .....	17,021 56	328,258 49	24,883 08	9,802 00	379,965 13
1871 .....	13,506 47	413,225 29	26,250 50	117,900 00	570,882 29
1872 .....	15,883 39	615,156 02	26,448 00	1,663 50	659,155 91
1873 .....	19,367 87	511,735 43	34,603 03	3,019 00	568,735 33
1874 .....	19,882 45	363,926 19	33,583 50	16 00	417,408 14
1875 .....	8,176 68	338,192 66	32,670 27	412 00	379,451 61
1876 .....	8,079 39	316,526 45	32,186 14	5,606 08	362,398 06
1877 .....	8,025 76	292,222 72	34,698 50	74,993 81	409,340 79
1878 .....	7,619 42	236,836 61	34,433 00	14,420 73	293,309 76
1879 .....	10,827 34	284,330 22	32,055 50	14,681 63	342,894 69

<sup>1</sup>Half-year ending June 30, 1867.[4.] *Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands in the Province of Ontario, under Timber Licenses, since 1867.*

## (A.) SPECIFIED BY KIND OF TIMBER.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
1. ASH. (See 2.)		<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	19	826			
1868 .....	143	6,778			
1869 .....	963	41,562			
1870 .....	866	36,887			
1871 .....	72	1,417			
1872 .....	341	13,249			
1874 .....	1,768	62,473	6. BIRCH, CEDAR, HEM- LOCK, AND SPRUCE.		
1875 .....	1,000	36,561	1874 .....	524	14,156
1876 .....	215	8,777	7. BIRCH, HEMLOCK, AND SPRUCE.		
1877 .....	643	28,230	1874 .....	1,171	38,737
1878 .....	72	3,058	8. BUTTERNUT. (See 19.)		
1879 .....	58	2,571	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		4,619
2. ASH AND ELM.			1870 .....	2	240
1873 .....	1,919	86,050	1875 .....	6	200
3. BASSWOOD.			9. CEDAR. <sup>2</sup> (See 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24,)		
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	249	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	30	360
1868 .....	139	6,441	1869 .....	808	21,796
1869 .....	163	8,086	1870 .....	32	547
1870 .....	137	6,033	1872 .....	621	3,390
1871 .....	176	9,501	1875 .....	40	120
1872 .....	158	6,098	1877 .....	1,635	.....
1873 .....	103	4,529	10. CEDAR <sup>2</sup> —(16 feet).		
1874 .....	306	10,829			<i>Inches.</i>
1875 .....	456	17,100	1876 .....	10,407	166,512
1876 .....	106	4,446	1877 .....	36,502	268,361
1877 .....	135	3,867	1878 .....	8,472	66,269
1878 .....	13	553	1879 .....	17,995	197,713
4. BEECH.			11. CEDAR POSTS. <sup>2</sup> (See 12.)		
1870 .....	7	202			<i>Cords.</i>
1876 .....	3	54	1869 .....		35
5. BIRCH.			1872 .....		297
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,031	20,977	1873 .....		1,459
1868 .....	7	210	1876 .....		1,004
1869 .....	6	191	12. CEDAR POSTS AND RAILS. <sup>2</sup> (See 11.)		
1870 .....	51	1,803			
1871 .....	3	.....	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	6,432	.....
1872 .....	28	952	1871 .....	10,120	.....
1876 .....	20	486			
1877 .....	1	30			

<sup>1</sup>Half year ending June 30, 1867.

<sup>2</sup>Cedar is reported in various ways; sometimes by the lineal foot, and in other cases the number of pieces is given, with the diameter at the smaller end. The lineal feet are valued at so much a foot, and the inches in the other case added together and reduced at so much an inch, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* charged as crown dues. Long cedar is returned by the cord.

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[4.] Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands, &amp;c.—Continued.

(A.) SPECIFIED BY KIND OF TIMBER—Continued.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
13. CEDAR RAILS. <sup>2</sup> (See 12.)			24. MAPLE, CHERRY, SPRUCE, AND CEDAR.		
1868	11,700	<i>Cords.</i>	1871	615	<i>Feet.</i>
1869	23,500				12,087
1870	300		25. OAK.		
1872	4,000		1867 <sup>1</sup>	177	7,090
14. CEDAR <sup>2</sup> —(ROUND.)			1868	1,002	65,457
1870		<i>Feet.</i>	1869	1,095	112,276
1875		23,704	1870	583	26,566
1876		6,128	1871	583	33,148
1877		27,544	1872	638	31,562
1878	480		1873	573	22,723
1879		91,277	1874	1,201	42,426
15. CHERRY. (See 24.)			1875	862	26,275
1869	9	318	1876	108	
1870	8	291	1877		3,706
1874	110	4,607	1878	142	5,074
1875	154	6,423	1879	8	
16. CHESTNUT.			26. PINE (RED).		
1869	7	346	1867 <sup>1</sup>	5,894	288,982
17. ELM.			1868	18,822	788,535
1867 <sup>1</sup>	228	11,631	1869	59,623	2,386,915
1868	891	34,314	1870	40,404	1,460,548
1869	4,729	205,021	1871	35,499	1,335,763
1870	3,257	34,706	1872	16,380	631,735
1871	810	33,096	1873	35,273	1,280,191
1872	724	35,576	1874	68,617	2,496,309
1874	5,137	225,696	1875	29,180	1,089,833
1875	3,995	95,905	1876	32,040	1,148,581
1876	291	12,339	1877	22,822	897,068
1877	602	19,986	1878	25,425	969,601
1878	3	156	1879	16,213	628,211
1879	30	1,477	27. PINE (WHITE). (See 28.)		
18. HEMLOCK. (See 6, 7, 19, 20.)			1867 <sup>1</sup>	15,293	1,001,863
1870	142	5,790	1868	85,212	5,277,786
1872	63	2,986	1869	177,753	9,973,965
1875	96	4,299	1870	124,767	6,718,001
1876	403	11,986	1871	179,063	10,172,307
1877	264	4,005	1872	108,946	6,328,647
1878	26	1,059	1873	123,636	6,977,470
1879	146	6,686	1874	103,487	5,795,723
19. HEMLOCK, WHITE-WOOD, AND BUTTERNUT.			1875	105,833	5,671,491
1871	887	30,684	1876	154,003	8,551,049
20. HICKORY. (See 23.)			1877	158,799	8,668,249
1876	70	1,820	1878	79,242	4,303,791
21. MAPLE. (See 22, 23, 24.)			1879	34,766	1,870,653
1867 <sup>1</sup>	1	19	28. PINE (WHITE: SAW-LOGS). <sup>5</sup> (See 27.)		
1839	2	86	1867 <sup>1</sup>	687,648	<i>Standards.</i>
1870	51	1,603	1868	885,076	
1872	450	15,452	1869	1,875,974	
1873	4	126	1870	1,430,666	
1875	2	75	1871	1,656,359	
1876	7	242	1872	1,284,047	
22. MAPLE AND BUTTERNUT.			1873	2,481,405	
1874	48	1,783	1874	2,086,480	1,581,662
23. MAPLE AND HICKORY.			1875	2,019,123	1,630,007
1868	3	127	1876	1,595,942	1,142,553
			1877	1,493,866	1,043,836
			1878	1,576,550	1,089,376
			1879	2,265,333	1,614,086
			29. SPRUCE.		
			1867 <sup>1</sup>	151,553 <sup>3</sup>	<i>Feet.</i>
			1868	1 <sup>4</sup>	29 <sup>4</sup>
			1870	7	435
			1872	2	30
			1875	20	936

<sup>1</sup>Half year ending June 30, 1867.<sup>2</sup>Cedar is reported in various ways: sometimes by the lineal foot, and in other cases the number of pieces is given, with the diameter at the smaller end. The lineal feet are valued at so much a foot, and the inches in the other case added together and reduced at so much an inch, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* charged as crown dues. Long cedar is returned by the cord.<sup>3</sup>Spruce saw-logs.<sup>4</sup>Spruce and hemlock.<sup>5</sup>Saw-logs entered in pieces and standards of 200 feet board measure.

## [4.] Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands, &amp;c.—Continued.

## (A.) SPECIFIED BY KIND OF TIMBER—Continued.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantities.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantities.
30. TAMARACK.					
		<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	347	8, 827	1878 .....	59	2, 161
1868 .....	236	8, 741	1879 .....	6	234
1869 .....	776	21, 520	31. WHITEWOOD. (See 19.)		
1870 .....	716	21, 529			
1871 .....	939	27, 608	1870 .....	1	29
1872 .....	277	8, 087	1874 .....	113	11, 762
1873 .....	163	3, 118	32. OTHER WOODS.		
1874 .....	947	29, 543			
1875 .....	377	12, 622			
1876 .....	101	3, 542	1873 .....	476	20, 686
1877 .....	207	7, 094			

## (B.) SPECIFIED BY THE USES TO WHICH TIMBER IS APPLIED.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity,	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
1. BINDERS.					
					<i>Cords.</i>
1870 .....	2, 807	.....	1878 .....	.....	365
1871 .....	737	.....	1879 .....	.....	259
1876 .....	1, 000	.....	8. CORD-WOOD (SOFT.)		
1878 .....	1, 805	.....			
2. BOLTS. (See 3, 15.)			1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	151
		<i>Cords.</i>	1868 .....	.....	1, 279
1874 .....	.....	162	1869 .....	.....	452 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875 .....	.....	59	1870 .....	.....	932
1876 .....	.....	439	1871 .....	.....	712 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. BOLTS AND PICKETS.			1872 .....	.....	637
			1873 .....	.....	2, 047
1871 .....	.....	1, 884 $\frac{1}{2}$	1874 .....	.....	2, 687
4. BOOM AND DIMENSION			1875 .....	.....	596
TIMBERS. (See 5, 6.)			1876 .....	.....	1, 730
		<i>Standards.</i>	1877 .....	.....	595
1875 .....	53, 820	76, 124	1878 .....	.....	628
1876 .....	36, 285	44, 352	1879 .....	.....	35
1877 .....	22, 686	30, 017	9. FENCE RAILS.		
1878 .....	25, 772	32, 973			
1879 .....	33, 291	50, 420	1874 .....	8, 124	.....
5. BOOM TIMBERS. (See			1876 .....	300	.....
4, 6.)			10. FLOATS.		
		<i>Feet.</i>			
1870 .....	10, 863	.....	1870 .....	1, 394	.....
1872 .....	45, 569	1, 049, 584	1872 .....	181	.....
1873 .....	19, 855	32, 398	1873 .....	141	.....
1874 .....	115	1, 950	1876 .....	196	.....
		<i>Standards.</i>	11. HOP POLES.		
1874 .....	36, 891	43, 897			
6. BOOM TIMBERS AND			1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	16, 221	.....
FLOATS.			1868 .....	1, 500	.....
		<i>Feet.</i>	1877 .....	1, 913	.....
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	145	.....	12. HUBS (OAK).		
1868 .....	1, 487	.....			
1869 .....	3, 767	.....	1868 .....	400	.....
1871 .....	30, 362	957, 016	13. KNEES.		
7. CORD-WOOD (HARD).					
		<i>Cords.</i>	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	2, 732	.....
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	363	1868 .....	469	.....
1868 .....	.....	132	14. LATH.		
1869 .....	.....	830			
1870 .....	.....	62	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	132
1871 .....	.....	420	15. OAR LOGS. <sup>2</sup>		
1872 .....	.....	156			
1874 .....	.....	58	1872 .....	17, 688	.....
1875 .....	.....	150	1873 .....	12, 412	.....
1876 .....	.....	101	1874 .....	9, 275	.....
1877 .....	.....	420			

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30, 1867.<sup>2</sup> Oar logs are of Red Pine, and are used for propelling rafts. They are not measured, but are charged at so much apiece.

## (4.) Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands, &amp;c.—Continued.

## (B.) SPECIFIED BY THE USES TO WHICH TIMBER IS APPLIED—Continued.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
		<i>Cords.</i>			<i>Cords.</i>
1875.....	5,777	.....	1870.....	21	.....
1876.....	8,580	.....	1876.....	73	.....
1877.....	7,433	.....			
1878.....	5,255	.....	27. SPARS.		<i>Feet.</i>
1879.....	613	.....	1873.....	13	1,335
16. OARS.		<i>Pairs.</i>	1875.....	15	1,037
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		17	1877.....	2	.....
1868.....		25	28. STAVES (STANDARD).		
17. OTHER CORDS (BE- SIDES FIREWOOD AND LATH).		<i>Cords.</i>	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		4,902
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		720	1868.....		1,303
18. PILES.			1869.....		5,363
1872.....	800	.....	1870.....		14,592
1877.....	419	.....	1871.....		8,684
19. POSTS.			1872.....		5,757
1871.....		35	1873.....		3,870
1874.....		268	1876.....		1,159
1875.....		30	1877.....		65
1878.....		283	29. STAVES (WEST INDIA).		
1879.....		1,194	1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		5,551
20. POSTS AND BOLTS.			1868.....		206,727
1877.....		1,103	1869.....		106,154
1879.....		22,427	1870.....		56,536
21. SAW-LOGS (OTHER THAN WHITE PINE).			1871.....		5,287
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	31,033	.....	1872.....		19,375
1868.....	2,219	.....	1873.....		5,598
1869.....	2,149	.....	1876.....		19,041
1870.....	4,599	.....	1877.....		21,000
1871.....	4,921	.....	30. STAVE BOLTS.		
1872.....	15,450	.....	1873.....		<i>Cords.</i>
1873.....	7,463	.....			222
		<i>Standards.</i>	31. TELEGRAPH POLES.		
1874.....	16,495	9,053	1870.....	2,520	.....
1875.....	7,611	3,406	1872.....	570	.....
1876.....	8,530	3,381	1873.....	218	.....
1877.....	4,280	2,714	1874.....	293	.....
1878.....	3,667	1,924	1877.....	107	.....
1879.....	9,017	4,521	1878.....	75	.....
22. SCAFFOLD POLES.			1879.....	1,358	.....
1872.....	300	.....	32. TRAVERSES (RAILWAY TIES).		
23. SHINGLES.			1867 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,573	.....
1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		25,000	1868.....	309,081	.....
1868.....		372,000	1869.....	9,953	.....
1869.....		166,000	1870.....	35,846	.....
24. SHINGLE BOLTS.		<i>Cords.</i>	1871.....	66,537	.....
1878.....		283	1872.....	96,802	.....
25. SHINGLE AND STAVE BOLTS.			1873.....	23,206	.....
1868.....		1,138	1874.....	77,515	.....
1869.....		661 $\frac{1}{2}$	1875.....	467	.....
1870.....		835 $\frac{1}{2}$	1876.....	7,916	.....
1872.....		5,671	1877.....	23,439	.....
26. SHIP KNEES.			1878.....	10,416	.....
1869.....	34	.....	1879.....	18,205	.....
			33. WHARF TIMBERS.		<i>Feet.</i>
			1872.....	355	7,323
			1873.....	354	8,851
			1876.....		1,926
			34. BARK.		<i>Cords.</i>
			1867 <sup>1</sup> .....		47 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1871.....		12
			1873.....		105
			1877.....		186

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30, 1867.<sup>2</sup> Specified as "Shingle Bolts."<sup>3</sup> Other than White Pine and Spruce.

(c.) CROWN LANDS OF QUEBEC.—Upon the organization of a Land Department in this Province, under an act assented to April 5, 1869, the Department for the management and sale of the Public Lands and forests was placed under the care of a Commissioner of Crown Lands. The department and office of the Surveyor-General of the late Province of Canada, in so far as regarded the exercise and performance of the powers and duties thereof, was consolidated with the Crown Lands Department, and an Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands was to be appointed for discharging the duties of the office in case of a vacancy. The Department was required to report annually to the Legislature, and provision was made in detail for the management of its affairs.

By Regulations, revised October 5, 1868, and still in force, it was no longer permitted to cut on Crown Lands, any pine trees measuring less than 12 inches in diameter at the stump. Licenses to cut timber were to be offered for sale at public auction to be held at certain dates to be fixed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; but that officer had power, whenever he might think it advisable in the interest of the Government, to grant limits by private sale, and to settle the amount of bonus to be paid for the same according to their relative value, subject in other respects to general Timber Regulations.

Besides the bonus bid at auction, a ground rent of \$2 per square mile was charged whether occupied or not. All licenses for limits or timber berths were renewable annually till April 30, 1889, the Government reserving the power of changing once during that period the tariff of dues for cutting timber, but not, however, before the 1st of September, 1878.

The grantees of all old and new Licenses were bound to hold the same, and pay therefor the annual ground rent imposed by these Regulations, until the said 30th of April, 1889. But in cases of total or partial loss in value of a Limit, whether by fire, by the extending of settlement, or other causes, the Commissioner of Crown Lands had discretionary power to annul the License, in whole or in part. He also had discretionary power to refuse to renew any License in the case of contravention of the Regulations.

Excepting the first transfer made of limits granted before the 10th of January, 1868, a uniform bonus of \$8 per square mile was to be exacted in all cases of transfer by the grantee of his License. In cases where the License holder should take in one or more partners the same bonus was payable, less the proportion of it compared to the share retained by him. Limits granted without a bonus were to be subject to a bonus of \$8 per square mile in cases of transfers, and in proportion if a part only were transferred, or if the License holder took in one or more partners with him.

The following Regulations give the details in respect to official management of the Timber interests upon the Public Lands of this Province.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Timber cut in either Ontario or Quebec is also subject to the following provisions contained in the Regulations of June 13, 1866, passed by the late Province of Canada:

Before moving any raft or parcel of Timber, Lumber, or Saw-logs from the agency in which it has been cut, the owner or person in charge thereof shall make report thereof to the Crown Timber Agent, making, if required, declaration upon oath, as to the number of pieces of each kind of wood contained therein, and the number of cribs; and to exempt Timber from private land, if any, from dues as Crown Timber, must furnish satisfactory affidavit stating what lots it was cut upon and how much on each lot, whereupon he shall obtain a Clearance from the Crown Timber Agent stating the number of pieces in the raft or parcel, how many, if any, have been satisfactorily proved to be from private lands, and on how many, if any, the dues have been previously or then paid. On the arrival of any such raft or parcel at Quebec or any intermediate place or other port for sale or shipment, the owner or holder of it shall make report thereof to the Collector of Crown Timber Dues, Supervisor of Cullers, or other appointed officer

[1.] *Regulations respecting the sale and management of Timber on Crown Lands, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the 17th February, 1874.*

## DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, February 27, 1874.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament of the Province, passed on the 24th December, 1872, entitled "An Act to make further provisions respecting the sale of Woods and Forests," it has been enacted that—

"From and after the passage of this Act, all the timber limits comprised within the unoccupied territory of the Crown, belonging to this Province, shall be sold by public auction ;

"These sales, which shall be conducted by an officer of the Crown Land Department or any other person who shall to that end receive instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shall be held every year, <sup>1</sup> at the place and in the manner specified in the notice which shall be given in the Official Gazette, and in the newspapers to that end specified by an Order in Council, and which notice shall be published for at least two months previous to the day of sale ;

"Such notice shall contain a description of the limits to be sold, their situation, and the upset price fixed for each, after they shall have been explored and valued approximately by the department, and there shall also be deposited in the Crown Land Department or in the office of the timber agent for the locality in which such sale is to take place, a plan of the territory in which such limits and those adjoining them are situated ; and such plan shall remain open to public inspection during the whole period which elapses between the publication of the notice and the day fixed for the sale" ; and

Whereas it has been found expedient, conformably to the said act, to the Act 32 Victoria, cap. XII and to the 23d chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to revise the regulations now in force, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order, and it is ordered, that all former regulations respecting the management of Woods and Forests in this Province, be repealed and that the following regulations be substituted in lieu thereof, to wit :

1. All old and new licenses for limits or timber berths sold anterior to the passing of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 9, and conformably to the said Act, shall be renewable annually for a period extending to 30th April, 1889, Government reserving its power of changing once during that period the tariff of dues for cutting timber, but not however, before September 1, 1878.

2. The grantees of all old and new limits shall be bound to hold the same, and to pay therefor the annual ground rent imposed by the present regulations, until the said April 30, 1889. But in cases of total or partial loss in value of a limit, whether by fire, by the extending of settlement, or other causes, the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall have the discretionary power of annulling the license in whole or in part. He shall also have the discretionary power of refusing to renew any license in the case of contravention of the regulations.

3. Newly acquired licenses and renewals of licenses shall be subject to a yearly ground rent of \$2 each superficial mile of area included within their limits ; but in computing the ground rent no license shall be charged at less than eight miles of area. No claim for reimbursement of ground rent over-calculated to be entertained after the issue of license.

4. In all cases of transfer of limits they will be subject to the payment of \$8 per square mile for each limit, and in proportion if a part only is transferred, or if the license holder takes in one or more partners with him ; excepting, however, that the first transfer made of timber berths granted before the 10th of January, 1868, will not be subject to the payment of the said bonus of \$8 per square mile.

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within forty-eight hours, and in addition to the quantity shown by the Clearance as subject to dues, any surplus Timber beyond the number of pieces stated therein, on being ascertained by the Collector of Crown Timber Dues, Supervisor of Cullers, or other authorized officer, if not satisfactorily accounted for, and shall be held as having been cut upon Crown Lands, and be subject to the payment of dues accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> Under an act assented to December 27, 1875, the obligation of *annual* sale of timber limits was released, and it was made lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to set aside certain portions of the forest lands of the Crown vacant at the time, to remain forest. The third Section contains the germ of a system that may grow into an important branch of the government, and is as follows :

"3. *The territories so set apart shall be reserved for the production and sale of timber, and shall be worked and managed, and the timber thereon be cut, as shall be ordered from time to time, by regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.*"

All timber cut upon such reserves is to be sold at auction.

5. All timber licenses are to expire on the 30th of April following the date of their issue, and are renewable on the 1st day of May to the 5th day of December of the same year.

6. License holders who shall have duly complied with the present regulations shall be entitled to renewals of their licenses, provided they shall have made and delivered to the crown timber agent of the locality, before the 30th day of September, or such prior date in any locality as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix, sworn statements of the number and description of pieces of timber and saw logs cut by themselves or by others to their knowledge upon each of the berths held by them during the previous season, and shall have paid on or before the 30th November the dues chargeable thereon; and shall have also paid to the crown, on or before the 5th day of December following, the ground rent payable for renewal of their licenses for the ensuing season, together with any transfer bonus, should any transfer have taken place, but should they fail to comply with these conditions in respect to any berths held by them, such berths shall thereby become vacant and the right to license therefor forfeited, and they shall be sold at public auction, excepting that if double the ground rent be paid for omitting to furnish the statement above-mentioned, and payment be made before the day of sale with 10 per cent. in addition for each month of the delay in payment, the berth may be relicensed to the former holder.

7. On all mineral lands sold or patented after the 17th day of February, 1874, comprised within the territory now under license, limit holders may in virtue of said licenses retain the privilege of cutting the merchantable Pine and Spruce timber growing thereon; but these permits shall finally expire after a period of three years from the date of issue of Letters patent for such lands.

8. All timber cut under license to be subject to the following tariff of timber dues, viz:

Oak and Walnut per cubic foot .....	\$0 03
Maple, Elm, Ash, and Tamarac .....	02
Red and White Pine, Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Spruce, and other square timber.	01½
Pine logs 13½ feet long, measuring 17 inches or more in least diameter, each....	15
Pine logs 13½ feet long, measuring less than 17 inches in least diameter, each..	10
Spruce logs 13½ feet long, each .....	05
Staves, pipe, per thousand .....	7 00
Staves, W. I., per thousand .....	2 25
Cord wood (hard) per cord .....	16
Cord wood (soft) per cord .....	08

Railway timber, knees, telegraph poles, posts and rails, and other kinds of small timber stuff not above enumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

To be charged upon the quantities shown by measurement under direction of the Supervisor of Cullers or Deputy Supervisor, at Quebec or Montreal or other place of sale or shipment, or by other reliable measurement where that cannot be obtained, otherwise each stick of—

White Pine may be estimated as containing 70 cubic feet.

Red Pine as containing 38 cubic feet.

Other kinds of wood 34 cubic feet.

And when any license-holder is in default for or has evaded the payment of dues to the Crown on any part of his timber, they may be levied on other timber of his, cut under license, together with the dues thereon.

9. All square timber, logs, deals, boards, or other stuff leaving the agency in which it has been cut, in any form, must be submitted to counting or actual measurement, and statements under oath must be furnished by the license-holder as to the quantities of timber and logs cut under license. Owners or lessees of saw-mills cutting under license must show by such sworn statements the total number of each kind and length of logs cut or acquired by them and taken to their mills, or where left each season, giving the number in standards also, and must prove, by satisfactory affidavits, on what lots and how many on each lot, such as are from private lands, have been cut; clearances to be refused in case of non-compliance.

10. No affidavit tending to prove that timber, saw-logs, or other woods have been cut on lands claimed to be private property shall be held to be sufficient to exempt such timber, saw-logs, or other wood goods from Crown dues, unless it has been examined as to its accuracy by the Crown-lands agent of the agency in which it is said to have been cut, who shall certify thereon how far the facts therein stated are, to his knowledge, correct and true or otherwise, stating what objection there is, if any, thereto; also the condition of title to the lot or lots severally.

11. If the person making oath in such affidavit does not therein signify that he is the owner of the land, the affidavit shall not be held by the Crown-lands agent as sufficient to exempt the timber, saw-logs, or other wood goods therein mentioned from Crown dues without a sworn certificate thereon or therewith by the owner of the land or person authorized to act for him, or person in occupation, that the timber was cut with his consent, adding his address or place of residence.

12. But if any particular as to the condition of title of lands or other facts which the Crown-lands agent may be unable to certify be proved by the exhibition of patent or other evidence of right to exemption from dues, to the satisfaction of the Crown-timber agent in whose agency the case may have arisen, it shall be held to be sufficient, and the timber, saw-logs, or other wood goods shall be exempted from dues accordingly.

13. Before moving any raft or parcel of timber, lumber, or saw-logs from the agency in which it has been cut, the owner or person in charge thereof shall make report thereof to the Crown-timber agent, making, if required, declaration upon oath as to the number of pieces of each kind of wood contained therein, and the number of cribs; and to exempt timber from private land, if any, from dues as Crown timber, must furnish a satisfactory affidavit, stating what lots it was cut upon and how much on each lot, whereupon he shall obtain a clearance from the Crown-timber agent, stating the number of pieces in the raft or parcel, how many, if any, have been satisfactorily proved to be from private lands, and on how many, if any, the dues have been previously or then paid.

On the arrival of any such raft or parcel at Quebec, or any intermediate place, or other port, for sale or shipment, the owner or holder of it shall make report thereof to the collector of Crown-timber dues or deputy supervisor of cullers, or other appointed officer, within forty-eight hours, and in addition to the quantity shown by the clearance as subject to dues any surplus timber beyond the number of pieces stated therein, on being ascertained by the collector of Crown-timber dues, deputy supervisor of cullers, or other authorized officer, if not satisfactorily accounted for, shall be held as having been cut upon Crown lands and be subject to the payment of dues accordingly.

14. Parties omitting to report the departure of their rafts or other timber from the agency in which they held license, or the arrival thereof at Quebec or Montreal or other port or place, for sale or shipment, within the Province as before mentioned, may be refused further license, and be subject to forfeiture of the timber for evasion of regulations as provided in section 3 of cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

15. Occupants, grantees, or purchasers of public lands who have not completed all conditions of sale or grant, and have not obtained patent for such, cutting timber without license (except for clearing, building, or fencing thereon), or others doing so by their permission, shall be subjected to the penalties established by law for cutting timber without authority.

16. Persons evading or refusing the payment of timber dues or the final settlement of bonds or promissory notes given for the same, or in default with the Crown-timber office or agent; also persons taking violent possession of disputed ground before obtaining a decision in their favor and persons refusing to comply with the decision of arbitrators or with regulations established by order in council, or who forcibly interrupt surveyors, shall be refused further licenses and their berths become disposable on the expiration of their licenses.

17. Dues of all kinds on timber cut under license, remaining unpaid on the 30th November following the season in which it was cut, to be subject to interest from that date at seven per cent., but without prejudice to the power of the Crown to enforce payment of such outstanding dues.

18. Crown Timber Agents shall keep registers of all licenses granted or renewed by them and transfers thereof, which, together with their plans of licensed berths and vacant ground, shall be open for public inspection.

19. Timber berths are to be described in new licenses as not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the date of their first being issued. Where licenses clash, the one of more recent origin is to give way to that of prior date, computing back to the season it was last acquired at auction or by grant from the Crown. And should any license by error or defect in its description be found evidently incompatible with the intention or regulations under which it was granted, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause it to be cancelled or amended.

20. Licenses are to be granted on the annexed form in duplicate—and the description of each berth is to be written on the back thereof, and is to be dated and signed by the agent as well as the license itself. The duplicates to be kept of record by the Crown Timber Agent.

#### FORM OF LICENSE.

[Royal Arms.]

#### NOTICE TO LICENTIATES.

The ground rent for the renewal of this license must be paid on or before the 5th December next, otherwise it will be subject to the penalties imposed by the regulations.

Affidavits of the quantity and description of timber cut under each license and other particulars in accordance with forms to be supplied by the crown timber office, must be furnished before the 30th September next.

Clearances from this office must be obtained for all rafts before they leave the agency; and to exempt timber from private lands, in them, from dues, affidavits must be furnished stating what lots it was cut on and how much on each lot.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

By authority of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 23, and Regulations at present in force, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty, I do hereby give unto \_\_\_\_\_, and unto \_\_\_\_\_, Agents and Workmen, full power and License to cut \_\_\_\_\_ upon the location described on the back hereof \_\_\_\_\_, and to hold and occupy the said Location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned, from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, to thirtieth April, 18—, with the right and the obligation of renewing the same annually in the manner and during the period provided by the Regulations, that is to say, up to the 30th April, 1889, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said Timber \_\_\_\_\_ through any ungranted or waste lands of the Crown.

And by virtue of this License, the said Licentiate has a right by the said Provincial Statute to all Timber cut by others, during the term of this License, in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same anywhere within the Dominion of Canada.

But this License is subject to the following conditions, viz:

That any person or persons may at all times make and use Roads upon and travel over the ground hereby licensed, and cut and take therefrom any trees, under ten inches in the largest part in thickness, necessary to make Floats, Traverses, Oars, and Withes, for his or their use in rafting Timber or Saw Logs cut in the Province of Quebec, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons, authorized to that effect by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of this Province, from taking Standing Timber of any kind to be used for the making of Roads or Bridges, or for Public Works.

That all lots sold or located by authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands prior to the date hereof are to be held as excepted from this License, and lots so sold or located subsequently shall cease to be subject to it after the 30th April following; and whenever the sales of any such lots shall be cancelled, the said lots shall be restored to this license.

And that persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said Licentiate—, or any one acting for \_\_\_\_\_, or by \_\_\_\_\_ permission.

And further: under condition that the said Licentiate or \_\_\_\_\_ representative shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by order in council, and shall submit all the Timber cut under this License to be counted or measured, and settle for the dues chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized—otherwise the said Timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the Licentiate be subject to such other penalty or penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_, in duplicate.

Ground Rent, \$\_\_\_\_\_.

The above-named Licentiate—shall be bound, on paying the Ground Rent for the renewal hereof, to declare upon oath whether \_\_\_\_\_ still the *bona fide* proprietor of the limit hereby licensed, or whether \_\_\_\_\_ sold or transferred it or any part of it, or for whom \_\_\_\_\_ hold it.

22. All persons cutting timber on public lands without authority of licence, will be punished as the law provides:

That is, they will lose their timber and cost of its manufacture, and parties removing or causing to be removed, or assisting in removing such timber out of reach of the officers of the Department of Crown Lands, subject themselves to a penalty of \$3 per tree with costs.

Persons hindering any officer or agent of the Department of Crown Lands in the discharge of his duty in seizing timber illegally cut, or taking away, or causing to be taken away, any timber seized under the Act, Cap. 23, Consolidated Statutes, Canada, are guilty of felony.

Parties cutting timber on lands purchased by them on pretense of settlement, but really for the purpose of cutting the timber, are trespassers as above.

Railway contractors and others cutting timber for railway purposes on public lands and on lands sold, but not yet patented, are also trespassers and subject to the same penalties.

23. From and after the date of the passing of the present regulations in cases of timber cut in trespass in good faith, on public lands, by Licentiates or other parties, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands to exact in settlement of such wood goods a penalty equivalent to double, treble, or quadruple the ordinary dues as

established by tariff above, according to circumstances, besides costs of seizure and other expenses connected with all investigation into such trespasses.

24. It shall be no longer permitted to cut on Crown Lands Pine Trees measuring less than twelve inches in diameter at the stump.

#### TRANSFERS.

25. All limit owners are to notify the agents of any transfer which they may have effected, as soon as any transaction of the kind may have taken place; and should they fail to give due notification to the agent, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may rule the forfeiture of such license or licenses comprising the limit or limits so transferred.

26. Limit holders, in order to enable them to obtain advances necessary for their operations, shall have a right to pledge their limits as security without a bonus becoming payable. Such pledge, in order to affect the limit against the debtor, shall require to be noted on the back of the license by an authorized officer of the Department of Crown Lands. But if the party giving such pledge should fail to perform his obligations towards his creditors, the latter, on establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, may obtain the next renewal in his or their own name, subject to the payment of the bonus, the transfer being then deemed complete.

27. Transfers of timber berths to be in writing, and if not found objectionable by the Crown Land Department or agent for the issue of licenses, to be valid from the date on which they may be deposited in the hands of the latter; but no transfer to be accepted while the party transferring is in default for non-payment of dues on timber to the Crown.

#### SURVEYS.

28. The Crown timber agents, or any other person thereunto authorized, shall, at the joint written request of conterminous license-holders, issue instructions stating how the boundaries of such limits should be run to be in conformity with existing licenses. The surveys shall be performed at the expense of the parties requiring them, who must cause copies of the plans and field notes of the surveys to be delivered to the officer giving the instructions, subject to his approval, to be paid for by him, and kept of record by the Crown timber agent of the locality.

Boundaries so established at the joint request of the parties interested shall be fixed and permanent, and shall in no case be altered.

29. If a limit holder refuses to join his neighbor to have the boundaries defined, the party wishing to have the survey made shall be entitled to have it performed at his own expense under instructions which shall be furnished to him for that purpose as provided in the foregoing clause.

On the completion of the survey, notice of the same shall be given in writing to the adverse party, at his residence or place of business. And if within one year after such notification the adverse party shall have made no opposition to the same in the manner hereinafter prescribed, or if, having done so, such opposition has not been maintained, the boundary so surveyed shall be fixed permanently and irrevocably. But if within the space of one year from the date of such notice the adverse party shows that he has sufficient reasons to doubt the exactness of such survey, and deposits in the hands of the Crown timber agent such sum of money as that officer may deem sufficient to cover all the expenses of a new survey, the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall name a surveyor to establish finally the boundary in dispute, and this second survey shall be binding upon the interested parties. All the expenses shall be borne by the applicant if his objection be not maintained. If, on the contrary, they be confirmed, and the first survey be declared erroneous, the expenses shall be borne share and share alike by both parties.

30. All limit lines or boundaries already established in virtue of official instructions are hereby declared valid and permanent, if a report or field notes, or at least a plan describing such boundaries, have been filed of record in the Crown timber office, and if they have been for five years or more without being disputed.

If less than five years have elapsed since they have been established, they are also hereby declared valid and permanent, provided always that within the space of one year from the date hereof their correctness be not disputed; if, on the contrary, within this delay one of the interested parties objects to them, a final survey shall be made as prescribed in the second clause of these presents, unless, however, the interested parties agree to have a final survey effected in virtue of the first clause.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Commissioner.

TIMBER STATISTICS OF QUEBEC.

[1.] *Receipts and Expenditures of the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, since the 1st of July, 1867.*<sup>1</sup>

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditures.		
	Woods and Forests.	Other sources.	Total. <sup>2</sup>	Woods and Forests.	Other objects. <sup>2</sup>	Total. <sup>2</sup>
Last half of 1867, year 1868...	\$506, 583 02	\$250, 594 29	\$757, 177 31	\$17, 100 32	\$65, 171 87	\$82, 272 19
Year 1869, first half of 1870...	383, 152 08	143, 568 73	526, 720 81	5, 204 21	22, 459 10	27, 663 31
1870-'71 .....	406, 480 57	130, 552 14	537, 032 71	713 38	63, 642 13	64, 355 51
1871-'72 .....	444, 752 68	108, 340 96	553, 093 64	1, 357 72	60, 362 66	61, 720 38
1872-'73 .....	518, 682 62	93, 129 26	611, 811 88	6, 961 37	61, 046 03	68, 007 40
1873-'74 .....	527, 976 87	97, 230 03	625, 206 90	6, 887 33	121, 919 83	128, 707 16
1874-'75 .....	532, 734 87	65, 993 14	598, 728 01	5, 507 67	131, 946 32	137, 453 99
1875-'76 .....	386, 774 18	70, 604 03	457, 378 21	3, 536 31	144, 984 38	148, 520 69
1876-'77 .....	391, 618 85	73, 603 74	465, 222 59	8, 297 92	160, 780 90	169, 078 82
1877-'78 .....	351, 323 16	96, 502 68	447, 825 84	9, 232 03	166, 229 10	175, 461 13
1878-'79 .....	314, 880 09	103, 673 56	418, 553 65	931 17	155, 276 48	156, 207 65

<sup>1</sup> As remarked on a preceding page, the statistics of this and subsequent tables do not embrace the total lumber and timber production of the Province. Upon applying to the Department for such information as it possessed in regard to timber not included in these tables, a reply was received "that it is impossible for this Department to answer the query, as a large quantity of wood-goods, cut on lands under patent and Seigniories, are not returned." An opportunity will be afforded by the Dominion Census, to be taken in 1881, for ascertaining the whole production of the country, and we are confident that the Ministry of Agriculture and Statistics, which has the census in charge, will make every effort to secure as full and reliable statistics concerning this important interest as the agency at its command will enable it to do.

<sup>2</sup> Including suspense accounts.

[2.] *Areas under Timber License in the Province of Quebec, in each year since 1867.*

Year.	Square miles.	Year.	Square miles.
1867-'68 .....	17, 997½	1873-'74 .....	+48, 064
1868-'69 .....	125, 954½	1874-'75 .....	46, 030½
1869-'70 .....	32, 486	1875-'76 .....	47, 057½
1870-'71 .....	32, 138½	1876-'77 .....	45, 912½
1871-'72 .....	40, 056	1877-'78 .....	+42, 484
1872-'73 .....	44, 286½	1878-'79 .....	+42, 631

<sup>1</sup> Thus reported for the first half of the fiscal year. The last half reported 9,865½ square miles.

[3.] *Details of Revenue from Timber on Crown Lands in the Province of Quebec.*

Fiscal Years.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Transfer Bonus.	Total.
1867-'68 .....	\$2, 038 53	\$1, 366 13	\$165, 381 77	\$22, 401 03	\$3, 928 50	.....	\$195, 115 96
1868-'69 .....	1, 940 93	882 34	198, 977 82	55, 055 06	74, 694 97	.....	331, 751 12
1869-'70 .....	6, 035 88	1, 172 49	267, 468 08	64, 089 20	24, 102 37	.....	362, 868 02
1870-'71 .....	1, 173 07	1, 949 61	272, 833 12	63, 297 43	67, 227 34	.....	406, 480 57
1871-'72 .....	895 97	3, 206 47	292, 989 42	86, 783 01	60, 877 81	.....	444, 752 68
1872-'73 .....	1, 474 96	1, 711 71	346, 361 27	90, 950 84	78, 183 84	.....	518, 682 62
1873-'74 .....	4, 778 32	28, 127 74	361, 080 51	97, 220 37	31, 386 93	\$5, 384 00	527, 976 87
1874-'75 .....	11, 684 08	3, 666 13	408, 169 12	90, 565 04	3, 259 50	15, 361 00	532, 734 87
1875-'76 .....	8, 661 37	2, 364 28	274, 530 64	96, 881 82	572 00	3, 764 07	366, 774 18
1876-'77 .....	5, 894 65	4, 792 07	269, 685 24	94, 588 07	.....	16, 658 82	391, 618 85
1877-'78 .....	6, 971 30	3, 943 90	248, 612 84	85, 385 12	.....	6, 410 00	351, 323 16
1878-'79 .....	6, 278 25	2, 405 76	217, 664 04	87, 558 04	448 00	526 00	314, 880 09

<sup>1</sup> The fiscal years in this Province end June 30.

## 564 CANADIAN TIMBER STATISTICS: PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[4.] Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands in the Province of Quebec since June 30, 1867.<sup>2</sup>

## A. SPECIFIED BY KIND OF TIMBER.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
<b>1. ASH.</b>					
		<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>
1867-'68 .....	4	156	1869-'70 .....	63	2,290
1868-'69 .....	3 <sup>1</sup>	104 <sup>1</sup>	1870-'71 .....	88	2,734
1869-'70 .....	50	2,185	1871-'72 .....	181	5,840
1870-'71 .....	41	1,301	1872-'73 .....	439	12,275
1871-'72 .....	29	934	1873-'74 .....	44	1,328
1872-'73 .....	13	509	1874-'75 .....	214	6,730
1873-'74 .....	18	504	1875-'76 .....	100	3,453
1874-'75 .....	20	625	1876-'77 .....	213	6,532
1875-'76 .....	173	4,673	1877-'78 .....	193	19,869
1876-'77 .....	75	2,332	1878-'79 .....	101	1,061
1877-'78 .....	2	52	<b>8. HEMLOCK.</b>		
1878-'79 .....	27	1,026	1867-'68 .....	3	135
<b>2. BASSWOOD.</b>			1868-'69 .....	1 <sup>1</sup>	53 <sup>1</sup>
1867-'68 .....	7	360	1869-'70 .....	2	63
1868-'69 .....	4 <sup>1</sup>	1,151 <sup>1</sup>	1870-'71 .....	5	272
1869-'70 .....	12	314	1871-'72 .....	2	75
1870-'71 .....	73	4,446	1872-'73 .....	67	1,103
1871-'72 .....	2	86	1873-'74 .....	4	80
1872-'73 .....	2	66	1874-'75 .....	123	2,140
1873-'74 .....	1	52	1875-'76 .....	561	8,040
1878-'79 .....	8	343	1877-'78 .....	-----	287
<b>3. BIRCH.</b>			1878-'79 .....	161	676
1867-'68 .....	2,358	33,824	<b>9. MAPLE.</b>		
1868-'69 .....	1,502	34,976	1871-'72 .....	3	73
1869-'70 .....	3,801	68,610	1872-'73 .....	2	67
1870-'71 .....	1,872	36,811	1873-'74 .....	126	1,492
1871-'72 .....	1,493	26,543	1876-'77 .....	145	945
1872-'73 .....	2,939	49,390	1877-'78 .....	3	101
1873-'74 .....	6,855	104,394	<b>10. OAK.</b>		
1874-'75 .....	8,068	123,297	1867-'68 .....	15	515
1875-'76 .....	2,034	35,798	1868-'69 .....	65 <sup>1</sup>	1,161 <sup>1</sup>
1876-'77 .....	2,782	29,126	1869-'70 .....	14	420
1877-'78 .....	1,541	32,209	1870-'71 .....	53	1,042
1878-'79 .....	667	11,997	1871-'72 .....	1	61
<b>4. CEDAR. (See 56.)</b>			1872-'73 .....	8	205
1867-'68 .....	266	6,352	1873-'74 .....	12	278
1868-'69 .....	1,000 <sup>1</sup>	4,361 <sup>1</sup>	1874-'75 .....	9	210
1869-'70 .....	124	2,503	1875-'76 .....	10	277
1870-'71 .....	162	2,888	1876-'77 .....	87	4,139
1871-'72 .....	243	3,978	1878-'79 .....	6	382
1872-'73 .....	619	8,429	<b>10½. PINE (RED).</b>		
1873-'74 .....	801	21,740	1867-'68 .....	3,893	237,430
1874-'75 .....	3,374	62,825	1868-'69 .....	4,651 <sup>1</sup>	176,764 <sup>1</sup>
1875-'76 .....	2,226	12,233	1869-'70 .....	9,095	325,837
1876-'77 .....	658	10,001	1870-'71 .....	8,420	350,862
1877-'78 .....	4,065	39,099	1871-'72 .....	7,454	295,634
1878-'79 .....	1,506	3,979	1872-'73 .....	7,684	298,482
<b>5. CEDAR PICKETS.</b>			1873-'74 .....	9,846	367,622
1867-'68 .....	300	-----	1874-'75 .....	21,536	775,440
1868-'69 .....	426 <sup>1</sup>	-----	1875-'76 .....	9,918	374,306
<b>6. CEDAR RAILS.</b>			1876-'77 .....	10,787	418,178
1867-'68 .....	5,600	-----	1877-'78 .....	3,584	144,000
1868-'69 .....	1,565	-----	1878-'79 .....	9,009	329,999
1869-'70 .....	16,850	-----	<b>11. PINE (WHITE). (See 12, 13, 14.)</b>		
1871-'72 .....	16,000	-----	1867-'68 .....	78,060	4,655,269
1872-'73 .....	5,268	-----	1868-'69 .....	39,606 <sup>1</sup>	2,277,211 <sup>1</sup>
1873-'74 .....	16,900	-----	1869-'70 .....	58,103	3,264,579
1874-'75 .....	29,413	-----	1870-'71 .....	64,113	3,632,596
1875-'76 .....	43,662	-----	1871-'72 .....	87,203	4,721,805
1876-'77 .....	21,634	-----	1872-'73 .....	89,973	4,968,531
1877-'78 .....	7,646	-----	1873-'74 .....	70,950	2,770,607
<b>7. ELM.</b>			1874-'75 .....	57,802	3,002,217½
1867-'68 .....	117	4,374	1875-'76 .....	66,855	2,563,079
1868-'69 .....	27	585	1876-'77 .....	100,742	5,035,712
			1877-'78 .....	77,314	3,860,052
			1878-'79 .....	56,829	2,917,244

<sup>1</sup>For the first half of the year only.<sup>2</sup>The measurement of square timbers in this Province is always counted in linear feet.

[4.] Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands, &c.<sup>2</sup>—Continued.

A. SPECIFIED BY KIND OF TIMBER—Continued.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
12. PINE (WHITE: SAW LOGS). (See 11, 13, 14.)					
		<i>Standards.</i>			<i>Fcct.</i>
1867-'68	83,900 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,017,979 $\frac{1}{2}$	1876-'77	10,515	159,087
1868-'69	48,019 <sup>1</sup>	1,485,367 <sup>1</sup>	1877-'78	1,094	16,645
1869-'70	631,922	882,884	1878-'79	346	9,930
1870-'71	667,040 $\frac{1}{2}$	804,212	17. SPRUCE (SAW LOGS). (See 16.)		
1871-'72	679,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	930,471	1867-'68	370,785	
1872-'73	966,770 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,060,082 $\frac{1}{2}$	1868-'69	407,523 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13. PINE (WHITE: SAW LOGS OVER 17 INCHES DIAMETER). (See 11, 12, 14.)			1869-'70	386,947	
1873-'74	1,116,604		1870-'71	448,330 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1874-'75	1,099,285 $\frac{1}{2}$		1871-'72	369,676 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1875-'76	789,016		1872-'73	435,986	
1876-'77	682,640		1873-'74	980,388	
1877-'78	711,000		1874-'75	1,102,100	
1878-'79	570,251		1875-'76	606,234	
14. PINE (WHITE: SAW LOGS UNDER 17 INCHES DIAMETER). (See 11, 12, 13.)			1876-'77	781,819	
1873-'74	1,127,110		1877-'78	832,794	
1874-'75	1,288,583		1878-'79	797,440	
1875-'76	677,231		18. TAMARAC.		
1876-'77	501,336		1867-'68	820	15,102
1877-'78	465,641		1868-'69	44 <sup>1</sup>	593 <sup>1</sup>
1878-'79	462,629		1869-'70	752	18,184
15. POPLAR.			1870-'71	920	16,621
1873-'74	47	<i>Feet.</i> 882	1871-'72	290	6,050
16. SPRUCE. (See 17.)			1872-'73	566	13,739
1867-'68	223	6,098	1873-'74	757	17,379
1868-'69	48 <sup>1</sup>	1,120 <sup>1</sup>	1874-'75	2,935	68,570
1869-'70	10	385	1875-'76	3,769	68,636
1870-'71	8	214	1876-'77	1,549	32,142
1871-'72	101	2,732	1877-'78	249	12,936
1873-'74	528	7,888	1878-'79	1,253	27,849
1874-'75	1,552	34,480	19. HEMLOCK BARK.		
1875-'76	1,779	34,152			<i>Cords.</i>
			1869-'70		371
			1870-'71		52
			1871-'72		37
			1873-'74		17
			1874-'75		1,939
			1875-'76		5,611
			1876-'77		4,309
			1877-'78		51
			1878-'79		864

(B. SPECIFIED BY THE USES TO WHICH TIMBER IS APPLIED.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
1. BOOM TIMBERS. (See 2.)					
		<i>Linear feet.</i>			<i>Cords.</i>
1874-'75	15,486	529,705	1874-'75		1,874 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875-'76	25,943	745,911	1875-'76		4,411 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876-'77	16,734	478,028	1876-'77		2,457
1877-'78	6,917	241,019	1877-'78		1,261 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878-'79	2,600	134,524	1878-'79		1,168 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. BOOMS, at 17 cents. (See 1.)			4. FIRE-WOOD (SOFT). (See 3.)		
1878-'79	144		1867-'68		1,264
3. FIRE-WOOD (HARD.) (See 4.)			1868-'69		831 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Cords.</i>	1869-'70		1,026 $\frac{1}{2}$
1867-'68		182	1870-'71		1,730
1869-'70		130	1871-'72		2,834 $\frac{1}{2}$
1870-'71		82	1872-'73		1,200
1871-'72		1,516	1873-'74		3,922 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873-'74		3,506 $\frac{1}{2}$	1874-'75		3,128 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1875-'76		6,567 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1877-'77		11,260 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1877-'78		1,361 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1878-'79		1,310 $\frac{1}{2}$

<sup>1</sup> For the first half of the year only.

<sup>2</sup> The measurement of square timbers in this Province is always counted in linear feet.

[4.] Quantities of Timber taken from Crown Lands, &c.<sup>2</sup>—Continued.

## B. SPECIFIED BY THE USES TO WHICH TIMBER IS APPLIED—Continued.

Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Years.	Pieces.	Quantity.
5 FLOOR PIECES.					
1873-'74 .....	68	.....	1870-'71 .....	3,012	.....
1874-'75 .....	159	.....	1871-'72 .....	33,950	.....
1875-'76 .....	161	.....	1872-'73 .....	10,349	.....
6. FUTTOCKS.			1873-'74 .....	106,481	.....
1872-'73 .....	109	.....	1874-'75 .....	18,510	.....
1873-'74 .....	904	.....	1875-'76 .....	29,506	.....
1874-'75 .....	1,853	.....	1876-'77 .....	32,732	.....
1875-'76 .....	1,364	.....	1877-'78 .....	2,336	.....
1876-'77 .....	118	.....	1878-'79 .....	85,086	.....
1877-'78 .....	140	.....	14. SCANTLING.		
1878-'79 .....	26	.....	1876-'77 .....	25	.....
7. KNEES.			1878-'79 .....	150	.....
1867-'68 .....	331	.....	15. SHINGLES. (See 16.)		
1868-'69 .....	154	.....	1867-'68 .....		Packs. <sup>1</sup>
1869-'70 .....	154	.....	1868-'69 .....		1,767
1870-'71 .....	79	.....	1869-'70 .....		447½
1871-'72 .....	1,483	.....	1870-'71 .....		47
1872-'73 .....	132	.....	1871-'72 .....		6,055½
1873-'74 .....	11,506	.....	1872-'73 .....		1,972½
1874-'75 .....	716	.....			756½
1875-'76 .....	352	.....	1873-'74 .....		Thousands.
1876-'77 .....	300	.....	1874-'75 .....		2,382½
1877-'78 .....	1,179	.....	1875-'76 .....		2,146½
1878-'79 .....	62	.....	1876-'77 .....		4,640½
8. LATHS. (See 9.)			1877-'78 .....		1,338½
1873-'74 .....		16	1878-'79 .....		1,476½
9. LATH-WOOD. (See 8.)					1,785½
1867-'68 .....		77¾	16. SHINGLE WOOD. (See 15.)		
1868-'69 .....		297	1876-'77 .....		Cords.
1869-'70 .....		310¾	1878-'79 .....		109
1870-'71 .....		514½			3¾
1875-'76 .....		567¾	17. SPARS.		
1876-'77 .....		109½	1873-'74 .....	250	.....
1877-'78 .....		199	1874-'75 .....	54	.....
10. OARS.			1875-'76 .....	116	.....
1867-'68 .....		Pairs.	1876-'77 .....	30	.....
1869-'70 .....		77	1877-'78 .....	20	.....
		200	1878-'79 .....	130	.....
11. PICKETS.			18. STAVES.		
1873-'74 .....	4,885	.....	1874-'75 .....		Thousands.
1874-'75 .....	113,751	.....	1877-'78 .....	100,000	2
1875-'76 .....	22,645	.....	1878-'79 .....		5
1876-'77 .....	4,715	.....	19. TELEGRAPH POLES.		
1877-'78 .....	2,300	.....	1869-'70 .....	832	.....
1878-'79 .....	1,525	.....	1873-'74 .....	4,184	.....
12. RAILS.			1874-'75 .....	1,139	.....
1878-'79 .....	29,125	.....	1875-'76 .....	652	.....
13. RAILROAD TIES AND SLEEPERS.			1878-'79 .....	239	.....
1869-'70 .....	4,070	.....	20. MASTS.		
			1877-'78 .....	1	.....

<sup>1</sup> The "pack" contains 1,000 shingles.<sup>2</sup> The measurement of square timbers in this Province is always counted in linear feet.

(d.) CROWN LANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The total area of this Province is 17,347,355 acres, of which, in 1877, 8,717,954 acres had been sold or granted under the several laws formerly or then in force, leaving 8,629,401 acres, or a little less than half, “vacant,” or in other words, open for sale, or for timber licenses.

The Crown Lands in this Province are under the care of the Surveyor-General, who makes an annual report, giving in detail and by name his transactions with each person, in regard to timber leases, stumpage, &c. The years embraced in these reports end October 31, and correspond very nearly with the business transactions of the season.

### [1.] *Operation of the Labor and the Free-Grants Acts.*

Concerning the operation of these acts, the Surveyor-General in his report for the year ending October 31, 1876, says:

There have been during the past year many opportunities of closely observing the operation of the “Labor Act,” as also the “Free-Grants Act,”<sup>1</sup> which satisfied me that frequently approvals under these acts are obtained quite as much with the view of cutting the lumber thereon as for the purpose of *bona fide* settling on the lot approved. I have, therefore, called the attention of all Commissioners under these acts to the necessity of obtaining the “permission” and “license” required under these acts, and have circulated among them the forms of affidavits and certificates which are found in the appendix to this Report, and upon the filing of which in the office, “permission” and “license” can be obtained. The attention of cruisers and sealers has also been particularly directed to this matter. By means of close supervision in the administration of these acts it is expected to secure to those who *bona fide* comply with their terms the full enjoyment of the privileges and facilities these acts confer, and at the same time prevent cutting the timber off the land without giving to the country the benefit of settlement of its Crown Lands as designed by the liberal policy of these acts.

While the timber of the country was only held at the value of eight dollars per square mile, for the right to cut for one year, little consideration was given to the protection of lands located under the “Labor Act” against the unlawful cutting of lumber therefrom. Now, however, that the sentiment of the country as to the value of timber land, has very considerably changed, it will be readily conceded that those who do not *bona fide* comply with the conditions of the Labor Act, and the Free Grants Act, should not complain if they are prevented enjoying benefits these acts are intended to secure.

The country cannot afford to permit them to strip the lots located to them of all the lumber thereon, and then abandon them, and hence strict administration of these acts is called for. Timber agents, cruisers, sealers, commissioners, and seizing officers are charged to give notice to the Department of any irregularities on the part of locatees that may come to their knowledge, as also to call the attention of locatees to the provisions of these acts. Care, however, should be taken that too strict administration of these acts does not prevent settlement on the Crown Lands. Full encouragement is to be given to the young men of the country to settle the many good tracts for settlement that are found in the Province.

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<sup>1</sup> Under “An act to provide for Free Grants to actual Settlers, on Crown Lands,” passed April 11, 1872, the Governor in Council might set apart tracts suitable for settlement and cultivation, and cause roads to be made through the same when selected. The lands were to be surveyed into lots of 100 acres, each having frontage on a road. They were to be given upon a “Location Ticket,” issued by the Surveyor, free, to persons eighteen years old or upwards; and if the applicant were married and had two or more children under eighteen years, 200 acres might be taken up. The applicant must begin improvements within a month, and within a year build a house at least 16 by 20 feet in size, and clear and cultivate at least three acres. The applicant was forbidden from cutting more timber than required for *bona fide* cultivation, or for his own use, without a special license therefor. The Report published in 1879 shows that 23 settlements had been established under this act, having in all a population of 3,764, and occupying 121,287 acres of claims. The total value of buildings, clearings, stock, and crops, was \$333,965.80.

The Report published in 1880, shows 27 settlements, a population of 5,161, occupying 167,140 acres and a total valuation of \$454,643.71.

[2.] *Experience in regard to Timber Regulations of 1874.*

In July, 1874, Timber Licenses were allowed to be issued for three years, and at the end of this period the Commissioner of Crown Lands had occasion to review the results as follows :

The experience of the operation of these Regulations fully justified the expectations entertained with regard to them when they were adopted. In August, 1874, the Department was called on to resist a combination against the Regulations, and at the general sales in that month most of the timber operators refused to purchase licenses. Another sale took place on the 16th September, at which most of the timber lands under license the previous year were purchased under the Regulations of July, 1874. Under these Regulations 60 cents per thousand superficial feet was collected as stumpage on Spruce and Pine lumber, 80 cents per ton for timber, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value on unenumerated lumber.

A very considerable advantage to the operator of having a lease for a term of years was very fully admitted, and was largely accepted as justification for the increase in the stumpage from \$8 per square mile to the rates above named.

On the 2d of August, 1877, new Timber Regulations were agreed upon by the Governor in Council, the principal difference being that the term for which licenses are renewable is *five* years instead of *three*, and the rate of stumpage on timber and lumber—spruce, pine, and hard wood—is fixed at *eighty* cents instead of *sixty*, and *fifteen* per cent. on unenumerated lumber instead of *twelve and a half*.

These new Regulations were very cheerfully accepted by the Timber Trade. Never within my experience of seven years as Surveyor-General did the general sales pass off more satisfactorily than did those of August 21, 22, and 23 [1877]. A very large extent of the land under License in the year 1875-'6 was purchased, and in some cases there was very considerable competition. The number of miles sold at the general sales was 2,180 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the amount of the sales was \$21,112.50, showing that \$4,668.50 was realized from competition as mileage.

The Surveyor-General estimates the amount of lumber cut upon the Crown Lands of New Brunswick in the season of 1877 as equivalent to 155,839,383 superficial feet. The number of men employed in the woods in cutting and hauling, was calculated with very considerable care at about 3,738, and the number of horses at about 1,610. The average length of logging roads was calculated at about 2.2 miles.

Of the Stumpage account of that year \$2,769.74 was overdue and unpaid, the whole amount of all stumpage for three years being \$224,758.49.

[3.] *Form of the Timber License granted by the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick.*

Last year's Lic. No. —, year ending July 1, 1880.

Application No. —, License No. —.

NEW BRUNSWICK, *to wit* :

By His Honor the Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

Whereas ———, of ———, in the county of ———, in this Province, has become the purchaser at Public Auction of the right to cut Timber, Logs, Trees, and other Lumber on Ungranted Crown Land comprised within the following bounds: (And as to the situation of such ungranted Crown Lands, reference may, if required, be made to any plan or plans on file in the Crown Land Office; or to a copy of any such plan or plans certified by the Surveyor-General for the time being to be a true copy of the plan on file) containing ——— square miles, more or less, and the said Timber, Logs, Trees, and other Lumber to remove, take and carry away, and appropriate the same to his own use, subject to the payment of Stumpage, Regulations, and Restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

1. At an Annual General Sale to be held at the Crown Land Office at such time as the Surveyor-General may determine, all Timber Licenses which have heretofore expired, or which may hereafter expire or be declared canceled under these Regulations, shall be offered for sale.

2. The upset mileage in all cases to be eight dollars per square mile, subject to the Stumpage, Regulations, and Restrictions hereinafter provided.

3. The Stumpage payable upon all Logs, Timber, Trees, or other Lumber, and Bark, cut or made upon Crown Lands shall be as follows:

For Spruce and Pine Saw Logs, per thousand superficial feet.....Eighty cents.  
For Pine, Hardwood, and Haematac Timber, per ton..... Eighty cents.

And for all other description of Lumber, Trees, and for Bark, twelve and one-half per cent. of the market value thereof at the Mill, place of shipment or place of consumption in the Province. The quantity in all cases to be determined by survey at the expense of the Crown, except that the Scaler and his assistants shall, while making the survey, be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Licensee.

4. All Licensees shall, when required, furnish through themselves, their agents and foremen, to such agent or agents as the Surveyor-General may appoint for that purpose, and at such time and place as such agent or agents may require, satisfactory proof upon oath as to the exact locality where all the Timber, Saw Logs, Trees, and other Lumber in his or their possession were cut, with the mark or marks thereof, giving the number of pieces and description of Timber, Saw Logs, Trees, and other Lumber cut by themselves and others, to their knowledge, upon each of the Timber Berths held or occupied by him or them respectively, designating what quantity, if any, had been cut on any other lands, describing the same, exhibiting at the same time, for the inspection of such agent or agents, if required, the books of account and measurement of such Timber, Saw Logs and other Lumber under his or their control respectively; and shall moreover furnish such agent or agents all required information and facilities to enable him or them to arrive at a satisfactory determination as to the quantity and description of Timber, Saw Logs, Trees, and other Lumber made by him or them, or held in his or their possession respectively, on which Government dues are chargeable; and in the event of such agent or agents deeming it expedient to cause such Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber to be counted or measured, the said Licensee or occupier of such Timber Berth, and his or their agents or foremen, shall, if required, aid and assist in such count or measurement, but should such Licensee or occupier, or his or their agents, fail to comply with these conditions, such Licensee shall forfeit all right to a renewal of his License, and the Berth and limit shall become vacant.

5. All Applications for Licenses of Crown Lands, remaining unsold at the Annual Sales, shall be made by Petition (not later than the first day of February next after said sale) which shall describe the situation thereof, and specify the number of square miles required by the Applicant. No Petition to be for more than ten nor less than two square miles. All expense of the survey of the Timber Berths described on any License to be borne by the Licensee; and only one application to be received by the Surveyor-General for the same ground.

6. Every applicant on filing his Petition shall deposit with the Receiver General the sum of eight dollars upon each square mile applied for, and should the party so depositing become the purchaser, at Auction, such deposit shall be applied towards the payment of the purchase money; and in case the ground so applied for shall not be purchased at the time advertised for the sale thereof, the deposit so made shall be forfeited; and in case some other person than the depositor shall become the purchaser, and comply with the terms of sale, the amount so deposited shall be forthwith refunded to the party who may have paid the same.

7. All Berths applied for shall, if vacant, be advertised in the Royal Gazette, and at least fourteen days' notice of sale given; and unless the whole of the purchase money be paid by the purchaser to the Receiver General at the time of the sale, such sale shall be void, and the ground shall be forthwith put up again for competition between any other parties, the upset price being in all cases eight dollars per square mile; and every License for a Timber Berth shall expire on the first day of the month of July next ensuing after the issue of such License.

8. All Timber, Logs, Trees, or other Lumber cut upon unlicensed Crown Lands, or which may be cut by any person beyond the limits of his own Berth, shall be seized and forfeited to the use of the Crown; and no Timber or Lumber shall be cut on any Berth applied for until it be purchased at Public Auction.

9. Licenses may be assigned by writing signed by the Licensee, his Executors or Administrators, and the Assignee shall within reasonable time give notice of such assignment, and its date, to the Surveyor-General.

10. Licensees shall be entitled to successive renewals of such parts of their license ground as may then be vacant (the residue, however, of any such ground to be still reckoned at not less than two square miles), provided they do before the expiry of the License of the year preceding pay the mileage thereon, at the rate of eight dollars per square mile, and have also paid or arranged their stumpage dues as hereinafter provided, and have otherwise duly complied with all existing Regulations and the conditions of this License; and provided further, that where the stumpage dues are arranged by the taking of Notes as hereinafter mentioned, such renewal License shall not issue until the actual payment of the said Notes. Should the rate of Stumpage

generally be increased by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before that time, all such renewal Licenses shall be subject to payment of such increased Stumpage and any further Regulations made by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the purpose of expeditiously enforcing the payment or adjustment of Stumpage on any Logs or other Lumber cut within the limits described in any License.

11. Until the Stumpage is paid or arranged for in the manner provided by these Regulations, and where Notes are taken as hereinafter mentioned, until such Notes are actually paid, all Logs or other Lumber cut within the limits of any License shall be and remain the property of the Crown, and in no case shall be removed from the berths or brows until payment, or security therefor is given to the satisfaction of the "Lumber Agent."

12. Any Logs or other Lumber cut within the limits of any License by any trespasser, shall, as between the trespasser and the Licensee, be deemed the property of the Licensee, and as between the Licensee and the Crown, shall be liable to the rates of Stumpage payable by the terms of such License, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as if the said Licensee, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, had actually himself or themselves cut the same, and shall be the property of the Crown until the Stumpage is paid or arranged, and shall not be removed until that is done. And the Licensee shall pay or secure the Stumpage of any Logs or other Lumber cut by any trespasser, and may, if he see fit, bring an action of trespass, trover, or replevin, for such trespass-cut Logs or other Lumber, for his own benefit and behoof.

13. Should the Licensee or his Assigns fail to pay or arrange the Stumpage payable in respect of any Logs or other Lumber cut within the limits of any License, at the time by these Regulations specified, the Crown shall have the right and power to seize and sell at Public Auction, for cash, any part of such Logs or other Lumber, or anything made therefrom, and the Licensee or his Assigns shall be entitled to any balance after deducting Stumpage, at the rates payable by the License, and all expenses of seizure and sale.

14. All sums payable as Stumpage, under one hundred dollars, shall be paid in cash before the removal of Logs or other Lumber from the brows. For all sums above one hundred dollars approved endorsed Notes may be taken by the "Lumber Agents," payable not later than the first day of September next after the date thereof.

15. If any Logs or other Lumber is removed from the berth or brows without the consent of the "Lumber Agent," or without the mark which had been furnished to him, all such stuff will be forfeited, and the License canceled.

16. The upset mileage paid on any License will be credited in arranging for Stumpage, but only in cases where the "Lumber Agent" is satisfied that the lumber was cut on the identical Berth for the mileage of which the credit is claimed.

17. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent any person or persons from taking standing timber or material of any kind, for the purpose of making Roads or Bridges, or for Public Works, as provided for by Chapter 20 of "The Consolidated Statutes."

Now, know ye, that License is hereby granted to the said ——— his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, to cut Timber, Logs, or other Lumber on and within the bounds of the piece of ungranted Crown Land herein mentioned and described; and the said Timber, Logs, and other Lumber so cut by him on and within the said bounds of the said piece of ungranted Crown Land, under this License, and during its continuance, to remove, take, and carry away, and dispose of the same to his own use, subject, however, to the payment of Stumpage, Regulations and Restrictions above mentioned; and reserving, however, a right of way and free liberty to haul Timber or other Lumber, or Supplies, over the land and bounds above described; and also a sufficient landing place or places on the banks of any stream running through or bounding the lands or bounds above described, to the Grantee, Licensee or Lessee of any other land, his or their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns. Also not to interfere with any Lots of Land improved, or partly paid for, or reserved under Applications for which Returns of Survey were received at the Crown Land Office previous to the ——— day of ——— 18—. And on the further condition that the *trunk* as well as the *bark* of any Hemlock trees to be cut under pretense of this License, shall be removed and taken beyond the limits thereof before the 1st day of July next, otherwise the cutting of the said Hemlock trees shall be prosecuted and dealt with as a *trespass*, in the same manner as if this License had never been granted.

This License to continue and be in force from the date hereof, for and during and unto the said *first day of July* next ensuing the date hereof, and no longer, after which time no Timber, Logs, or other Lumber to be cut or hauled from the said tract of Crown Land hereinbefore described, under pretense thereof.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Surveyor General.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor.

[The form of a transfer is added.]

[4.] *Lien for security of Crown Dues.*

By an amending act passed April 15, 1879, it is provided that—

All lumber cut within the limits of a License, and by virtue of the authority of any such License, shall be and remain the property of the Crown, until the Stumpage thereon is paid, and when a note or notes are taken for the payment of Stumpage, the property in the Lumber for the Stumpage of which such note or notes are given shall remain and be the property of the Crown until such note or notes are actually paid.

In case of the non-payment of any sum or sums of money at any time coming due by any person or persons for Stumpage on lumber cut on any lands leased by the Crown to any person or persons, or for any Stumpage due on lumber cut on Crown Lands under any license from the Crown, and whether such sum or sums of money shall have been secured by any note or notes, or have not been so secured, it shall be lawful for the Crown, if it sees fit, by or through any of its seizing officers appointed under the authority of the said chapter, or any other officers authorized in that behalf, to sell at public auction for cash, after giving fourteen days' notice of the time and place of sale to the operator, if practicable, or if not, then to the party in whose possession the lumber may be, and also by public notice posted up for a like period in at least five public places in the Parish in which the lumber may then be situated, all or any part of the said lumber, or anything into which the same may have been manufactured; and after deducting the amount so due for Stumpage, and all expenses of sale, the balance (if any) shall be paid over to the Licensee or his assigns.

The Crown is further authorized at discretion to bring an action of replevin, trespass, or trover for the lumber, instead of the proceedings above specified, if deemed advisable. The word "lumber" is construed to include logs, timber, trees, and every description of lumber, as well as bark.

[5.] *Penalties for Trespasses upon the Crown Lands.*

By an act passed April 10, 1875, and amended April 15, 1879, the cutting of trees, lumber, or wood upon the Crown Lands without legal authority is made punishable by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, besides the forfeiture of the wood or timber cut. The property seized is to be sold at public auction after fourteen days' notice, and an opportunity for the proving of any claims that may be brought. The Governor in Council may order the release of the property, however, upon the payment of such sum, not less than double the rates payable in case it had been cut or carried away under License duly obtained, and upon such other terms and conditions as to them shall seem just and reasonable.

Any assault or obstruction to a Seizing Officer in the execution of his duty, or any person in his aid, or the willful removal, cutting, or setting loose anything seized, is punishable by a fine of not less than two nor more than one hundred pounds, or, if not paid, by imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court where prosecuted. Penalties and forfeitures under this act may be prosecuted by information of the Attorney-General, and the costs are charged to the offender. Prosecutions must be made within one year from the date of the offense.

TIMBER STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(1.) Receipts from Crown Lands in the Province of New Brunswick, from 1874 to 1879, showing the actual and relative amount received from various sources.

Sources of revenue.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Land sales <sup>1</sup> .....	\$7, 765 50	\$5, 553 21	\$8, 259 08	\$5, 591 68	\$2, 642 20	\$3, 449 00
Labor fund <sup>2</sup> .....	556 94	374 93	338 55	218 40	307 15	172 63
Installments <sup>3</sup> .....	1, 432 40	1, 009 99	542 03	478 90	668 10	225 30
Sale of Timber licenses.....	24, 813 20	6, 736 25	12, 174 39	38, 564 70	7, 910 70	7, 359 20
Renewal of licenses.....		12, 132 00	12, 315 00	24 00	16, 804 00	15, 016 00
Stumpage (net amount).....		33, 674 50	41, 524 13	55, 980 38	81, 207 46	47, 307 81
Stumpage (trespass).....	305 32	259 90				
Royalty on Coal.....	981 67	1, 267 74	724 32	1, 042 92	1, 059 12	849 96
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup> .....	413 00	32 00	169 67	931 15	745 20	840 25
Total.....	36, 268 03	61, 049 52	76, 048 47	102, 832 13	111, 343 93	75, 220 15

<sup>1</sup> The usual price of Land, unless raised by competition at auction, is 80 cents per acre. The falling off in amount in 1878 is explained by the statement that no large tracts had been sold during the year, it being thought that more could be realized from the Lumber, at present rates of stumpage.  
<sup>2</sup> Land sold under the "Act to facilitate the settlement of Lands," for which cash was paid.  
<sup>3</sup> Installments on land sold under the regulations passed in council April 22, 1861. This form of sale is now discontinued, but balances on old sales are still received, provided the land is still vacant.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes licenses for mining, sale of wild grass, and other items of income from the Crown Lands.

[2.] Stumpage System.

In July, 1879, new Timber Regulations were introduced, and a stumpage system came into operation, under which a uniform rate was made payable on all lumber cut on Crown Lands. A certain sum was to be advanced.  
The amount collected in recent years from this source is given in the preceding table. The qualities of Foreign products upon which this was charged were as follows:

(2.) Quantities of Forest Products upon which Stumpage was charged from July 1, 1874, to October 31, 1879.

Kinds.	Pieces.	Quantity.	Kinds.	Pieces.	Quantity.
SPRUCE AND PINE LOGS.		Superfic'l feet.	SPRUCE TIMBER.		Superfic'l feet.
1875.....	1, 007, 884	107, 460, 908	1878.....		208 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
1876.....	911, 837	95, 648, 990			
1877.....	1, 452, 929	148, 980, 839	JUNIPER TIMBER.		
1878.....	1, 472, 749	151, 893, 004	1878.....		104 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
1879.....	854, 247	88, 856, 803			
HEMLOCK LOGS.			CEDAR LOGS AND POLES.		
1875.....	953	155, 390	1875.....	17, 403	
1876.....	2, 121	245, 021	1876.....	38, 408	
1877.....	1, 943	181, 465	1877.....	8, 301	
1878.....		526, 148	1878.....	980	
1879.....	810	92, 750	1879.....	38, 323	
PINE TIMBER.		Tons.	KNEES.		
1875.....	122	237	1875.....	1, 395	
1876.....		440 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1876.....	1, 135	
1877.....	313	264 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1877.....	315	
1878.....	917	1, 202	1878.....	432	
1879.....	1, 010	868	1879.....	596	
HARD-WOOD TIMBER.			RAILWAY SLEEPERS.		
1875.....	59	453 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1875.....	8, 000	
1876.....		1, 424 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1876.....	3, 500	
1877.....	2, 002	1, 641 <sup>12</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1877.....	20, 582	
1878.....		2, 049 <sup>39</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1878.....	8, 447	
1879.....	983	600	1879.....	32, 315	
HEMLOCK TIMBER.			BOOM POLES.		
1878.....		100	1878.....	2, 500	

(2.) Quantities of Forest Products upon which Stumpage was charged from July 1, 1874, to October 31, 1879—Continued.

SPARS.			HEMLOCK BARKS—Con tinued.		
1878.....	37	.....			<i>Cords.</i>
CORD WOOD.		<i>Cords.</i>	1877.....		1, 067½
1875.....		1, 512	1878.....		3, 719½
1876.....		892	1879.....		164½
1877.....		559½		<i>SHINGLES.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
1878.....		265	1875.....		307
1879.....		1, 621	1876.....		5, 915
HEMLOCK BARKS.			1877.....		1, 048½
1876.....		3, 658	1878.....		2, 283
			1879.....		3, 965

[3.] *Lumber Trade of the Province of New Brunswick.*

This Province has for many years exported large quantities of lumber in various forms, the numerous rivers affording access to remote regions in the interior, especially the Saint Johns and Miramichi Rivers, and those of less size falling into the Bay of Chaleurs. The principal places of manufacture are somewhat distant from the region where the timber is cut, the logs being rafted down from the upper waters. Very extensive mills on the Saint John are located in the vicinity of Fredericton, and at and near the city of St. John at its mouth. The following summary, from Guy Stewart & Co.'s Circular (London, January 1, 1877), gives the principal statistics of the two principal points of shipment in New Brunswick during the year 1876 :

	From Saint John.	From Miramichi.
Number of ships loaded.....	334	279
Tonnage.....	234, 913	135, 759
Superficial feet of Deals.....	192, 975, 772	116, 665, 107
Tons of Pine Timber.....	1, 211	2, 202
Tons of Birch Timber.....	14, 571	1, 863
Palings.....		5, 034, 418

The number of individuals and firms engaged in shipping at Saint John was 19<sup>1</sup>, and at Miramichi, 8.

With respect to the general results of the season at these two districts, the circular above quoted remarks as follows :

SAINT JOHN.—“The shipment of deals to Europe in 1876 shows an increase of about 17 millions as compared with the previous year, being 193 millions against 176 in 1875; 220 in 1874; 210 in 1873; and 138 in 1872. American lumber originally intended for the United States market has contributed largely to the quantity exported. A large proportion of that shipped last year had been held over by two or three encumbered estates for a length of time, when, a settlement having been arrived at, it was then forced on the market in order to realize. The quantity of logs held over is greatly reduced, and the supply of 1877 will be chiefly derived from the lumbering operations going on, which appear to be about the average extent. Freights opened at 72s. 6d. to 75s. for Liverpool cargo delivered free alongside, and receded to 71s. 3d. in April. They continued at about these rates through the season.

<sup>1</sup> Nearly half of this business at Saint John is in the hands of Alex. Gibson, whose transactions were represented by 125 ships of 112,046 tonnage, 94,444,807 feet of deals, and 2,669 tons of birch timber.

MIRAMICHI.—“In spruce and pine deals the shipments for the season of 1875 were 104 millions, and in 1879 94 millions. A considerable part of the export of 1876 consisted of an inferior quality of spruce and pine, which were no doubt manufactured with the view of meeting the low values ruling in Europe, but which could hardly be expected to give satisfaction. The lumbering operations of the winter of 1876-77 indicated an export of about 100 to 110 millions in 1877. Freights opened at 70s. to 72s. 6d., at which most of the spring fleet was secured in England. On this side 75s. was paid by some shippers, the prices declining in the autumn. The facilities for loading ships at Miramichi are about the best in New Brunswick.”

From a circular published by parties connected with the lumber and timber trade, we learn that the shipments from Miramichi to Europe, during the last two years, were as follows :

	1878.	1879.
Deals ..... superficial feet..	106, 504, 404	115, 016, 179
Timber, Birch ..... tons..	27	285
Timber, Pine ..... do...	45	242
Palings ..... pieces..	2, 970, 589	2, 853, 209

The shipments to the United States from Saint John in 1876 were—spruce, 7,374,148 feet; and pine, 179,096 feet. In some years they have amounted to 75,000,000 feet of pine and spruce.<sup>1</sup>

(e.) CROWN LANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[1.] *Summary of Statute.*

The office of Commissioner of Crown Lands in this Province was merged in that of Attorney General in the beginning of 1877. The report dated a year later shows the amount of ungranted lands of Nova Scotia to be (approximately) 2,487,419 acres. Free-grant and homestead acts were formerly in existence, but have been repealed; and there is no special lumbering law. The law relating to Crown Lands (Chap. II, Revised Statutes) has no provisions relative to timber, excepting the following:

SEC. 12. When application is made for Crown Lands for lumbering or other purposes than settlement, the [Commissioner of Crown Lands<sup>2</sup>] shall cause an accurate survey to be made of the tract applied for, and all lots fit for settlement shall be marked on the plan or survey, and reserved for agricultural improvement.<sup>3</sup>

§ 13. The lots not so designated and reserved may be granted at the rate of sixty cents an acre.

§ 14. It shall not be lawful to grant to any one person, partnership, or corporation, more than two thousand acres of Crown Lands for lumbering purposes.

§ 20. If any grantee of such lands so granted as aforesaid for lumbering purposes, or his assigns, shall cut down, or cause to be cut down, any trees growing on other ungranted lands in the vicinity of such lands so granted to him, or shall purchase or receive any trees, timber, spars, or logs cut on such ungranted lands by other persons, knowing the same to have been cut on such ungranted lands, he shall forfeit and pay for each of such trees, logs, spars, or pieces of timber, not less than two dollars nor more than forty dollars, to be sued for and recovered before any stipendiary magistrate or any two justices of the peace, by any person who shall sue for the same, as a private debt; and one-half of the amount recovered shall be paid to the party suing, and the other half into the Provincial Treasury.

<sup>1</sup> Letter of Hon. Darius B. Warner, U. S. Consul at Saint Johns.

<sup>2</sup> Now “Attorney General.”

<sup>3</sup> The price of lands for agricultural purposes is fixed at 44 cents an acre.

[2.] *Remarks of Professor Charles Lyell.*

Professor Lyell, in his first "Travels in North America" in 1841-'42 (ii, 189), thus speaks of the Forestry of Nova Scotia :

I heard frequent discussions on the present state of the timber duties both here and in Canada, and great was my surprise to find the majority of the small proprietors, or that class in whose prosperity the success and strength of a new colony consists, regretting that the mother country had legislated so much in their favor. They said that a few large capitalists and shipowners amassed considerable fortunes (some of them, however, losing them again by over-speculation), and that the political influence of a few such merchants was naturally greater than that of a host of small farmers, who could never so effectually plead their cause to the government; but, on the other hand, the laborers engaged during the severe winter, at high pay, to fell and transport the timber to the coast, became invariably a drunken and impoverished set. Another serious mischief accrued to the colony from this traffic. As often as the new settlers reached the tracts from which the wood had been removed, they found, instead of a cleared region ready for cultivation, a dense copse-wood or vigorous undergrowth of young trees, far more expensive to deal with than the original forest, and, what was worse, all the best kinds of timber, fit for farm buildings and other uses, had been taken away, having been carefully selected for exportation to Great Britain; so that, while the English are submitting to pay an enhanced price for timber inferior in quality to that of Norway, the majority of the colonists, for whom the sacrifices are made, feel no gratitude for the boon. On the contrary, they complain of a monopoly that enriches a few timber merchants at the expense of the more regular and steady progress of agriculture.

## (f.) CROWN LANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[1.] *Summary of Statute.*

The statute regulating timber leases in this Province is found in "An act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws affecting Crown Lands in British Columbia," assented to 22d April, 1875, and is as follows :

SEC. 41. Leases of any extent of unpre-empted or unrecorded Crown Lands may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to any person, persons, or corporation, duly authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber, or lumber, and actually engaged in those pursuits, subject to such rents, terms, and provisions as shall seem expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: *Provided, however,* That any person may hereafter acquire a settler's or homestead settler's claim to or upon any part of such leased land by complying with the requirements of this act. Such settler or homestead settler shall, however, only be entitled to cut such timber as he may require for use on his claim; and if he cut timber on the said land for sale, or for any purpose other than for such use as aforesaid, or for the purpose of clearing the said land, he shall absolutely forfeit all interest in the land acquired by him, and the Commissioner shall cancel his claim thereto.

§ 42. The application for any such lease must be in writing, in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner, who shall retain the original in his office and transmit the duplicate, through the head office of the Lands and Works, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who shall alone decide on any such lease.

§ 43. Before any lease is granted for pastoral, hay, or timber purposes, the applicant shall give to the Commissioner of the District in which the land lies, thirty days' notice, in writing, of his intention to apply for such lease. Such notice shall specify—

- (a) The locality and number of acres applied for.
- (b) The name of the applicant.
- (c) The date of the notice.

A copy of such notice shall be posted at each of the undermentioned places :

- (a) On a conspicuous part of the land referred to.
- (b) Upon the walls of the office of the Commissioner of the District.
- (c) On the Court-House of the District, if any.
- (d) On the nearest public Inn or Tavern.
- (e) On the outer door of the Post-Office of such District.

§ 44. Any person desirous of objecting to such lease shall give his written reasons therefor, within the time specified in the above notice, addressed to the said Commissioner, and the said Commissioner shall, as soon as possible, forward the same, with his report thereon, to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

§ 45. If no-objection is made, as aforesaid, to the issue of such lease before the said notice expires, the lease applied for may be issued, if advisable.

The act above cited contains provisions for the sale of lands by pre-emption, and for leasing lands for pastoral purposes (excepting in certain regions), and for Hay leases. In the case of partly-timbered townships the statute provides as follows:

SEC. 76. In the subdivision of townships which may consist partly of prairie and partly of timber land, such of the sections or subdivisions of sections containing islands, belts, or other tracts of timber may be subdivided into such number of wood lots of not less than ten and not more than twenty acres in each lot, as will afford, so far as the extent of woodland in the township may permit, one such wood lot to each quarter section prairie farm in such township.

SEC. 77. *Provided*, That in case an island or belt of timber be found in the survey of any township to lie in a quarter section, or several quarter sections, but in such manner that no single quarter section shall have more of such timber than twenty-five acres, such timber shall be taken to be appurtenant to such quarter section or quarter sections, and shall not be further divided into wood lots.

[2] *Form of a Timber Lease in British Columbia.*

This indenture made the — day of —, A. D. 18—, between Her Majesty the Queen (who, with her heirs and successors, is hereinafter called "the said lessor"), of the one part, and —, and who, together with — executors, administrators, and assigns, — hereinafter called "the said lessee," of the other part, witnesseth that in consideration of the payments and stipulations to be made and observed by and on the part of the said lessee, the said lessor —, so far as the Crown hath power to grant the same, but not further or otherwise, doth hereby lease, save as hereinafter expressed, unto the said lessee, full power to enter upon all that land or ground in the District of — statute acres, be the same more or less, all which premises are on the tracing hereunto annexed more particularly though approximately designated, and therein colored red; and therefrom and from any part of the said premises at pleasure to cut down any trees whatever, and the same to carry away and freely to manufacture into, sell and dispose of as spars, timber, or lumber, or otherwise for — own sole use and behoof, with full power to erect all mills, engines, buildings, and machinery necessary in — opinion for carrying on any part of the spar, timber, and lumber business, but for no other purpose whatsoever; and also the right, upon the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and the Commissioner of the District of — for the time being, in writing thereto first had, to appropriate any or a sufficient part of any streams, lakes, or waters within the said tract of land for all or any of the above purposes, but so nevertheless that such use shall not be to the prejudice of any public or existing private rights; and generally such rights and privileges which may be necessary and advisable for more conveniently carrying on the said spar, timber, and lumber business, except and always reserved thereout all Indian grounds, plots, gardens, Crown and other Reserves, and also except thereout the rights of pre-emption, settlement, pasturage, and agricultural pursuits in and over any part of the said limits; except also thereout so much of the said land as the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works aforesaid from time to time may deem necessary for any roads, bridges, aqueducts, Military, Naval, Municipal or public purposes; except and also reserved thereout all existing private and public rights; except and also reserved thereout to the said lessor full control over the water frontage of the said premises; except and also reserved thereout to Her Majesty, Her heirs, successors, and assigns, the right freely to enter, cut, and take away any timber or trees, gravel, sand, stone, or other material required for the construction of any bridge, road, or public work, as the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may from time to time think fit; except and also reserved thereout to Her said Majesty, Her heirs, successors, and assigns, all mines and minerals within, upon, or under the said limits and power, for her and them respectively, freely to work, carry away and dispose of the same: *Provided*, That the said lessor, by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, his servant or agent, shall be at liberty at any time during these presents to enter upon the premises hereinbefore described, and survey the same and sell and grant all or any part of the said premises, in such manner as the said lessor shall think fit, subject, nevertheless, to the rights and privileges conferred upon the said lessee by these presents for the term hereby demised; and reserving to the said lessor the right to collect the rents hereby reserved, and the benefit of all the covenants herein contained; to hold the said premises hereby leased unto and to the use of the said lessee, for the term of — years from the date hereof, for the purposes aforesaid, rendering therefor yearly to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in every year during the said term the annual rent of — dollars, the first of such payments to be made on the execution of these presents, and the succeeding annual payments on the — day of —, in each year respectively during the said term, at the Land

Office, Victoria, or to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works of the District, without any deduction or abatement whatever; and the said part of the second part hereby, for ———, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the said lessor in manner following, that is to say: that the said lessee will pay the rent hereinbefore reserved, at the times and in the manner hereinbefore appointed, and will not assign any part of the premises, rights, powers or privileges hereby granted, without the permission in writing of the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works first had and obtained; and will at all times pay all rates, taxes, and assessments whatsoever (if any) which may be made, assessed or levied for or in respect of any of the premises; and shall during the said term maintain and keep in regular and continuous working and repair (save when prevented by inevitable accidents) ——— lumber mill capable of cutting not less than ——— thousand feet of lumber per day, in some part of the Province of British Columbia, as the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may approve of in writing; and shall also make reasonable use within reasonable periods of the whole of the premises hereby granted, and apply the same to the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and perform this covenant to the satisfaction of the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the time being.

*Provided*, and it is hereby agreed, that if any rent or moneys falling due hereunder shall be in default or unpaid for the space of one calendar month after the same shall have respectively become due, then, and upon every such default, whether any previous one shall have been previously condoned or not, it shall be lawful for the said lessor, by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, his agent or servant, into and upon the said premises to enter, and therefrom to distrain, seize, take, and sell any goods and chattels there found, and out of the proceeds of all such sale or sales to repay herself and themselves such rents or moneys so due, and all costs and expenses attendant on such distress and sale, and so nevertheless that no exercise of this power shall be construed to prejudice or affect any other powers, remedies, or forfeiture accruing to the said lessor for the time being under these presents. *Provided, always*, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said lessee shall fail to fulfill, keep, and observe all and singular the payments, covenants, and stipulations hereinbefore contained, and on ——— part to be paid, observed, and performed, or any of them, or any part thereof respectively, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs, successors, or assigns, by the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, his agent, or servant, upon three calendar months' notice to that effect from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or under the hand of any person duly authorized by him in that behalf, and delivered at ——— the house or office of the said lessee, or affixed to some part of said land, absolutely to forfeit all the rights and privileges of entering, cutting spars, timber, or lumber, or otherwise, hereby conveyed, or so much thereof as shall be specified in that behalf in any such notice, and thereupon these presents and all the rights and privileges therein contained shall, so far as in accordance with such notice, cease, determine, and be of none effect, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding, without any actual re-entry on the part of the said lessor, or inquisition, or office found, or other proceeding whatever. *And lastly*, it is hereby declared that if at any time during the continuance of the tenancy hereby created, all or any portion of the said hereditaments and premises hereby demised shall in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works be required for the purposes of the projected railway, or shall be selected as part of the grant to the government of the Dominion of Canada, as agreed upon in the terms and conditions of the Union between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, it shall be lawful for the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or other person duly authorized by the government in that behalf, to resume possession of the said tenements and premises, or so much thereof as may be required for the purposes aforesaid, upon the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or other the person duly authorized by the government in that behalf, giving to the said lessee one calendar month's notice in writing; such notice to be affixed to any conspicuous part of the demised premises of such requirement as aforesaid; and at the expiration of such notice, these presents and the tenancy hereby created as to such part of the tenements and premises contained in such notice shall absolutely cease and determine without compensation. *Provided further*, that the interest, rights, and privileges of the lessee in the said hereditaments, tenements, and premises, shall be construed as subject always to all the provisions of the "Land Act, 1875."

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Witness, His Honor ——— the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, acting on behalf of Her Majesty, and the great seal of the Province of British Columbia, hereunto affixed.

[Witnessed by three persons.]

[3.] *On the Timber Resources of British Columbia.*

Mr. H. J. Combie, District Engineer in charge of surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, was examined in March, 1878, before the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization in the Dominion Parliament with reference to the resources and capabilities of British Columbia, and made some statements that have interest in reference to the timber resources of that Province, which we present below. We reduce to narrative form, the information scattered through several pages of questions and answers.

"The country is generally mountainous, but between the two great ranges of mountains—the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains—there is a high plateau which is deeply seamed with valleys. The country is not subject to fogs, and not to any great extent to heavy dews. A very small proportion of the plateau is available for agriculture, but more for pasturage. The plateau averages 3,000 feet above the sea, and the tops of the hills rising above it are covered with timber. The valleys are fit for cultivation, but the portion above that and below the timbered tops of the hills not fit for agriculture would amount to two-thirds of the plateau. In the interior, or bunch-grass country, there is very little timber. There are some parts of the valley of the Lower Frazer which are suited for settlement, but difficult to clear on account of the size of the timber—chiefly Douglas fir. The trees are generally cut ten feet up from the ground to avoid the swell near the root, and their diameter at the place where cut is sometimes eight feet. There are a great many trees of this size, and from this down to 4 feet. On the best land many of them extend from 60 to 100 feet before reaching the branches. None of the timber is sawn until a vessel arrives with a bill of the various sizes required. It is generally exported to Australia. Some is sawn into boards, and a large portion into scantlings, some of which are 12 by 18 or 18 by 24. There are not many small trees as the large ones overshadow the undergrowth. On the Lower Frazer there are ridges covered with smaller timbers which are not as yet taken up. This timber is mixed with poplar and other kinds.

"There are only two saw-mills in British Columbia at the present time, both at Burrard Inlet. In October, 1877, there were eleven vessels loading there at once from these two mills, which were sawing and supplying the vessels as quickly as they could stow it. So far the timber has been cut within a short distance of the waters of Burrard Inlet, seldom more than a mile. The saws used are circular, one running above the other, each 6 feet in diameter, so as to make one cut, the saws running so as almost to touch. Up to 1874 the logs were drawn by oxen, over skids, a great many oxen being required, as there is no snow, but since that time they use a traction engine.

"The timber on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is of the same character as on the cascades, but not so large; still it is large enough for use in commercial purposes, and as much as the country will require for many years."

In answer to questions Mr. C. remarked that the manufacture of lumber would not be profitable unless orders were first received. They bring the logs into booms and keep them lying until they receive an order. He had seen only one ship-load of spars, which went to the Admiralty. It is understood that one load is supplied yearly for this use. There is also some very fine timber on Vancouver Island of the same class. It is somewhat like the balsam of Canada, but gummy and very hard.

On the northern part of the coast, near Skeena River, a kind of cedar grows with a very close fiber and durable, but in very limited quantity. There is no demand for timber of small size, and the cost of clearing lands of heavy timber is more than their value. The timber is chiefly evergreen with some soft maple and small birch, both white and yellow. There is also an alder tree that reaches a diameter of eighteen inches. It is the only wood that makes a pleasant hardwood fire. There is also a scrubby kind of red oak growing upon Vancouver Island, but it is of no particular value. The arbutus tree also grows upon that island to a large size, but it has no commercial value.

Mr. P. O'Leary, when questioned upon the timber of British Columbia, stated that on the Frazer River and along the coast there was much large timber, in fact one great forest extended along the sea shore for some hundreds of miles. There is much timber on Vancouver Island, but generally not of so fine a quality as that on the main land. The timber from Burrard Inlet is shipped to Honolulu, Mexico, South America, China, and Australia. Much timber is sent to San Francisco, but the principal part across the Pacific.

In an inquiry by the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization in 1879, the Hon. A. Bunster, M. P. of British Columbia, in answer to questions concerning the timber resources of British Columbia, mentioned the superior qualities of the Douglass pine, especially for shipbuilding, in which it was used for masts, deck planking, ship timbers, outside planking, and knees. Besides the two principal mills on Burrard Inlet there were one at Nanaimo, Mr. Saywar's at Victoria, one at New Westminster, and four others in various parts of the province—in all ten. Out of these but three or four large ones furnished lumber for export, namely, one at Victoria, one at Nanaimo, and two at Burrard Inlet. Another mill was being erected at Cowichan, and one at Chemamis, which had already shipped cargoes.

The mode of lumbering was altogether different from that in Canada. They did not wait for snow, but built skids and hauled the timber along them during the summer as well as in the winter season, the business being carried on throughout the year. These skids are prepared by taking four or five logs and making a continuous bridge or support, and across these the logs laid and rolled along. The mills export lumber to Chili, China, Australia, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, San Francisco, New Zealand, Spain, England, and Russia. Some is sent to the Sandwich Islands, but not much. Some is sent to Rio Janeiro, and a great deal to Australia, but the Australian market was not so good now as it formerly was. There are no other manufactories for preparing woods before exportation. But very little shipbuilding has been attempted.

The lumbermen had purchased large timber tracts in former times, in fee simple, and the government had lately adopted a system of leasing lands at a cent an acre per annum, upon the condition that the parties should go in and erect a mill. They have a kind of rule for cutting so many thousand feet a day, and if they exceed 50,000 feet a day they get so many more acres of land. There is a graduated rate, according to the number of thousands of feet the mill is capable of cutting.

The mills cut only when they have orders, and they always keep a supply of logs in the boom.

Besides the pines, there is a kind of bird's-eye maple, mixed with other trees, with some oak, a kind of basswood, and hemlock.

(4.) *Exportation of Lumber from British Columbia during the first ten years of the Lumber Trade of that Province.*

Years.	Plank.		Shingles.	Laths and pickets.	Spars.	Miscellaneous (logs, knees, &c.)	Value.
	Rough.	Dressed.					
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Bundles or M.</i>	<i>No.</i>		
1861 .....	288,650						\$3,416
1862 .....	205,600	3,000	878				2,729
1863 .....	322,700	3,200	951			13 cords .....	9,885
1864 .....	2,087,460	430,194	579	55		1 flag-pole ..	43,490
1865 .....	2,120,410	267,246	1	42	251		80,195
1866 .....	1,271,611	342,931	50	7	257		70,807
1867 .....	4,146,000	122,000	908	175	1,424	175 pieces ...	86,691
1868 .....	15,637,303	696,922	835	512	8	{ 21 cords ... }	184,135
1869 .....	18,814,381	1,427,126	1,035	1,433	790	{ 92 M piles ... }	
1870 .....	7,544,073	2,342,903	841	200	832	420 bundles...	128,257

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA HAVING RELATION TO THE TIMBER INTERESTS.

The Public Works of Canada directly or indirectly subordinate to the Timber interests are: (1.) SLIDES AND BOOMS, to effect the passage of timber where impediments to navigation exist and where no canal connects the reaches of natural navigation; and (2.) THE CANALS. A concise statement of the extent and operations of each will be given.

## 1. SLIDES AND BOOMS.

(a.) *Description and extent.*

The Slides are inclined planes of timber, planked, and descending by a convenient grade and in a direct line from the navigable waters above a fall or rapid to the still waters below. They have booms at the place of entrance and sometimes at the place of discharge, forming artificially-closed bays for retaining the timber. These works have been constructed by the government upon the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, and Trent Rivers and their tributaries, and upon the waters leading into Georgian Bay. They are in charge of the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion Government.

The *Saguenay* has a slide 5,840 feet long, taking timber from Lake St. John into the river, with a boom 1,344 feet long, and dams, piers, and bulkheads. Works are also constructed on *La Petite Décharge*, the less of the two affluents of Lake St. John; begun in 1856, finished in 1860.

The *St. Maurice* has seven, and one of its tributaries, the *Vermillion*, has two slides. Several affluents have booms, piers, and other works.

The principal tributaries of the St. Maurice River are the Shawenigan, Mokinak, Matawan, Petit Bostonais, Grand Bostonais, Croche, Vermillion, Tranche, Grand Pierliche, and Manounan.

The *Ottawa District* has 73 works for the descent of timber, of which 11 are on the main river, 1 on the Gatineau, 15 on the Madawaska, 2 on the Coulonge, 1 on the Black, 31 on the Petewawa, and 12 on the River du Moine.

On the *River Ottawa* these works comprise 2,000 lineal feet of canals, 3,834 of slides, 29,855 of booms, 8,655 of dams, 345 of bulkheads, and 1,981 bridges, besides 52 piers, 3 slide-keepers' houses, and 3 store-houses. Lumbering began on this river in March, 1799.

The *Gatineau*, which is 400 miles long, unites with the Ottawa at a point 2 miles below the city of Ottawa, and drains an area of about 9,000 square miles. The works are at a station a mile from its mouth, consisting of 3,071 feet of canal, 4,138 of booms, and 52 of bridges, besides 10 piers and a slide-keeper's house.

The *Madawaska* is 240 miles long, drains an area of about 4,100 square miles, and unites with the Ottawa 136 miles above St. Anne. The 15 slides have in all a length of 1,750 linear feet, with 18,179 feet of booms, 4,080 of dams, and 182 of bridges, besides 43 piers, a slide-keeper's house, and a workshop.

The *Coulonge* is 160 miles long, drains 1,800 square miles, and discharges into the Ottawa 184 miles above St. Anne. It has 3 booms, in all 2,548 feet in length, supported by 10 piers.

*Black River* empties into the Ottawa 193 miles above St. Anne, is 128 miles long, and drains about 1,120 square miles. It has 1,139 linear feet of single-stick booms, 873 feet of slide, 346 feet of glance pier, and 135 feet of flat dam.

The *Petewawa* is 138 miles long, and drains 2,200 square miles, uniting with the Ottawa 218 miles above St. Anne. Seven miles from its mouth it separates into two branches. On these 7 miles there are 5 stations, on the north branch 15, and on the south branch 8 stations, having in all, 5,577 feet of slides, 11,140 of booms, and 3,496 of dams, besides 30 piers.

The *Du Moine* is 120 miles long, and drains about 1,600 square miles. It flows into the Ottawa 256 miles above St. Anne, and has 300 feet of slide, 800 of boom, and 1,324 of dams, besides 6 piers.

*River Trent and Newcastle District.*—The Trent navigation extends from Trenton, on the Bay of Amity, to Fenelon Falls, at the north end of Sturgeon Lake in one direction, and following the southwest on the opposite route, passes by the River Scugog into the lake of that name, and to Port Perry at the head of the lake. The total distance, 190 miles, has  $155\frac{1}{4}$  miles of navigable waters, and  $34\frac{3}{4}$  in which locks, booms, slides, &c., are used at points to facilitate lumbering. Since 1855 a part of the works have been in charge of a committee of persons in the lumber trade, who collect tolls on timber passing through.

(b.) *Timber and Saw-Logs that passed the Government Slides and Booms, on the Ottawa and its Tributaries, in each Calendar year from 1851 to 1879, inclusive, and the Revenue accrued therefrom.*<sup>1</sup>

Years. <sup>2</sup>	Square and Flat- tened Timber (Number of pieces).	Saw-Logs (Num- ber of pieces).	Revenue ac- crued.
1851	243,628	102,286	\$23,554 00
1852	369,272	130,420	29,912 00
1853	197,100	162,580	28,844 00
1854	302,157	178,729	28,888 00
1855	222,686	122,320	28,450 00
1856	272,988	151,668	32,269 00
1857	299,244	172,080	33,634 00
1858	214,880	189,100	27,936 00
1859	255,084	261,129	33,724 00
1860	261,849	365,792	44,417 00
1861	276,657	473,409	49,660 00
1862	338,497	270,045	49,954 00
1863	424,999	413,269	56,281 00
1864	399,841	599,404	70,064 00
1865	300,659	549,184	59,930 00
1866	245,848	785,481	56,798 00
1867	298,791	1,096,845	74,272 00
1868	186,377	1,972,109	56,731 00
1869	317,047	891,293	101,716 00
1870	266,407	1,170,076	68,167 00
1871 <sup>3</sup>	286,804	1,168,734	70,152 68
1872	289,473	1,674,042	101,778 52
1873	303,268	2,024,980	110,185 32
1874	280,390	2,264,126	117,989 39
1875	299,218	1,905,936	104,225 16
1876	244,591	1,748,493	84,399 38
1877	445,430	1,132,073	98,258 83
1878	286,243	1,023,958	69,960 48
1879	161,437	1,118,958	58,519 05

<sup>1</sup> In a note accompanying a statement of the amount of Timber and Saw-Logs passed these slides from 1851 to 1870, inclusive, as given in the Report on Inland Revenues for the year ending in 1870, we find the following: "This statement does not include Saw-Logs cut by Gilmour & Co. on the Gatineau, and by E. B. Eddy on the Bonnachere, &c. (amounting to 150,000, nearly, in 1870), nor those cut on tributaries of the Ottawa below the Gatineau, such as the rivers Aux Lievres, Rouge, and Petite Nation, beyond this agency, which are exported in barges without passing through government slides or booms previously to being sawed up. There are also fully 200,000 logs, from the head-waters of the Rideau and Mississippi (?), that go out to the front, sawn or unsawn, without descending the Ottawa. Including all these, the total of Ottawa logs for 1870 would be about 2,000,000."

<sup>2</sup> Before 1873, the years given are those ending December 31; since then, they are fiscal years, ending June 30.

<sup>3</sup> Much stock timber, of previous seasons, from Upper Petewawa, had not come down on 30th June, 1871.

(c.) *Revenue accrued on the undermentioned Works during the last eight years.*

Years ending June 30—	Madawaska.		Petewawa.		Du Moine.		Black River.	
	On River to Junction with Ottawa.	Further through Ot- tawa Works.	On River to Junction with Ottawa.	Further through Ot- tawa Works.	On River to Junction with Ottawa.	Further through Ot- tawa Works.	On River to Junction with Ottawa.	Further through Ot- tawa Works.
1872	\$25,286 09	\$7,677 26	\$9,437 63	\$6,407 86	\$1,909 25	\$3,087 27	\$4,307 28	\$4,846 81
1873	28,656 76	7,490 00	6,230 24	4,467 68	3,195 32	5,466 06	6,347 78	7,334 20
1874	36,384 24	9,171 43	6,633 95	4,993 91	3,200 74	4,286 98	4,612 94	4,073 73
1875	20,313 25	6,116 03	8,803 33	4,802 80	2,316 88	4,063 83	4,021 16	4,138 43
1876	18,065 08	6,433 46	6,433 18	3,467 85	1,450 23	3,053 24	2,950 68	2,850 04
1877	15,756 42	6,675 53	8,703 67	5,198 86	3,649 35	4,080 82	3,615 72	5,945 72
1878	13,853 60	5,304 98	3,595 87	2,870 98	1,051 48	1,033 97	1,209 12	1,774 37
1879	11,264 74	3,715 37	2,802 51	1,828 51	925 50	906 50	1,511 08	2,442 99

## (c.) Revenue on the undermentioned Works, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years ending June 30—	Coulange.		Gatineau.		Main Ottawa, including its tributaries without Government Improvements.	Total.
	On River to Junction with Ottawa.	Further through Ottawa Works.	On River to Junction with Ottawa.	Further through Ottawa Works.		
1872.....	\$3,835 42	\$3,224 39	\$5,811 97	\$355 00	\$25,592 29	\$101,778 52
1873.....	3,917 74	4,035 24	9,273 61	609 17	23,161 52	110,185 32
1874.....	3,501 36	3,375 03	12,398 59	1,423 12	23,933 37	117,989 39
1875.....	4,286 88	3,668 96	14,432 53	744 88	26,516 18	104,225 16
1876.....	3,196 92	3,092 38	10,734 78	846 08	21,825 46	84,399 38
1877.....	4,216 54	5,420 33	6,824 56	.....	28,171 31	98,258 83
1878.....	1,234 34	1,712 78	8,298 54	.....	28,020 45	69,960 48
1879.....	2,484 98	2,999 65	7,894 56	.....	19,742 66	58,519 05

1875: *St. Maurice Works*, \$15,363.80; *Saguenay Works*, \$2,038.09; *grand total*, \$121,627.05.

## (d.) Number of Pieces of Square and Flattened Timber, &amp;c., of each Kind, passed the Government Slides and Booms on the Ottawa and its Tributaries, from 1872 to 1879, inclusive.

Year ending June 30—	Ash.	Basswood.	Beech.	Birch.	Butternut.	Cedar.	Elm.	Hemlock.
1872.....	3	169	.....	19	17	4,184	185	50
1873.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1	23,608	374	.....
1874.....	1,327	211	.....	4	1	8,930	324	1
1875.....	8,357	890	44	339	11	7,211	1,714	.....
1876.....	3,360	351	5	338	14	3,271	837	92
1877.....	1,638	271	.....	28	72	6,851	489	239
1878.....	1,342	63	.....	.....	4	8,522	477	1,508
1879.....	309	8	.....	2	1	2,079	31	286

Year ending June 30—	Maple.	Oak.	White Pine.	Red Pine.	Spruce.	Tamarack.	Whitewood.	Poplar.
1872.....	5	193	251,231	31,670	13	848	.....	.....
1873.....	7	195	235,417	22,082	24	1,210	314	.....
1874.....	10	313	212,439	46,293	6	509	3	.....
1875.....	142	860	177,715	91,030	8	6,873	.....	.....
1876.....	20	967	191,578	38,548	122	4,882	20	.....
1877.....	66	476	381,066	50,417	15	3,123	.....	205
1878.....	.....	13	229,363	25,307	27	1,478	.....	.....
1879.....	.....	2	130,215	28,242	8	238	.....	.....

Balm of Gilead, 2, in 1874-'75.

(d.) *Number of Pieces of Square and Flattened Timber, &c.*—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Cribs, Deals.	Cribs, Hop Poles.	Spars.	Railroad Ties.	Piles.	Cribs, Dimension Timber.	Total Number of Pieces Timber.
1872 .....			61				289, 473
1873 .....			1	20, 000			303, 368
1874 .....			19	10, 000			280, 390
1875 .....	762		202	3, 800			299, 218
1876 .....	781	31	186				244, 591
1877 .....	<sup>1</sup> 309		91		386	19	445, 430
1878 .....			35	40		90	268, 243
1879 .....			16				161, 437

1878, other wood, 104 pieces.

<sup>1</sup> Cribs of sawn lumber.

## 2. CANALS OF CANADA.

The Canals of Canada have an intimate relation to the commercial interests of our Northern Frontier, as no vessel larger than a canal-boat could pass from the upper lakes into Lake Ontario, and no craft of any description could enter from the tide-waters of the Saint Lawrence into either Lake Champlain or Lake Ontario without using them. The timber-products of each country, to a large extent, seek a market by passing through these canals, and in all questions looking to future supply the forest resources of each country will naturally tend to the supply of both.

(a.) *Description and Extent of the Canadian Canals.*

These may be grouped as follows, by routes:

The Saint Lawrence and Lakes.

The Ottawa Canals to the city of Ottawa.

The Rideau Navigation from Ottawa to Kingston.

The River Richelieu to Lake Champlain.

The Saint Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

[1.] The SAINT LAWRENCE CANALS, six in number, surmount the rapids between the head of navigation at Montreal and the foot of navigation from Lake Ontario. They have locks 200 by 45 feet, and a depth of 9 feet of water; width of canal at surface 90 to 150 feet, and at bottom 50 to 80 feet. They are—

(a.) LACHINE CANAL,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles; 5 locks;  $44\frac{3}{4}$  feet rise.

(b.) BEAUHARNOIS CANAL,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 9 locks;  $82\frac{1}{2}$  feet rise.

(c.) CORNWALL CANAL,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles; 7 locks; 48 feet rise.

(d.) WILLIAMSBURG CANALS (Farran's Point, Rapide Plat and Galops), together,  $12\frac{3}{4}$  miles; 6 locks;  $31\frac{1}{4}$  feet rise.

[2.] The BURLINGTON BAY CANAL is a cut through a sand-bar at the west end of Lake Ontario, opening navigation to Hamilton and to Dundas, via the Des Jardines Canal. It is half a mile long, has no locks, and affords a channel 103 feet wide at the narrowest part.

[3.] The WELLAND CANAL,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and has 27 lift-locks and a total rise of lockage of 330 feet. The summit is 8 feet above Lake Erie, and is at present fed by Grand River; but improvements now in progress will require no supply of water other than from the lake. The present locks, of smallest size, are 150 by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the depth of water is  $10\frac{1}{4}$  feet; but the scheme of the new work provides for locks 270 by 45 feet, with a depth of 14 feet.

[4.] OTTAWA RIVER has its navigation improved by SAINT ANNE'S LOCK (3 feet rise, 190 by 45 feet, and depth 7 feet), and the CARILLON, CHUTE À BLONDEAU and GRENVILLE CANALS. The smallest locks on the latter are 128 by  $31\frac{5}{8}$  feet, with 6 feet depth, but new works are in progress.

[5.] The RIDEAU CANAL,  $126\frac{1}{4}$  miles long, connects Ottawa and Kingston, with 32 locks up and 14 down; a rise of  $232\frac{1}{2}$  feet and descent of 161 feet; locks, 134 by 33 feet; depth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

[6.] SAINT OUR'S LOCK has a rise of 5 feet, and is 200 by 45 feet, with depth of 7 feet.

[7.] The CHAMBLY CANAL, 12 miles long, has 9 locks, the smallest 113 by 23 feet; depth, 7 feet.

[8.] SAINT PETER'S CANAL connects the south coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, with Bras d'Or lakes, crossing an isthmus and giving access to the ocean. It has 4 pairs of tidal locks, 122 by 26 feet, depth 13 feet. Closed since June, 1876, for work. When finished the locks will be 200 by 43 feet, and depth 15 feet.

(b.) Rules for Conversion of Measures or Number into Weight, established by Law for the Canadian Canals.

	Tons.		Tons.
Ashes, 3 barrels.....	=1	Shingles, 12 M or bundles .....	=1
Bark, 4 cords.....	=1	Split posts or fence rails, 1,000 pieces.	=1
Barrels (empty)10 .....	=1	Staves and heading (pipe),1,000 pieces.	= $\frac{1}{8}$
Boards and sawed lumber, 6,000 feet, (board measure).....	=1	Staves and heading (West India), 1,000 pieces.....	= $\frac{1}{4}$
Boat knees, 4 pieces .....	=1	Staves and heading (barrel), 1,000 pieces.....	=2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Floats, 50 linear feet.....	=1	Staves and heading (salt-barrel), 1,000 pieces.....	= $\frac{1}{4}$
Fire-wood, 1 cord .....	= $\frac{1}{3}$	Saw-logs, standard .....	= $\frac{1}{4}$
Hop poles, 60 pieces, or 40 cubic feet.	=1	Telegraph poles, 5, or 40 cubic feet ..	=1
Hoops, 10,000 pieces .....	=1	Traverses, 5 pieces, or 40 cubic feet.	=1
Masts and spars, 40 cubic feet .....	=1	All wooden ware or partly manufact- ured wood, 40 cubic feet.....	=1
Railroad ties, 16 pieces, or 50 cubic feet.....	=1		
Square timber, 50 cubic feet.....	=1		

(c.) Total and Comparative Tonnage of Forest Products passing through Canadian Canals (fiscal years).

Years.	Welland Canal.			Saint Lawrence Canals.			Chambly Canal.		
	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of For- est Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of For- est Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of For- est Products.
1848 .....	52,902	307,611	17	68,351	164,267	40	116,564	18,835	87
1849 .....	73,556	351,596	21	70,310	213,153	33	61,164	77,216	79
1850 .....	107,335	399,600	27	124,948	288,103	53	79,119	109,726	72
1851 .....	248,063	691,627	37	232,023	450,400	52	96,136	111,726	87
1852 .....	210,968	743,060	28	275,490	492,575	56	67,875	87,514	82
1853 .....	277,486	905,518	31	272,500	561,601	48	84,735	113,585	78
1854 .....	254,160	797,210	32	319,497	662,613	49	63,006	83,247	76
1855 .....	264,723	849,333	31	306,489	541,254	56	90,854	117,484	77
1856 .....	273,038	976,705	28	302,716	634,536	47	87,822	129,666	68
1857 .....	300,987	901,072	33	327,343	593,652	55	89,758	133,687	67
1858 .....	235,582	855,112	28	346,498	605,558	57	71,709	126,645	57
1859 .....	253,739	709,611	36	386,873	631,769	61	96,452	176,693	54
1860 .....	246,696	944,084	26	372,233	733,596	51	127,701	217,117	59
1861 .....	212,656	1,020,483	19	361,466	886,908	41	56,248	116,239	48
1862 .....	238,213	1,243,774	19	381,305	964,404	39	87,296	148,291	59
1863 .....	245,650	1,141,120	21	459,739	895,133	51	168,752	253,319	66
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	93,066	322,343	29	114,202	200,162	52	38,975	66,176	59
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	283,391	868,078	33	443,021	683,116	65	130,748	216,534	60
1866 .....	312,312	980,178	32	491,012	753,114	65	247,874	320,467	77
1867 .....	298,225	916,252	32	548,529	836,311	64	351,445	410,430	86
1868 .....	279,508	1,135,634	25	594,426	862,946	69	376,931	455,553	83
1869 .....	258,978	1,194,750	22	590,385	860,368	68	315,246	400,788	79
1870 .....	284,182	1,274,818	22	673,827	996,936	67	437,560	518,334	84
1871 .....	321,779	1,485,640	22	582,789	1,146,275	51	472,200	549,442	86
1872 .....	276,429	1,263,223	22	310,153	681,278	46	248,701	344,641	72
1873 .....	310,376	1,330,629	23	329,096	706,192	46	222,288	369,055	62
1874 .....	305,661	1,503,750	20	290,964	682,980	42	93,483	274,951	34
1875 .....	204,471	1,116,418	18	320,382	684,709	46	96,241	232,695	41
1876 .....	212,233	1,097,198	19	203,963	604,719	33	65,088	228,848	29
1877 .....	271,605	1,100,849	25	247,868	590,001	42	44,878	204,761	21
1878 .....	208,784	1,079,200	19	173,756	537,862	32	46,962	172,985	27
1879 .....	148,709	907,518	16	129,083	489,636	27	49,997	158,985	21

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.  
<sup>2</sup> For fiscal year ending June 30, since 1864.

(c.) *Total and Comparative Tonnage of Forest Products, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Burlington Bay Canal.			Saint Anne's Lock.			Ottawa and Rideau Canals.		
	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.
1850 .....	12, 659	54, 996	23	49, 369	59, 830	83	.....	.....	.....
1851 .....	17, 173	58, 108	29	92, 600	105, 933	88	.....	.....	.....
1852 .....	19, 080	75, 411	25	85, 566	99, 054	86	.....	.....	.....
1853 .....	25, 474	87, 858	29	119, 236	135, 655	89	.....	.....	.....
1854 .....	10, 444	77, 778	13	99, 502	120, 069	83	.....	.....	.....
1855 .....	8, 994	80, 210	11	109, 710	126, 361	87	.....	.....	.....
1856 .....	9, 559	97, 104	9	154, 457	169, 401	91	.....	.....	.....
1857 .....	19, 528	69, 751	29	133, 381	148, 845	89	.....	.....	.....
1858 .....	17, 973	59, 254	30	138, 240	154, 444	89	197, 453	224, 241	80
1859 .....	55, 280	88, 521	62	69, 875	88, 696	72	442, 249	472, 505	93
1860 .....	55, 108	140, 251	39	185, 036	204, 574	90	313, 367	344, 079	91
1861 .....	36, 193	178, 674	20	179, 838	199, 097	90	182, 356	213, 491	95
1862 .....	47, 467	191, 777	25	212, 268	228, 096	93	316, 506	337, 380	94
1863 .....	48, 729	162, 305	30	221, 652	240, 370	92	329, 407	360, 028	90
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	36, 819	59, 524	61	42, 304	47, 410	89	107, 979	116, 881	91
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	49, 166	121, 976	40	219, 116	239, 530	92	289, 545	323, 141	90
1866 .....	34, 143	135, 936	25	261, 024	282, 501	93	366, 891	397, 036	85
1867 .....	40, 310	172, 384	23	318, 201	343, 139	92	427, 990	470, 242	91
1868 .....	36, 337	138, 837	23	348, 797	373, 583	94	478, 466	520, 563	92
1869 .....	27, 744	121, 674	23	350, 101	376, 162	93	459, 821	502, 835	92
1870 .....	25, 624	121, 403	21	463, 331	483, 346	91	585, 446	620, 565	94
1871 .....	21, 015	141, 882	15	344, 419	358, 962	96	559, 679	599, 435	93
1872 .....	20, 567	122, 473	17	96, 091	100, 665	96	496, 263	517, 953	96
1873 .....	10, 461	75, 712	14	.....	.....	.....	792, 016	824, 897	96
1874 .....	50, 771	197, 563	26	.....	.....	.....	719, 280	750, 856	96
1875 .....	29, 340	137, 733	20	.....	.....	.....	715, 978	746, 327	96
1876 .....	14, 404	109, 571	14	.....	.....	.....	553, 989	587, 464	94
1877 .....	13, 879	116, 016	12	.....	.....	.....	649, 082	618, 648	95
1878 .....	4, 106	83, 574	5	.....	.....	.....	549, 921	588, 794	93
1879 .....	3, 855	81, 426	5	.....	.....	.....	517, 794	557, 825	93

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.<sup>2</sup> For years ending June 30, since 1864.

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products passing the several Canadian Canals during a series of Fiscal Years.

[1.] WELLAND CANAL.

Years.	Boards and other Sawed Lumber.	Cord-Wood.	Shingles.	Staves of all Kinds.	Bark.	Timber and other Woods.	Total.
1852 .....	83,955	13,067	488	31,176	261	82,021	210,021
1853 .....	122,478	20,365	463	50,222	408	83,550	277,486
1854 .....	72,566	36,764	109	61,784	531	82,406	254,160
1855 .....	79,107	61,323	77	41,153	1,691	81,372	264,723
1856 .....	105,397	68,915	121	29,172	587	68,846	273,038
1857 .....	109,301	63,763	128	63,977	917	57,901	300,987
1858 .....	61,848	64,255	90	38,715	1,065	69,609	353,582
1859 .....	78,121	46,302	424	28,261	894	99,737	253,739
1860 .....	115,081	54,081	322	21,126	128	55,799	276,696
1861 .....	23,769	68,648	87	17,443	293	102,417	212,656
1862 .....	56,172	99,877	136	12,816	164	69,048	238,213
1863 .....	51,389	114,973	26	20,815	170	58,277	245,650
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	16,287	28,816	23	6,555	885	40,500	93,066
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	54,300	118,852	.....	22,078	3,331 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113,214	312,214 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1866 .....	74,024	114,629	.....	11,844	302	81,508	312,312
1867 .....	81,513	113,206	.....	19,950	21	83,535	298,225
1868 .....	64,592	116,352	.....	23,138	16	75,410	279,508
1869 .....	60,992	110,624	.....	17,259	44	70,059	258,978
1870 .....	81,212	134,538	.....	9,375	88	58,969	284,182
1871 .....	97,100	115,651	.....	13,940	30	94,384	321,105
1872 .....	99,161	86,058	243	16,458	175	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1873 .....	106,625	93,427	107	22,987	.....	.....	.....
1874 .....	95,913	75,462	145	26,083	13	.....	.....
1875 .....	88,640	35,563	344	9,958	28	.....	.....
1876 .....	73,305	56,472	246	7,385	.....	.....	.....
1877 .....	101,045	62,084	268	10,963	40	.....	.....
1878 .....	56,981	52,046	169	6,422	.....	.....	.....
1879 .....	48,354	48,742	86	2,183	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.  
<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year ending June 30 for this and subsequent years.  
<sup>3</sup> See next table for this and following years.

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products, &amp;c.—Continued.

## WELLAND CANAL.

Year ending June 30—	Barre's, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Masts, Spars, &c.	Mahogany.	Railway Ties.
1872 .....	275	20	351	640	418	33	431
1873 .....	221	43	760	281	300	.....	816
1874 .....	.....	13	262	639	837	.....	19
1875 .....	428	3	.....	424	1,029	.....	362
1876 .....	879	125	390	176	258	.....	578
1877 .....	927	.....	70	448	.....	.....	1,117
1878 .....	433	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	53
1879 .....	220	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

Year ending June 30—	Saw-Logs.	Split Posts and Fence Rails.	Timber, square.	Traverses.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.	Total.
1872 .....	14,388	272	56,881	920	.....	276,429
1873 .....	13,118	58	71,741	.....	1,096	312,580
1874 .....	5,308	10	100,737	200	.....	305,661
1875 .....	9,581	66	58,473	.....	565	205,464
1876 .....	9,066	100	64,132	.....	338	213,450
1877 .....	6,632	.....	88,938	.....	243	272,775
1878 .....	1,934	1	86,628	250	500	205,717
1879 .....	3,769	4	45,090	400	208	149,137

## [2.] SAINT LAWRENCE CANALS.

Years.	Boards and other Sawed Lumber.	Cord-Wood.	Shingles.	Staves.	Bark.	Timber and other Wood.	Total.
1852 .....	64,230	175,819	501	9,538	95	25,308	275,490
1853 .....	80,218	152,880	184	16,108	264	22,846	272,500
1854 .....	6,181	187,056	10	17,323	254	52,576	319,497
1855 .....	78,670	178,488	86	12,887	91	36,267	306,489
1856 .....	89,704	181,667	90	5,166	181	25,908	302,716
1857 .....	68,783	202,204	43	22,517	96	33,700	327,343
1858 .....	87,146	202,629	112	20,607	595	35,409	346,498
1859 .....	389,899	214,317	72	13,605	1,432	47,547	666,872
1860 .....	133,564	191,412	111	8,929	1,044	37,173	372,233
1861 .....	127,303	193,188	21	9,862	654	30,438	361,466
1862 .....	125,845	201,945	86	12,710	394	40,325	381,305
1863 .....	156,063	217,392	187	11,623	798	73,676	459,739
1864 .....	29,127	60,708	.....	4,443	53	19,871	114,202
1865 .....	159,500	210,159	.....	13,854	390	59,159 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	443,062 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1866 .....	195,958	234,438	.....	8,462	181	51,973	491,012
1867 .....	240,954	236,803	.....	14,922	799	55,051	548,529
1868 .....	282,756	238,533	.....	18,419	500	54,218	594,426
1869 .....	287,074	229,807	.....	11,055	130	62,319	590,385
1870 .....	416,799	182,269	.....	9,562	89	65,108	673,827
1871 .....	317,396	187,195	.....	7,086	178	69,527	581,382
1872 .....	121,778	103,337	248	5,430	112	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1873 .....	119,477	107,769	110	6,926	82	.....	.....
1874 .....	92,119	80,067	59	14,851	40	.....	.....
1875 .....	121,089	80,298	91	4,611	11	.....	.....
1876 .....	62,625	72,894	43	4,241	33	.....	.....
1877 .....	101,629	62,637	24	3,757	78	.....	.....
1878 .....	68,557	52,392	74	2,249	20	.....	.....
1879 .....	37,501	47,490	148	952	58	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>See next table for this and following years.

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products, &c.—Continued.

SAINT LAWRENCE CANALS.

Year ending June 30—	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Hoops and Hop Poles.	Masts and Spars.	Mahogany.	Railway Ties.
1872.....	1,267	26	7,584	109	19,606	.....	301
1873.....	672	88	7,538	114	24,849	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	22	8,528	1,331	22,904	.....	.....
1875.....	879	46	9,724	1,081	17,598	.....	1,234
1876.....	784	51	5,324	1,542	15,310	.....	537
1877.....	976	.....	7,356	759	15,766	.....	519
1878.....	447	116	4,796	1,162	5,352	.....	200
1879.....	428	.....	3,732	45	7,670	.....	1,194

Year ending June 30—	Saw-Logs.	Split Posts and Fence Rails.	Timber, square.	Traverses.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.	Total.
1872.....	15,887	.....	22,433	13,302	.....	310,153
1873.....	23,572	.....	23,056	16,235	788	330,556
1874.....	27,175	.....	26,246	17,622	.....	290,964
1875.....	22,955	.....	41,670	19,974	701	321,962
1876.....	9,943	5	19,706	11,709	611	205,358
1877.....	17,451	10	23,578	14,308	496	249,340
1878.....	11,820	2	17,974	9,042	471	174,674
1879.....	7,744	.....	15,089	7,460	253	129,764

[3.] CHAMBLY CANAL, INCLUDING SAINT OURS' LOCK.

Years.	Boards and other Sawed Lumber.	Cord-Wood.	Shingles.	Staves.	Bark.	Timber and other Wood.	Total.
1852.....	26,851	767	363	215	.....	39,679	67,875
1853.....	60,081	729	78	.....	.....	23,847	84,735
1854.....	33,077	7,584	65	.....	132	22,148	63,006
1855.....	73,193	1,738	129	1	.....	15,793	90,854
1856.....	79,741	2,193	178	.....	.....	5,710	87,822
1857.....	75,719	2,999	217	72	.....	10,751	89,758
1858.....	63,353	2,794	76	.....	.....	5,486	71,709
1859.....	79,251	1,730	66	18	.....	1,587	96,452
1860.....	110,336	1,295	154	.....	.....	15,916	127,701
1861.....	47,869	6,936	40	.....	92	1,311	56,248
1862.....	73,636	2,442	94	.....	160	10,964	87,296
1863.....	128,990	3,177	147	10,175	30	26,233	168,753
1864.....	27,887	84	.....	.....	56	10,948	38,975
1865.....	90,769 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4,924 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	512 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	57	34,483 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130,747 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1866.....	220,067	1,242	.....	.....	48	26,517	247,874
1867.....	284,925	2,853	.....	.....	82	63,585	351,445
1868.....	298,524	1,703	.....	.....	.....	76,704	376,931
1869.....	303,828	1,784	.....	.....	.....	9,634	315,246
1870.....	413,340	1,056	.....	.....	17	23,147	437,560
1871.....	431,652	993	.....	705	97	38,723	472,170
1872.....	231,887	3,705	129	.....	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1873.....	190,297	1,455	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	72,597	7,290	34	18	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	61,232	8,898	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	46,138	5,162	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	43,075	840	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	41,789	1,284	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	46,256	1,218	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>See next table for this and following years.

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CHAMBLY CANAL.

Year ending June 30—	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats,	Hoops and Hop- Poles.	Masts and Spars.	Mahogany.	Railway Ties.	Saw-Logs.	Split Posts and Fence Rails.	Timber, square.	Traverses.	Total.
1872 .....			647	117			873		6	10,973	364	248,701
1873 .....	2		10,654	61			1,739			17,210	782	222,290
1874 .....			2,740				2,574		13	7,787	430	93,483
1875 .....	23		14,149		567		6,088		31	4,626	635	96,264
1876 .....	6		303		49		6,947		1	5,968	395	65,074
1877 .....	1		840	54	96		267		7	495	20	44,879
1878 .....	91		3,840						12		35	45,962
1879 .....	27		2,350					13			140	49,997

## [4.] BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Years.	Boards and other Sawed Lumber.	Cord-Wood.	Shingles.	Staves.	Bark.	Timber and other Wood.	Total.
1852 .....	18,130	262	8	258		422	19,082
1853 .....	19,462	199	54		144	5,615	25,474
1854 .....	9,631	805				8	10,444
1855 .....	8,630	361			3		8,994
1856 .....	9,248	323	8				9,579
1857 .....	16,672	358		2,498			19,528
1858 .....	12,520	221	1	5,143		88	17,973
1859 .....	34,320	1,678	52	17,923		1,307	55,280
1860 .....	37,937	2,879	40	8,600		5,652	55,108
1861 .....	16,869	588	22	8,221		10,493	36,193
1862 .....	21,729	1,248	34	10,301	448	13,707	47,467
1863 .....	20,998	2,169	6	13,656	213	11,689	48,731
1864 .....	12,930	675		9,359		13,885	36,819
1865 .....	28,890	2,355		7,520	208	15,193	49,166
1866 .....	20,811	2,582		5,872	300	4,578	34,143
1867 .....	18,550	2,860		12,170		6,730	40,310
1868 .....	18,679	933		9,634	4	7,087	36,337
1869 .....	11,002	242		9,812		6,687	27,744
1870 .....	10,364	2,259		2,692		10,309	25,624
1871 .....	5,463	4,371		4,153	23	6,933	20,943
1872 .....	4,690	627	11	8,065		( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1873 .....	4,018	2,367	5	2,900			
1874 .....	5,341	8,805	10	8,819	10		
1875 .....	6,955	2,715		270			
1876 .....	2,764	615					
1877 .....	1,533	318	233	315			
1878 .....	755	435		416			
1879 .....	1,198	276		381			

<sup>1</sup> See next table for this and following years.

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products, &c.—Continued.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Year ending June 30—	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees,	Floats.	Hoops and Hop Poles.	Masts and Spars.	Mahogany.	Railway Ties.
1872 .....	16						
1873 .....	2			26	200		
1874 .....					200		
1875 .....					895		
1876 .....	40				621		100
1877 .....	39				253		894
1878 .....	38						
1879 .....	68						

Year ending June 30—	Saw-Logs.	Split Posts and Fence Rails.	Timber, square.	Traverses.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.	Total.
1872 .....		34	7,140			20,567
1873 .....		20	1,040		4	10,468
1874 .....		32	27,474			50,771
1875 .....		2	18,503		127	29,467
1876 .....		5	10,299			14,414
1877 .....		233	10,100		22	13,940
1878 .....			2,500		89	4,195
1879 .....			2,000		33	3,888

[5.] SAINT ANNE'S LOCK.

Years.	Boards and other Sawed Lumber.	Cord-Wood.	Shingles.	Staves.	Bark.	Timber and other Wood.	Total.
1852 .....	30,058	49,561	202	614		5,131	85,566
1853 .....	44,783	47,880	80	568		27,447	120,758
1854 .....	32,386	55,014	76	376		11,650	99,502
1855 .....	51,886	53,363	35	1,206		4,228	109,718
1856 .....	67,819	80,766	64	755		5,053	154,457
1857 .....	43,600	87,584	41	1,726	57	373	133,381
1858 .....	60,999	75,542	63	995	91	550	138,240
1859 .....	44,989	22,747	516	750	529	344	69,875
1860 .....	101,348	77,694	96	1,807	292	3,799	185,036
1861 .....	84,618	90,516	13	2,895	110	1,686	179,838
1862 .....	104,220	104,220	111	50	253	2,878	212,168
1863 .....	130,972	84,675	171	3,498	80	2,233	221,652
1864 .....	25,397	16,218		650		84	42,304
1865 .....	135,934	74,553		2,219	120	6,290	219,116
1866 .....	173,921	83,364		1,843	25	1,871	261,024
1867 .....	228,154	84,273		3,239		2,535	318,201
1868 .....	260,707	82,716		3,255	45	2,076	348,799
1869 .....	252,714	90,906		3,423	89	2,969	350,101
1870 .....	373,389	86,768		2,083	8	1,083	463,331
1871 .....	253,774	86,774		2,522	42	1,392	344,334
1872 .....	33,803	56,325	6	75	13	5,868	66,090

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products, &amp;c.—Continued.

## [6.] OTTAWA AND RIDEAU CANALS AND LOCKS.

Years.	Boards and other Sawed Lumber.	Cord Wood.	Shingles.	Staves.	Bark.	Timber and other Wood.	Total.
1859 .....	286, 294	110, 339	171	2, 080	2, 298	41, 067	442, 249
1860 .....	137, 076	130, 153	167	3, 019	3, 372	39, 578	312, 367
1861 .....	29, 110	126, 569	3, 543	6, 162	1, 016	15, 956	182, 356
1862 .....	106, 154	170, 916	240	3, 306	5, 539	30, 351	316, 506
1863 .....	142, 601	132, 454	255	6, 767	2, 378	45, 118	329, 569
1864 .....	34, 136	33, 373	.....	1, 639	15	33, 816	107, 979
1865 .....	112, 687	119, 629	.....	7, 171	3, 090	46, 964	289, 541
1866 .....	200, 412	140, 407	.....	5, 051	249	20, 772	366, 891
1867 .....	249, 503	150, 858	.....	5, 471	122	22, 036	427, 990
1868 .....	282, 443	144, 377	.....	7, 560	238	43, 848	478, 466
1869 .....	253, 254	172, 108	.....	6, 877	173	27, 002	459, 414
1870 .....	384, 787	158, 645	.....	4, 654	274	37, 086	585, 446
1871 .....	354, 652	162, 303	.....	3, 147	266	39, 070	559, 438
1872 .....	343, 753	109, 989	700	3, 857	150	37, 814	496, 263

## [7.] OTTAWA CANALS.

Years.	Bark.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire Wood.	Hoops and Hop Poles.	Lumber, sawed.	Masts, Spars, &c.	Railway Ties.
1873 .....	.....	89	.....	2, 016	104, 399	20	355, 782	.....	26
1874 .....	34	.....	25	1, 124	118, 362	68	420, 989	.....	.....
1875 .....	.....	105	.....	3, 208	158, 490	11	385, 397	.....	275
1876 .....	.....	165	1	2, 359	133, 626	2	284, 235	.....	.....
1877 .....	.....	149	.....	6, 965	149, 094	21	374, 932	.....	1, 394
1878 .....	6	96	.....	3, 391	121, 718	797	318, 987	.....	.....
1879 .....	34	93	.....	2, 642	128, 827	25	302, 418	.....	16

Years.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Head- ing.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Rails.	Timber, square.	Traverses.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.	Total.
1873 .....	2, 562	1, 233	69	.....	1, 762	606	97	468, 661
1874 .....	260	549	56	.....	1, 460	450	.....	543, 377
1875 .....	4, 982	1, 728	128	26	2, 261	680	13	557, 304
1876 .....	5, 013	566	186	22	2, 160	283	3	428, 623
1877 .....	1, 633	125	163	1	2, 484	1, 327	11	.....
1878 .....	888	18	152	.....	4, 949	902	65	451, 969
1879 .....	.....	.....	345	47	2, 535	666	42	437, 690

## [8.] RIDEAU CANAL.

Years.	Bark.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire Wood.	Hoops and Hop Poles.	Lumber, sawed.	Masts, Spars, &c.	Railway Ties.
1873 .....	189	33	.....	12, 096	82, 794	801	180, 267	.....	9, 961
1874 .....	87	.....	.....	24, 120	93, 955	714	13, 368	4	11, 163
1875 .....	108	66	.....	20, 484	89, 564	1, 318	11, 220	16	6, 000
1876 .....	117	97	.....	6, 031	92, 160	805	9, 864	80	473
1877 .....	138	52	.....	6, 874	73, 152	1, 049	12, 016	.....	3, 455
1878 .....	281	52	.....	7, 303	63, 426	1, 347	12, 445	.....	3, 232
1879 .....	330	97	.....	3, 506	63, 597	46	13, 234	.....	4, 409

(d.) Tons of different classes of Forest Products, &c.—Continued.

[8.] RIDEAU CANAL—Continued.

Years.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Rails.	Timber, square.	Traverses.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.	Total.
1873 .....	25, 473	3, 849	632	38	400	7, 041	41	323, 615
1874 .....	14, 119	1, 774	604	151	2, 150	13, 694	-----	175, 903
1875 .....	6, 440	3, 871	532	51	267	18, 921	36	158, 894
1876 .....	7, 689	1, 331	209	74	481	6, 220	65	125, 696
1877 .....	4, 396	683	77	104	1, 499	7, 500	162	111, 157
1878 .....	1, 696	348	121	139	1, 669	6, 106	125	98, 290
1879 .....	654	38	245	155	703	3, 322	42	90, 378

*Saint Peter's Canal.*—This reported sawed lumber as the only forest product, the amount being 172 tons in 1873, 762 in 1874, 432 in 1875, and 1,220 in 1876. Since the last-named year it has been closed for works of enlargement.

[9.] NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.

Years.	Bark.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Railway Ties.	Timber, square.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Traverses.	Floats.	Total.
1876 .....	-----	945	3, 872	132	150	48	10	107	52	-----	5, 316
1877 .....	84	9, 303	13, 777	50	1, 043	22	57	15, 740	40	80	40, 196
1878 .....	-----	8, 079	2, 952	172	350	137	-----	2, 760	-----	-----	14, 450
1879 .....	-----	5, 874	1, 964	440	205	20	-----	2, 386	-----	-----	10, 889

(e.) Transportation of Forest Products upon Canadian Canals during Seasons of Navigation since 1872.

[1.] TOTAL AND COMPARATIVE TONNAGE.

Years.	Welland Canal.			Saint Lawrence Canals.		
	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.
1873 .....	319, 758	1, 506, 484	21. 2	295, 080	965, 610	30. 6
1874 .....	242, 442	1, 389, 173	17. 5	309, 537	1, 001, 573	30. 9
1875 .....	192, 657	1, 038, 050	18. 5	254, 447	907, 460	28. 0
1876 .....	258, 045	1, 099, 810	11. 3	255, 060	947, 538	26. 9
1877 .....	254, 785	1, 175, 398	21. 7	174, 683	841, 486	27. 6
1878 .....	165, 851	968, 758	17. 1	135, 924	804, 760	16. 9
1879 .....	140, 137	865, 664	16. 2	142, 907	943, 658	15. 1

(c.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon Canadian Canals, &c.—Continued.*

[1.] TOTAL AND COMPARATIVE TONNAGE—Continued.

Years.	Chambly Canal.			Burlington Bay Canal.		
	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.
1873.....	113,302	260,407	43.5	3,457	178,080	1.9
1874.....	92,292	257,820	35.8	44,708	174,556	25.6
1875.....	75,535	242,115	31.2	19,992	125,524	15.9
1876.....	47,047	208,426	22.5	10,358	99,351	10.4
1877.....	39,922	197,703	20.2	13,709	100,798	13.7
1878.....	56,458	157,288	35.1	3,072	88,702	3.5
1879.....	54,236	180,569	30.0	4,677	87,877	5.3

Years.	Ottawa Canals.			Rideau Canal.		
	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.
1873.....	513,977	518,743	99.1	197,799	232,438	85.9
1874.....	551,273	559,988	99.3	159,777	182,190	80.7
1875.....	485,051	497,494	97.5	139,260	163,382	85.2
1876.....	500,368	514,481	97.3	120,929	137,802	87.0
1877.....	465,764	487,651	95.6	97,394	114,066	85.3
1878.....	434,273	457,793	95.5	94,936	109,939	86.4
1879.....	462,041	486,722	94.9	94,176	109,415	86.0

Years.	New Castle District Canals.			Saint Peter's Canal.			General total.		
	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.	Forest Products.	Total Tonnage.	Per cent. of Forest Products.
1873.....				404	10,421	3.9	1,443,774	3,672,183	39.2
1874.....				883	12,248	7.2	1,395,917	3,577,548	39.
1875.....				1,250	18,116	6.9	1,168,192	2,992,141	39.0
1876.....	28,130	31,812	88.4	44	752	5.9	1,219,981	3,043,973	40.0
1877.....	26,567	27,155	97.9				1,072,824	2,944,257	36.0
1878.....				9,284	10,488	88.5	898,998	2,594,728	34.4
1879.....				16,794	16,832	99.8	914,968	2,693,737	33.6

(c.) Transportation of Forest Products upon Canadian Canals, &c.—Continued.

[2.] WELLAND CANAL.

Years	Bark.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts and Spars.
1873 .....	13	595	13	692	89,791	94,442	629	476	976
1874 .....	.....	393	.....	130	42,759	104,403	369	19	1,027
1875 .....	28	528	128	390	49,879	63,992	309	776	147
1876 .....	.....	927	.....	70	60,015	111,146	152	1,281	253
1877 .....	40	748	.....	.....	57,336	65,202	678	.....	.....
1878 .....	.....	483	34	.....	48,767	44,842	.....	53	.....
1879 .....	.....	138	20	.....	46,265	57,771	.....	32	1,013

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.	Timber and other Woods free.
1873 .....	91,483	811	140	9	9,610	30,078	.....	319,758	1,697
1874 .....	79,110	697	319	9	3,331	9,766	200	242,442	6,546
1875 .....	55,318	322	152	163	11,290	9,233	.....	192,657	591
1876 .....	66,661	242	371	1	8,628	8,298	.....	258,045	450
1877 .....	111,753	404	298	.....	7,285	11,311	.....	254,785	.....
1878 .....	64,261	412	85	1	2,668	3,995	250	155,851	.....
1879 .....	27,076	119	76	7	6,204	935	400	140,137	.....

[3.] SAINT LAWRENCE CANALS.

Years.	Bark.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts and Spars.
1873 .....	40	1,025	22	8,658	85,017	95,619	1,354	.....	21,848
1874 .....	7	807	46	9,224	80,706	101,070	1,060	1,234	18,870
1875 .....	22	968	1	6,708	71,703	104,280	1,569	537	17,856
1876 .....	93	1,027	50	7,152	74,787	94,538	745	515	16,384
1877 .....	20	477	116	4,880	46,332	74,098	861	200	6,414
1878 .....	53	1,010	.....	3,884	47,922	40,608	348	1,194	7,852
1879 .....	33	1,171	.....	3,580	46,123	46,648	82	470	7,859

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood Manufactures.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence-Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.
1873 .....	22,820	560	42	.....	26,424	13,887	17,764	295,080
1874 .....	44,878	1,280	69	.....	24,201	6,907	19,178	309,537
1875 .....	20,518	660	84	.....	11,674	3,608	14,259	254,447
1876 .....	23,699	364	19	12	16,742	4,711	14,222	255,060
1877 .....	18,734	561	22	3	9,780	3,085	9,100	174,683
1878 .....	15,009	307	165	2	8,733	1,109	7,828	135,924
1879 .....	18,087	199	175	.....	10,928	259	7,293	142,907

(c.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon Canadian Canals, &c.*—Continued.

[4.] CHAMBLY CANAL.

Years.	Barks.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts and Spars.
1873	.....	16	.....	7,027	6,452	87,071	.....	2,882	.....
1874	.....	60	.....	14,189	7,524	59,220	.....	5,315	567
1875	.....	6	.....	303	7,619	52,444	.....	8,669	48
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	666	44,971	54	749	97
1877	.....	92	.....	1,200	1,137	37,415	.....	.....	.....
1878	.....	27	.....	4,990	1,674	49,590	.....	.....	.....
1879	.....	1	.....	1,038	1,656	50,871	.....	22	377

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly Manufactured.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence-Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.
1873	9,308	12	42	4	18	.....	470	113,250
1874	4,626	.....	27	9	.....	.....	745	92,292
1875	5,968	.....	51	32	.....	.....	395	75,535
1876	485	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	20	47,047
1877	10	.....	20	13	.....	.....	35	39,922
1878	.....	.....	18	6	13	.....	140	56,458
1879	199	.....	8	9	.....	.....	155	54,236

[5.] BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Years.	Barks.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts and Spars.
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002	74	.....	.....	40
1874	.....	9	.....	.....	6,105	5,807	.....	5,677	895
1875	.....	5	.....	.....	909	5,257	.....	100	621
1876	.....	44	.....	.....	641	2,064	.....	894	3
1877	.....	33	.....	.....	282	1,463	.....	.....	250
1878	.....	73	.....	.....	345	641	.....	340	.....
1879	.....	12	.....	.....	576	1,760	8	.....	.....

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly Manufactured.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence-Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.	Timber and other Wood free.
1873	560	.....	.....	5	.....	1,776	.....	3,457	45,691
1874	22,780	34	.....	.....	.....	3,401	.....	44,708	.....
1875	12,879	118	.....	7	.....	96	.....	19,992	.....
1876	6,600	18	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	10,358	.....
1877	10,720	88	233	.....	.....	640	.....	13,709	.....
1878	1,880	12	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	3,072	.....
1879	2,000	61	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	4,677	.....

(c.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon Canadian Canals, &c.*—Continued.

[6.] OTTAWA CANAL.

Years.	Barks.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts and Spars.
1873 .....	34	48	25	1, 124	108, 372	311, 682	42	.....	.....
1874 .....	.....	70	.....	3, 208	146, 148	392, 346	39	275	.....
1875 .....	.....	184	1	2, 359	142, 827	330, 984	3	.....	.....
1876 .....	.....	145	.....	6, 865	157, 727	328, 302	5	1, 394	.....
1877 .....	.....	102	.....	2, 849	107, 934	337, 202	798	.....	.....
1878 .....	38	95	.....	3, 284	134, 130	292, 858	35	.....	.....
1879 .....	85	54	.....	1, 359	114, 520	342, 962	24	24	17

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly Manufactured.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence-Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.
1873 .....	1, 460	63	50	.....	260	367	450	513, 977
1874 .....	2, 247	5	56	26	4, 982	1, 191	680	551, 273
1875 .....	2, 174	11	215	.....	4, 730	1, 278	385	485, 051
1876 .....	2, 444	3	164	23	1, 859	170	1, 267	500, 368
1877 .....	4, 879	56	100	.....	901	21	922	465, 764
1878 .....	2, 645	57	335	.....	.....	91	705	434, 273
1879 .....	2, 052	10	243	11	22	.....	658	462, 041

[7.] RIDEAU CANAL.

Years.	Barks.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts and Spars.
1873 .....	101	33	.....	21, 947	100, 523	51, 390	911	10, 495	.....
1874 .....	112	46	.....	21, 176	83, 014	13, 878	1, 345	9, 711	20
1875 .....	127	102	.....	8, 740	94, 658	8, 939	874	819	80
1876 .....	109	53	.....	6, 900	85, 764	10, 915	813	1, 870	12
1877 .....	216	47	.....	4, 415	63, 600	13, 828	1, 559	2, 842	.....
1878 .....	310	102	.....	9, 609	56, 553	14, 103	106	4, 386	.....
1879 .....	231	60	.....	2, 216	69, 195	14, 778	118	2, 994	70

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly Manufactured.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence-Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.
1873 .....	360	7	439	54	2, 995	1, 681	8, 873	197, 799
1874 .....	2, 010	9	702	146	9, 693	2, 793	15, 122	159, 777
1875 .....	547	80	218	24	9, 092	2, 800	12, 160	139, 260
1876 .....	1, 648	76	185	98	4, 703	703	7, 080	120, 929
1877 .....	849	209	76	158	2, 717	388	6, 460	97, 394
1878 .....	1, 443	47	233	160	585	25	7, 274	94, 936
1879 .....	320	18	262	140	770	280	2, 724	94, 176

(c.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon Canadian Canals, &c.—Continued.*

[8.] NEW CASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.

Years.	Barks.	Barrels, empty.	Boat Knees.	Floats.	Fire-Wood.	Lumber, sawed.	Hoops and Hop-Poles.	Railway Ties.	Masts, Spars, &c.
1876 .....	84	.....	.....	.....	8,598	14,483	.....	182	.....
1877 .....	.....	.....	.....	80	7,524	5,721	.....	757	.....
1878 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	1,510	.....	15	.....
1879 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,501	1,495	.....	847	.....

Years.	Square Timber.	Wooden Ware and Wood partly Manufactured.	Shingles.	Split Posts and Fence-Rails.	Saw-Logs.	Staves and Heading.	Traverses.	Total.
1876 .....	225	70	67	.....	4,329	.....	92	28,130
1877 .....	1,268	.....	124	.....	11,693	.....	.....	26,567
1878 .....	230	.....	33	.....	3,896	.....	.....	9,284
1879 .....	25	.....	.....	1	1,925	.....	.....	16,794

(f.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, with the view of showing the movement each way of each class of products between American and Canadian Ports.*

[1.] BOARDS AND OTHER SAWED LUMBER IN VESSELS.

(Tons.)

Years.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		General total.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1852 .....	944	35,517	1,455	35,592	.....	227	85	8,435	2,484	79,771	82,255
1853 .....	868	56,800	828	45,675	.....	1,005	.....	17,086	1,696	120,566	122,262
1854 .....	393	34,711	.....	16,941	.....	1,461	172	18,591	565	71,704	72,269
1855 .....	488	36,557	5,283	18,034	93	51	11,997	6,202	17,861	60,844	78,705
1856 .....	208	31,529	19,473	20,434	82	149	25,641	7,858	45,404	59,970	105,374
1857 .....	1,897	33,770	14,718	30,454	308	205	10,446	17,403	27,369	81,832	109,201
1858 .....	57	8,284	494	38,182	13	990	757	12,850	1,321	60,306	61,627
1859 .....	173	2,910	409	42,449	1	1,521	110	30,543	693	77,423	78,116
1860 .....	345	5,536	3,442	55,169	3	11	71	50,491	3,861	111,207	115,068
1861 .....	502	776	945	21,383	7	.....	19	.....	1,473	22,159	23,632
1862 .....	313½	3,048½	120	29,776	6½	1,184½	188	21,362	628	55,371	55,999
1863 .....	1,564	2,564	2,458	19,295	.....	234	158	24,814	4,180	46,907	51,087
1864¹ .....	378	313	1,274	6,446	.....	.....	484	7,355	2,136	14,114	16,250
1865² .....	2,044	2,087	7,157½	19,385½	.....	801½	79	22,425	9,280½	44,699	53,979½
1866 .....	1,099	1,279	24,758	21,595	.....	184	.....	25,058	25,857	48,116	73,973
1867 .....	1,056	4,560	13,805	15,891	.....	1,151	38	44,878	14,899	60,480	81,379
1868 .....	1,303	2,437	4,995	9,975	.....	1,046	35	44,685	6,333	58,143	64,476
1869 .....	1,177	2,787	1,805	10,388	2	254	28	44,544	3,012	57,973	60,985
1870 .....	1,807	2,707	2,400	12,462	.....	878	.....	60,577	4,207	76,624	80,831
1871 .....	3,242	4,087	2,606	10,292	.....	1,327	16	75,530	5,864	91,236	97,100
1872 .....	6,169	2,923	871	4,350	.....	1,154	.....	83,677	7,040	92,104	99,144
1873 .....	6,703	4,356	1,779	3,514	.....	3,119	14	86,567	8,496	97,556	106,052
1874 .....	10,370	165	434	3,321	.....	2,213	.....	74,401	10,804	85,100	95,904
1875 .....	17,130	10,437	42	2,357	.....	2,970	.....	55,674	17,172	71,438	88,610
1876 .....	11,874	8,123	54	1,873	.....	5,006	.....	46,342	11,928	61,344	73,272
1877 .....	9,171	4,685	15	732	.....	9,741	.....	59,513	9,186	91,671	100,857
1878 .....	6,754	7,196	48	.....	.....	13,931	4	29,035	6,806	50,162	56,968
1879 .....	5,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,215	.....	5,215

¹ Half year ending June 30.

² Fiscal year ending June 30.

(b.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, &c.*—Continued.

## [2.] BOARDS AND OTHER SAWED LUMBER IN RAFTS.

Years.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		General total.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1852	1,176	310		208					1,176	518	1,694
1853	47	165					4		47	169	216
1854		286			11				11	286	297
1855		402								402	402
1856	12	3,601		1,249					12	4,850	4,862
1857		8					92			100	100
1858		221								221	221
1859		5								5	5
1860	67	198		525					67	723	790
1861		20		117						137	137
1862	15	165		487					15	652	667
1863		302								302	302
1864 <sup>1</sup>		37								37	37
1865 <sup>2</sup>		5½		315						320½	320½
1866	51								51		51
1867		134								134	134
1868		3								3	3
1869		7								7	7
1870		381								381	381
1871	18	40							18	40	58
1872		17								17	17
1873	363	210							363	210	573
1874	3	6							3	6	9
1875		30								30	30
1876		33								33	33
1877		188								188	188
1878		13								13	13
1879		10								10	10

## [3.] TIMBER, SQUARE, IN VESSELS.

(Tons.)

1852		18,049		4,375					22,424	22,424
1853		30,683		5,756				15	36,454	36,454
1854	30	29,705		8,220	50		30	187	38,112	38,222
1855	488	36,557	5,283	18,034	93	51	11,997	6,202	17,861	60,844
1856		11,986	60	8,734				30	60	20,750
1857	20	13,067		6,208		2,824	10	692	30	22,791
1858	30	19,785		8,573		2,110	20	118	50	30,586
1859		23,133	10	8,366		1,944		512	10	12,660
1860	220	10,891		4,735		664	20	2,455	240	18,745
1861		11,413		7,990		280		1,053		20,736
1862		11,451		3,548		6		300		15,305
1863		17,350		4,400		178		2		21,930
1864 <sup>1</sup>	8	16,131		3,460		1,375			8	20,966
1865 <sup>2</sup>	5	40,708	12½	9,360		4,304		1,326½	17½	55,698½
1866	175	23,730		10,225		1,954		1,700	175	37,609
1867		17,823		2,767		4,130		1,900		26,620
1868		26,324		3,130		10,758		2,830		43,042
1869		19,892		3,800		15,851		4,110		43,653
1870		18,975		7,328		17,078		2,640		46,021
1871	160	19,037		10,351		3,250		35,158	160	67,796
1872	20	8,933		8,280		1,820		36,888	20	55,921
1873	120	8,770		7,260		2,670		50,846	120	69,546
1874		13,930		6,720		5,670		72,646		98,966
1875		8,022		2,250		4,620		40,592		55,484
1876	80	7,200		1,656		6,194		48,596	80	63,646
1877	60	9,056		1,230		10,513		65,275	60	86,074
1878		6,759		750		71,906		6,887		86,302
1879		2,744		229		36,451		1,940		41,364

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year ending June 30.

600 CANADIAN TIMBER STATISTICS: CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

(b.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, &c.*—Continued.

[4.] TIMBER, SQUARE, IN RAFTS.

Years.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		General total.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1852	25	11,415		8,143					25	19,558	19,583
1853	2	13,916		1,887					2	15,803	15,805
1854		12,330		1,016						13,346	13,346
1855		402								402	402
1856	5	11,688		7,898					5	19,586	19,591
1857		3,652		5,906	70				70	9,558	9,628
1858		5,867		2,790						8,657	8,657
1859	100	33,198		2,338					100	35,536	35,636
1860	22	5,927		1,758		22			22	7,707	7,729
1861		19,819		6,241						26,060	26,060
1862	4	19,494		9,255					4	28,749	28,753
1863	22	4,256		7,944				3,584	22	15,784	15,806
1864 <sup>1</sup>	1	2,693		6,158		234			1	9,085	9,086
1865 <sup>2</sup>		15,396		6,644						22,040	22,040
1866		12,271		690		1,428				14,389	14,389
1867		8,614		4,730		5,247				18,591	18,591
1868	161	223		283					161	506	667
1869		1,827		356						2,103	2,103
1870		174		428		10				612	612
1871	18	40							18	40	58
1872	60	860		20					60	880	940
1873	200	840		225				810	200	1,875	2,075
1874		1,765				40		6		1,771	1,771
1875		499				20		2,450		2,949	2,989
1876		386								406	406
1877	380	17,377							380	17,337	17,717
1878	100	156				70			100	226	326
1879		84				3,602		40		3,726	3,726

[5.] TIMBER, ROUND OR FLATTED, IN VESSELS.

[Includes Masts and Spars, &c.]

(Tons of 40 cubic feet.)

1852	66	2,171		727					66	2,898	2,964
1853		5,454		941				276		6,671	6,671
1854	85	4,239		1,862	157				242	6,101	16,343
1855		2,887		10,520	112				112	13,407	13,519
1856		4,504			481				481	4,504	4,985
1857		110		5,161						5,271	5,271
1858		1,205	1,437	3,760					1,437	4,965	6,402
1859		283	3,766	12,377					3,766	77,423	16,426
1860			4,946	5,995					4,946	5,995	10,941
1861		3,111		9,292	50	6,319		16,812	50	35,534	55,584
1862		2,068		1,581						3,649	3,649
1863		18	31	22					31	40	71
1864 <sup>1</sup>									10		10
1865 <sup>2</sup>		125								125	125
1866	51	23		10					51	33	84
1867	88	69							88	69	157
1868		8	562	10				179	741	18	759
1869	6	193							6	193	199
1870		238								238	238
1871	183	9							183	9	192
1872			140		13			230	153	230	283
1873							5			5	5
1874			140		135				275		275
1875	80	31	740					4	820	35	855
1879		8	250						250	8	258
1877		52								52	52
1878											
1879											

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year ending June 30.

(b.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, &c.*—Continued.

[6.] TIMBER, ROUND OR FLATTED, IN RAFTS.

[Includes Masts and Spars.]

(Tons.)

Years.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		Grand total.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1852		1,619		13						1,632	1,632
1853	47	165						4	47	169	216
1854		3,377								3,377	3,377
1855		7,259		1						7,260	7,260
1856	12	3,601		1,249					12	4,850	4,862
1857		2,291		148						2,439	2,439
1858		221								221	221
1859		61								61	61
1860	67	118		525					67	723	790
1861		65		452						517	517
1862	15	165		487					15	652	667
1863	66	801		73				66	66	940	1,006
1864 <sup>1</sup>		1,271								1,271	1,271
1865 <sup>2</sup>		3,331								3,331	3,331
1866		2,193								2,193	2,193
1867	8	253		26		152			8	431	439
1868											
1869											
1870											
1871		134		61				500		695	695
1872	22	9		4					22	13	35
1873	163	128		4					163	132	295
1874	211	140		211					211	351	562
1875	113	31						30	113	61	174
1876											
1877											
1878											
1879											

[7.] WEST INDIA STAVES AND HEADINGS.

(Tons.)

1852		8,776		1,858				1,419		12,053	12,053
1853	4	12,936		755				15,096	4	28,787	28,791
1854		14,269		4,797				19,384		38,450	38,450
1855		12,186		2,064				10,327		24,577	24,577
1856		3,157		2,315		348		9,084		14,904	14,906
1857		7,313		4,906		3,569		21,459		37,247	37,247
1858		6,127		4,190		5,227		4,790		20,334	20,334
1859		3,637		1,820		4,379		1,397		11,233	11,233
1860		1,794		1,593		972	172	1,341	172	5,700	5,872
1861		1,240		970				2,371		4,581	4,581
1862		875		1,119				1,058		3,052	3,052
1863		1,754		2,999		645		1,582		6,980	6,980
1864 <sup>1</sup>		536		335				1,361		2,232	2,232
1865 <sup>2</sup>		2,850		1,632 <sup>1</sup>		138		880		5,500 <sup>1</sup>	5,500 <sup>1</sup>
1866		448		1,979				220		2,647	2,647
1867		2,254		4,039						6,293	6,293
1868		6,086	144	2,306					144	8,392	8,536
1869		5,622		1,731		1,995				9,348	9,348
1870		1,194		1,899		401				3,494	3,494
1871		1,725		699		2,049		63		4,536	4,536
1872		1,493	8	955				2,076	8	4,524	4,532
1873		949		579		8,069		1,248		10,423	10,423
1874		1,376		731		8,069		749		10,925	10,925
1875		72		4		1,807		452		2,335	2,335
1876		48						874		922	922
1877		413		35		2,411		88		2,947	2,947
1878		96		307		1,963		48		2,414	2,414
1879		36		30		482				548	548

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year ending June 30.

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(b.) *Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, &c.*—Continued.

[8.] PIPE STAVES AND HEADINGS.

(Tons.)

Years.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		General total.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1852		14,010		2,322				51		16,383	16,383
1853	8	14,209		4,931				250	8	19,440	19,448
1854		14,276		4,622				211		19,109	19,109
1855		11,909		1,268				67		13,244	13,244
1856		7,382		2,734		94		107		10,317	10,317
1857		12,226		4,780		120		368		17,534	17,534
1858		11,065		3,136		9		159		14,369	14,369
1859		7,704		4,487		914		382		13,487	13,487
1860	42	2,992		2,972				364	42	6,328	6,370
1861		2,762		1,861						4,623	4,623
1862		2,275		1,445						3,720	3,720
1863		2,594		4,332		280		83		7,289	7,289
1864 <sup>1</sup>		990		672				223		1,885	1,885
1865 <sup>2</sup>		6,148 <sup>1</sup>		3,292 <sup>1</sup>				56		9,497	9,497
1866		2,548		1,852		112		72		4,584	4,584
1867		7,094	222	2,066		112			222	9,272	9,494
1868		6,139		1,804		92		3		8,038	8,038
1869		3,664		1,635		176				5,475	5,475
1870		2,944		1,393		23				4,365	4,365
1871	193	2,964		2,314		2,289		294	198	7,861	8,059
1872		2,550		2,990		4,547		472		10,559	10,559
1873		1,331		1,292		8,701		899		12,223	12,223
1874		2,282		1,531		10,072		1,228		15,113	15,113
1875		185		522		5,186		1,328		7,221	7,221
1876		582		570		3,732		949		5,833	5,833
1877		768		691		5,548		933		7,940	7,940
1878		187		324		2,808		576		3,895	3,895
1879		168		280		891	120	176	120	1,515	1,635

[9.] BARREL STAVES AND HEADINGS.

(Tons.)

1852		1,774						966		2,740	2,740
1853	61	1,029						893		1,922	1,983
1854		3,075			1,150				1,150	3,075	4,225
1855	144	1,604			368	581		635	512	2,320	3,332
1856		1,035		30	1,317	900		669	1,317	2,634	3,951
1857	42	3,244		58	3,756	328	128	1,640	3,926	5,270	9,196
1858	219	2,122		392	172		181	926	572	3,440	4,012
1859		818	200	48		582	450	1,383	650	2,891	3,541
1860	128	1,766		4,694		125		2,171	128	8,756	8,884
1861	260	2,141		4,470				1,367	260	7,978	8,238
1862	179	3,542	195	1,912				216	374	5,670	6,044
1863	67	2,895		2,887		3		694	67	6,479	6,546
1864 <sup>1</sup>	187	671		1,460		143			187	2,274	2,461
1865 <sup>2</sup>	55	2,075		4,809		8 <sup>1</sup>		133	55	7,025 <sup>1</sup>	7,080 <sup>1</sup>
1866	385	1,163	285	2,592				188	670	3,943	4,613
1867	250	993		2,665		5		250	250	3,913	4,163
1868	15	1,364	150	4,945	15	75			180	6,384	6,564
1869	15	290		2,083		48			15	2,421	2,436
1870		71		1,089		109		243		1,512	1,512
1871		120		633		206		386		1,345	1,345
1872		494		122				751		1,367	1,367
1873		50		3		41		247		341	341
1874		44				1				45	45
1875		15		112				275		402	402
1876		191		137				125		453	453
1877		20				5		51		76	76
1878		50						63		113	113
1879											

<sup>1</sup>Half year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup>Fiscal year ending June 30.

(b.) Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, &c.—Continued.

[10.] SAW-LOGS.

(Tons.)

Years.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		General total
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1852 .....	1,614	33,427	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,756	43,427	35,183
1853 .....	360	19,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	19,490	19,850
1854 .....	60	13,774	.....	6,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	20,547	20,607
1855 .....	102	23,147	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	23,203	23,305
1856 .....	296	16,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	16,826	17,122
1857 .....	261	16,689	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	16,723	16,984
1858 .....	58	18,831	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	86	18,831	18,917
1859 .....	119	9,072	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	9,327	9,446
1860 .....	13	14,212	1,680	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,693	14,333	16,026
1861 .....	162	16,885	.....	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	17,518	17,680
1862 .....	58	18,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	18,677	18,735
1863 .....	200	6,444	.....	977	.....	.....	.....	70	200	7,491	7,691
1864 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	7,379	.....	598	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	8,142	8,142
1865 <sup>2</sup> .....	658	14,650	.....	2,761	141	.....	.....	.....	799	17,411	18,210
1866 .....	100	16,369	.....	3,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	20,353	20,453
1867 .....	7	18,146	.....	13,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	31,417	31,424
1868 .....	59	11,111	.....	14,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	25,372	25,431
1869 .....	336	6,327	.....	11,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	17,676	18,012
1870 .....	234	3,029	.....	3,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	6,864	7,098
1871 .....	.....	10,684	.....	7,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,401	18,401
1872 .....	79	9,710	.....	4,590	.....	9	.....	.....	79	14,309	14,388
1873 .....	245	11,475	.....	1,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	12,873	13,118
1874 .....	355	4,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	4,953	5,308
1875 .....	81	9,412	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	9,500	9,581
1876 .....	373	7,706	.....	742	245	373	.....	.....	373	8,693	9,066
1877 .....	95	5,321	.....	599	.....	617	.....	.....	712	5,920	6,632
1878 .....	.....	3,854	.....	677	.....	1,403	.....	1,403	.....	4,531	5,934
1879 .....	719	2,402	.....	.....	175	473	.....	.....	894	2,875	3,769

[11.] FLOATS.

(Per 1,000 linear feet.)

1867 .....	.....	1,500	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556	2,556
1868 .....	.....	113	.....	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156	1,156
1869 .....	120	2,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	2,180	2,300
1870 .....	.....	168	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	771	771
1871 .....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
1872 .....	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	331
1873 .....	200	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	560	760
1874 .....	70	112	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	192	262
1875 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	390
1877 .....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70
1878 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[12.] RAILROAD TIES.

(Tons of 40 cubic feet. See Traverse.)

1867 .....	.....	66	56	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	771	827
1868 .....	.....	10	.....	647	.....	.....	317	.....	317	857	1,174
1869 .....	.....	538	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,388	1,388
1870 .....	.....	252	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	443
1871 .....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	226
1872 .....	113	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	318	431
1873 .....	113	703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	703	816
1874 .....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
1875 .....	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	362
1876 .....	22	148	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	556	578
1877 .....	.....	1,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117	1,117
1878 .....	9	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	44	53
1879 .....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47

<sup>1</sup>Half year ending June 30.      <sup>2</sup>Fiscal year ending June 30.



(b.) Transportation of Forest Products upon the Welland Canal, &c.—Continued.

[17.] TRAVERSES, &C. (See Railroad Ties.)

Years ending June 30.	Canadian to Canadian Ports.		Canadian to American Ports.		American to Canadian Ports.		American to American Ports.		Total.		General total.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1867				44						44	44
1868		46		250						296	296
1869				50							50
1870		32		40							72
1871				70						70	70
1872				920						920	920
1873											
1874				200						200	200
1875											
1876											
1877											
1878				250						250	250
1879	400								400		400

[18.] WAGON STUFF, WOODEN WARE, AND WOOD PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

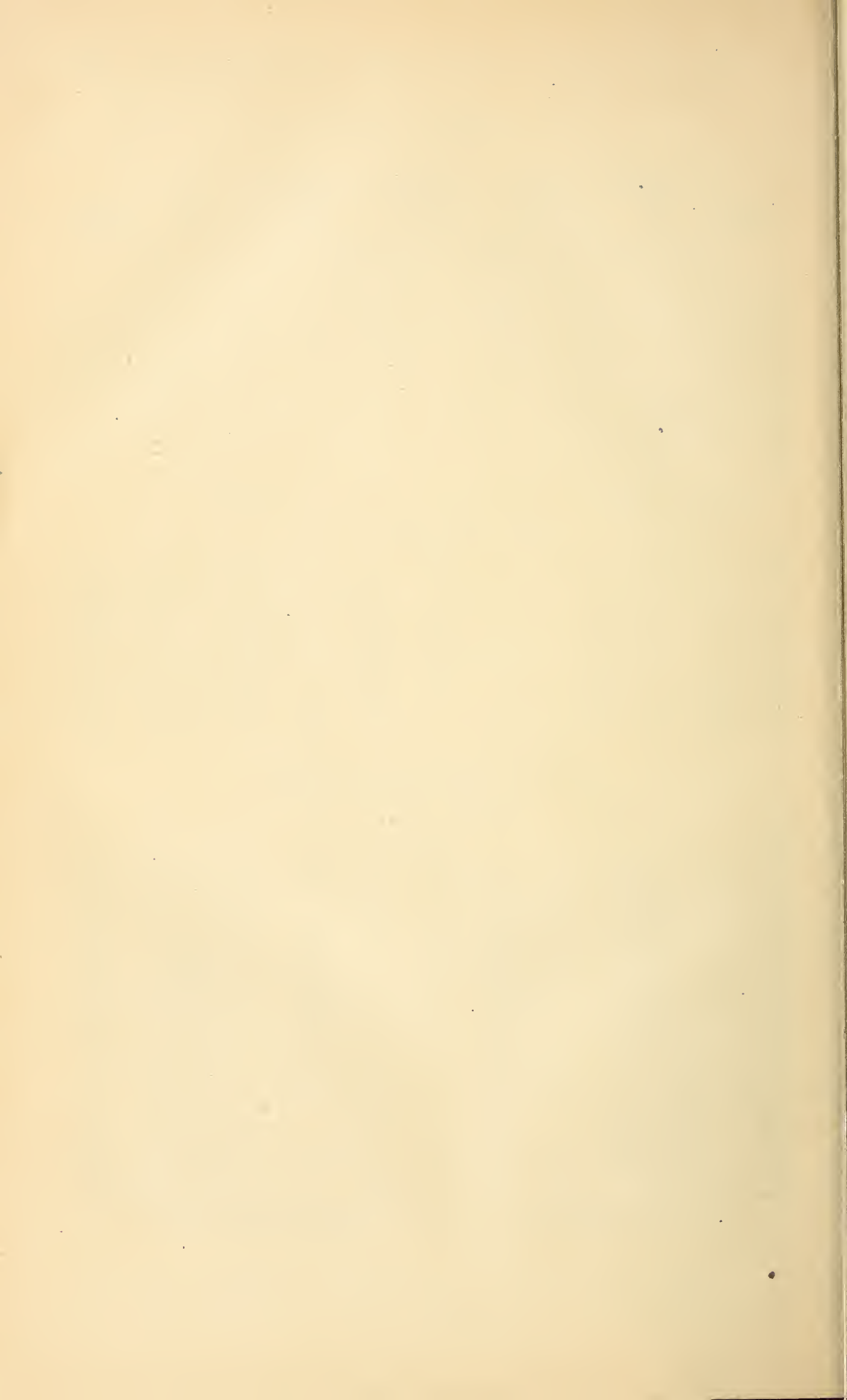
1867	245	91	110	34	150	9	737	1,326	1,424	1,475	2,717
1868	87	106	14	28	42	8	111	2,342	254	2,484	2,738
1869	82	216		9		26		1,895	82	2,146	2,228
1870	13	77		3		41	427	3,124	440	3,245	3,685
1871	47	543	1		335	212		25	383	780	1,163
1872	22	608			152	183		20	174	811	985
1873	9	602			241	137	10	97	260	836	1,096
1874	2	478	1		142	143		21	145	642	787
1875	3	397		8	37	50		70	40	525	565
1876	12	190			41	42		53	53	285	338
1877		160			20	33		30	20	223	243
1878		117				28	327	28	327	173	500
1879	10	65				15	71	47	81	127	208

[19.] FIRE-WOOD, PER CORD, IN VESSELS.

1852		12,546		150			371		371	12,696	13,067
1853	1,075	18,828	104	358					1,179	19,186	20,365
1854											
1855	963	43,311	1		573	15,507	968		2,505	58,818	61,323
1856		52,367		389	15,981	25	153		16,134	52,781	68,915
1857	502	53,316	1,280	2,232	10,874		559		13,215	55,548	68,763
1858	918	44,882	3,627	6,137	6,931		1,760		13,236	51,019	64,255
1859	107	32,494	823	9,548	2,424	810		96	3,354	7,213	46,302
1860	578	43,088	821	9,499					1,494	52,587	54,081
1861	803	47,250	4,075	16,420			100		4,978	63,670	68,648
1862	555	62,661	5,397	29,364	1,420		480		7,852	92,025	99,877
1863	435	53,688	7,258	46,441				7,151	7,693	107,280	114,973
1864 <sup>1</sup>		17,679	2,353	8,634			150		2,503	26,313	28,816
1865 <sup>2</sup>	838	49,737	12,279	55,299			699		13,816	105,036	118,852
1866	3,993	52,662	21,117	66,867					25,110	119,529	144,639
1867	1,016	53,825	18,147	39,999			219		19,382	93,824	113,206
1868	1,155	84,600	5,808	24,708					7,044	109,308	116,352
1869	120	97,038		13,453		13			120	110,504	110,624
1870	360	97,713	189	36,114			156		705	133,827	134,532
1871	5,235	87,300	1,215	21,901					6,450	109,201	115,651
1872	6,330	73,836	1,911	3,705		6		240	8,241	77,817	86,058
1873	7,620	74,839	3,567	7,029				372	11,187	82,240	92,427
1874	9,651	64,146		1,470				195	9,651	65,811	75,462
1875	3,063	29,539		405		246		270	5,103	30,460	35,563
1876	1,080	52,905		495				9	3,063	53,409	56,472
1877	4,299	56,775	1,563						5,862	56,775	62,637
1878	4,876	42,480	840	3,670		60			5,716	46,210	51,926
1879	2,869	43,053	1,920	480		420			4,789	43,953	48,742

<sup>1</sup> Half year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year ending June 30.



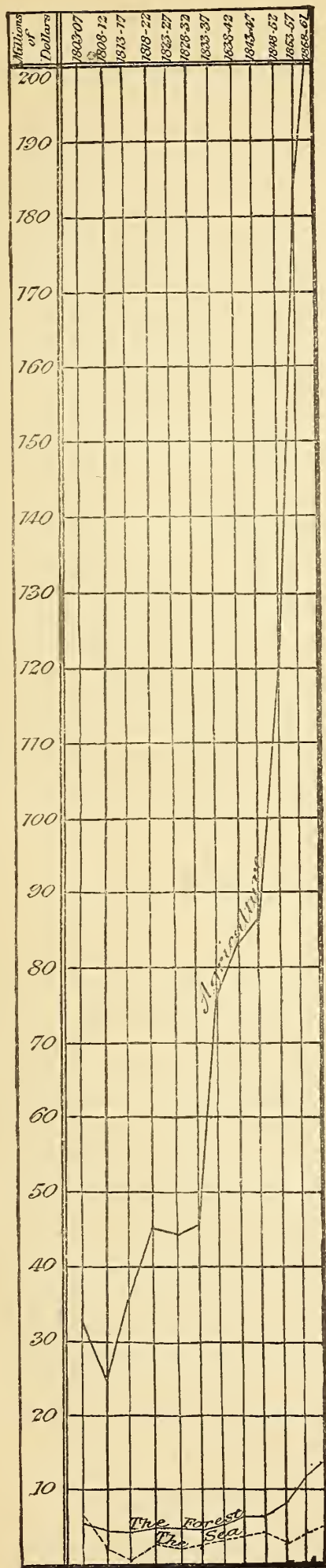


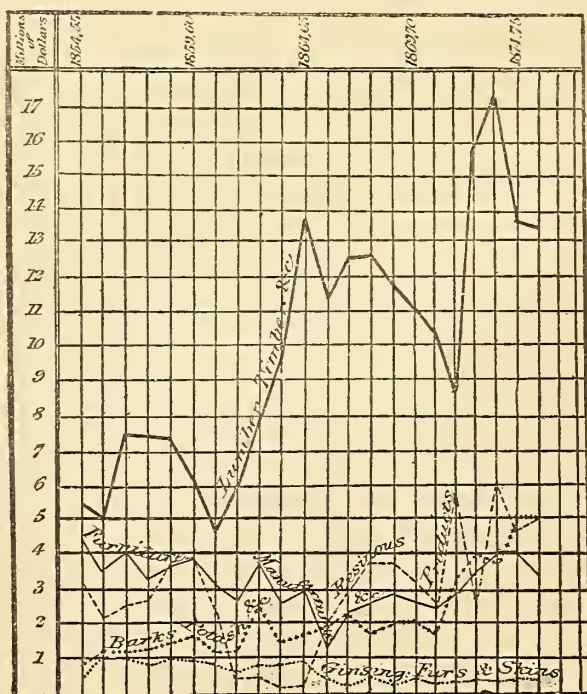
FIG. 1.

Comparison of the value of exportations of Products of Agriculture of the Forests and of the Sea.

In this Diagram the comparative values are shown in averages of five years, from 1802 to 1861, as given in the Table on page 113. This Table is computed from the one for single years on page 112.

The comparison between the values of Exportation of Products of the Forest and the Sea during the same period, and for single years, is shown upon an enlarged scale upon the opposite page.

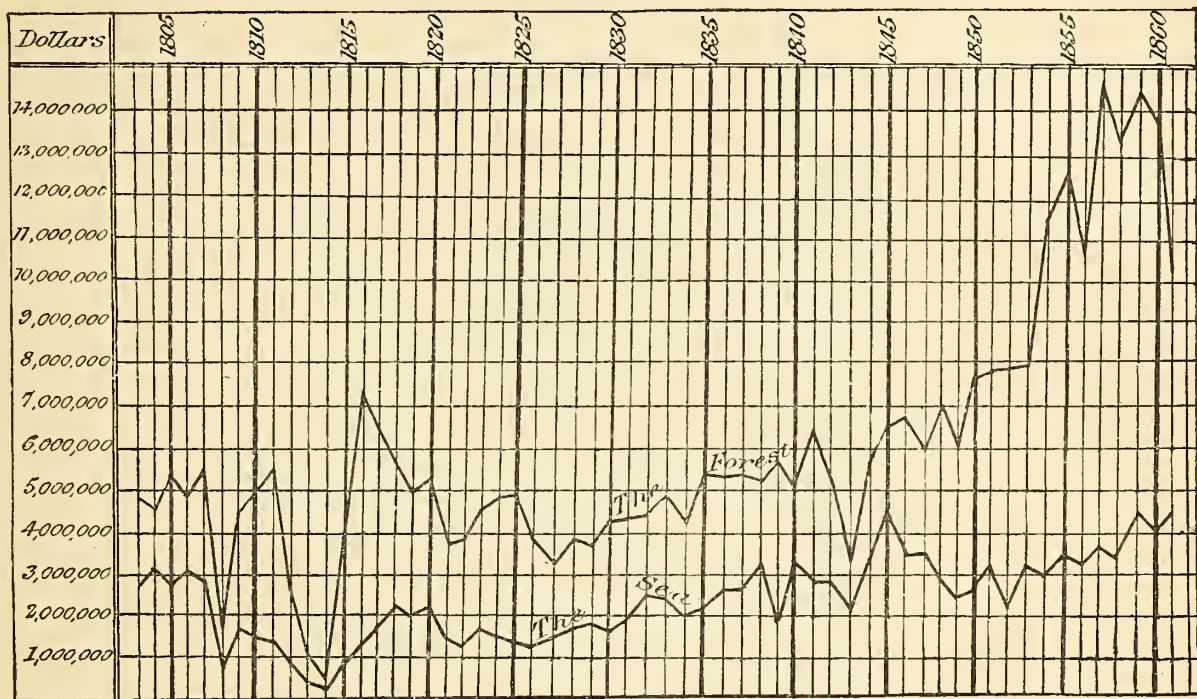
FIG. 2.



Comparison of values of various classes of Forest Products exported from the United States, from 1855 to 1876, by single years.

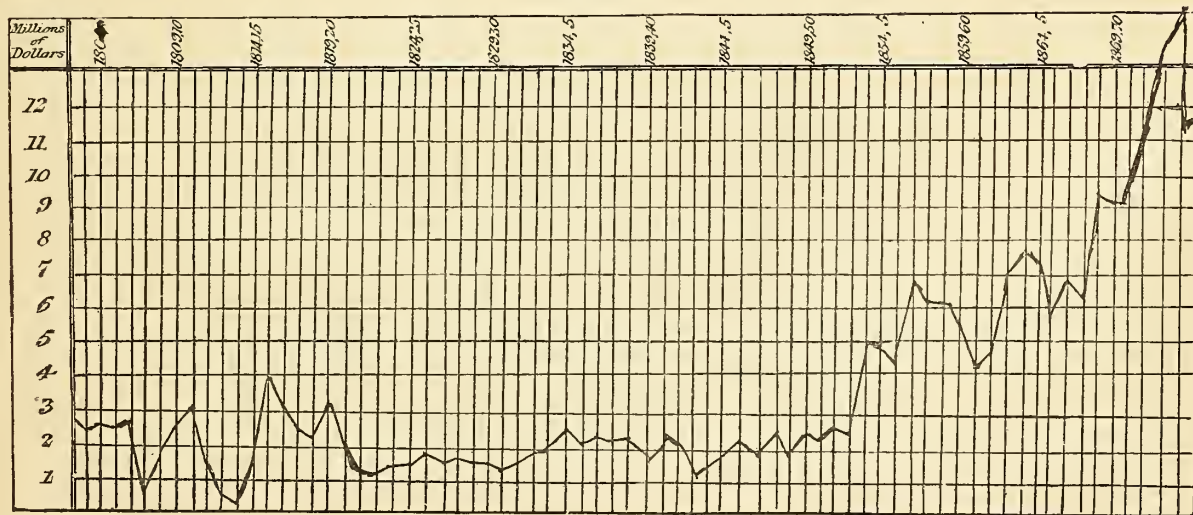


FIG. 3.

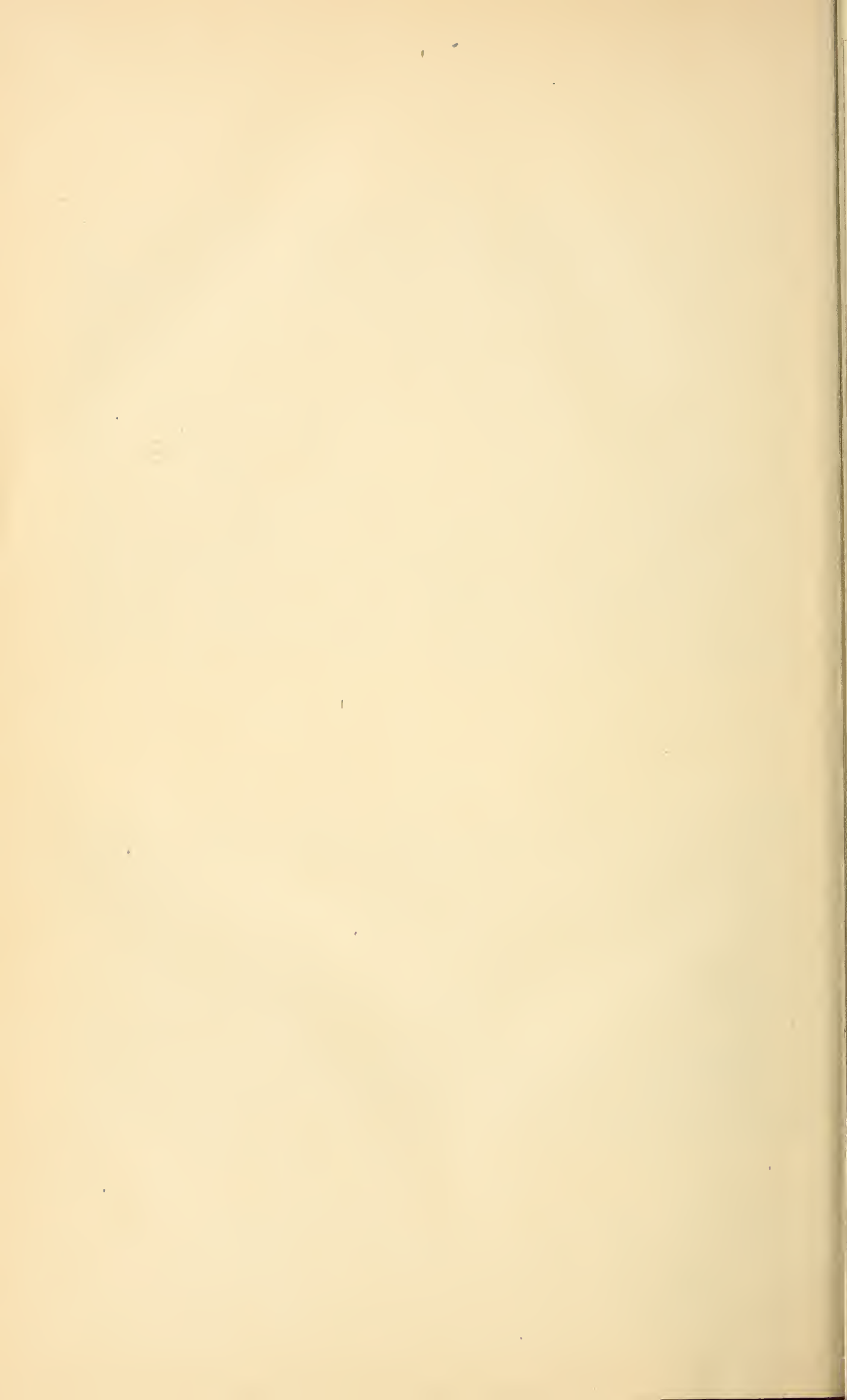


Comparison of the exportation of the Products of the Forests and of the Sea, by single years, from 1802 to 1876. From the Table given upon page 112.

FIG. 4.



General summary of Exportation of Staves and Heading, and Shingles, Boards, Planks, and Scantling, and of Hewn Timber, from 1802 to 1876. From the Table given upon page 113.



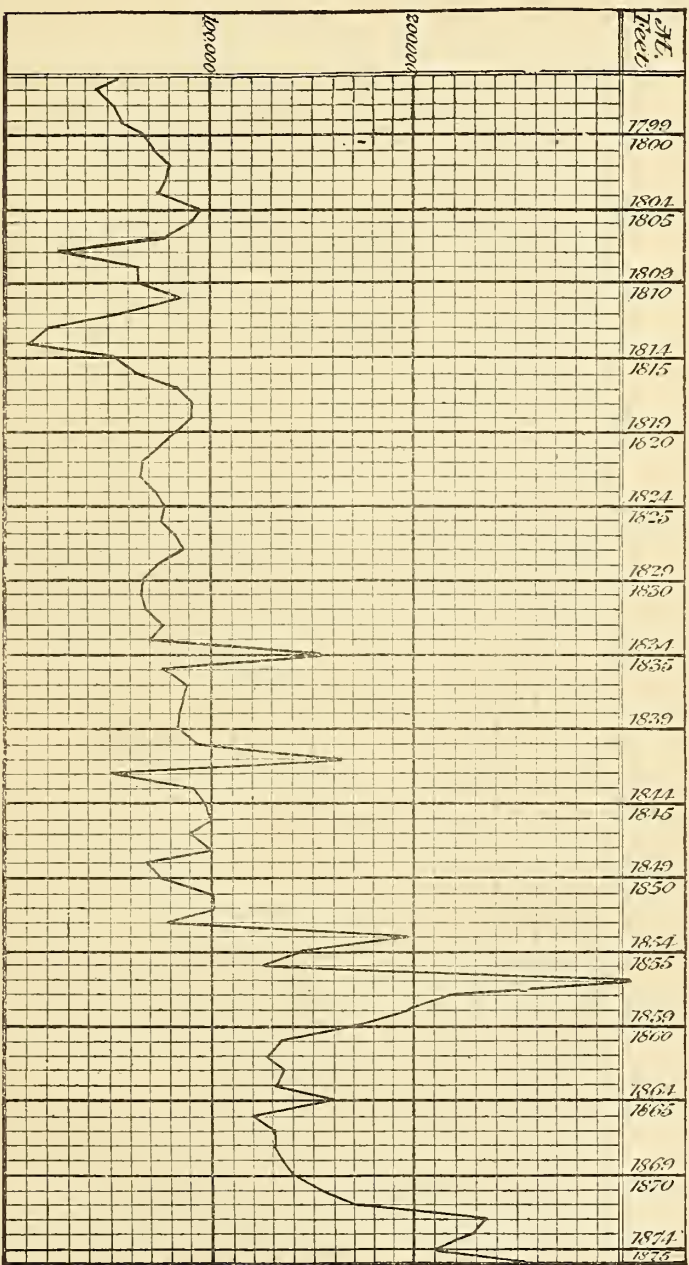


FIG. 5.

General exportation of Boards, Plank, and Scantling, by Single years, from 1796 to 1876. From table on page 126.

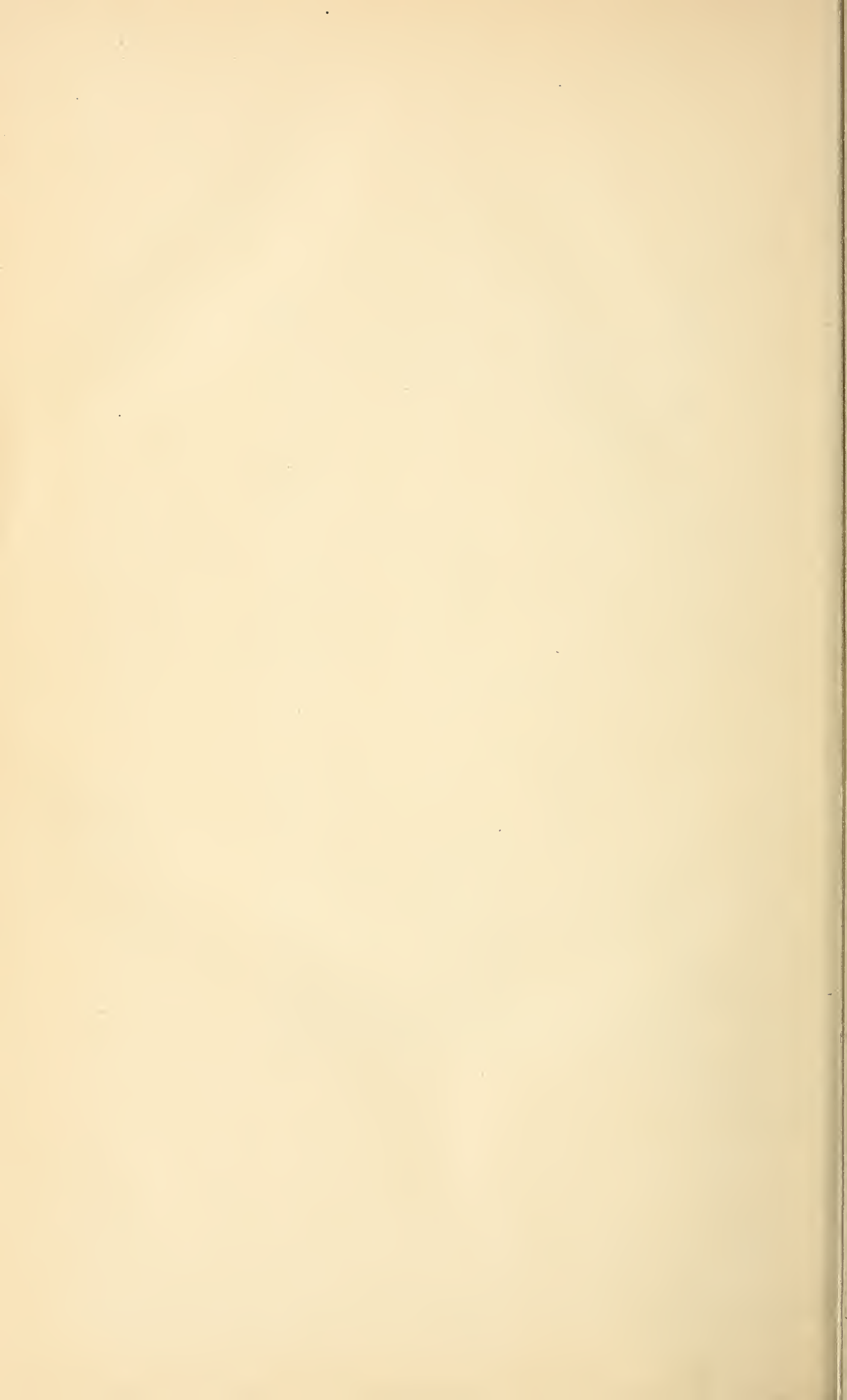
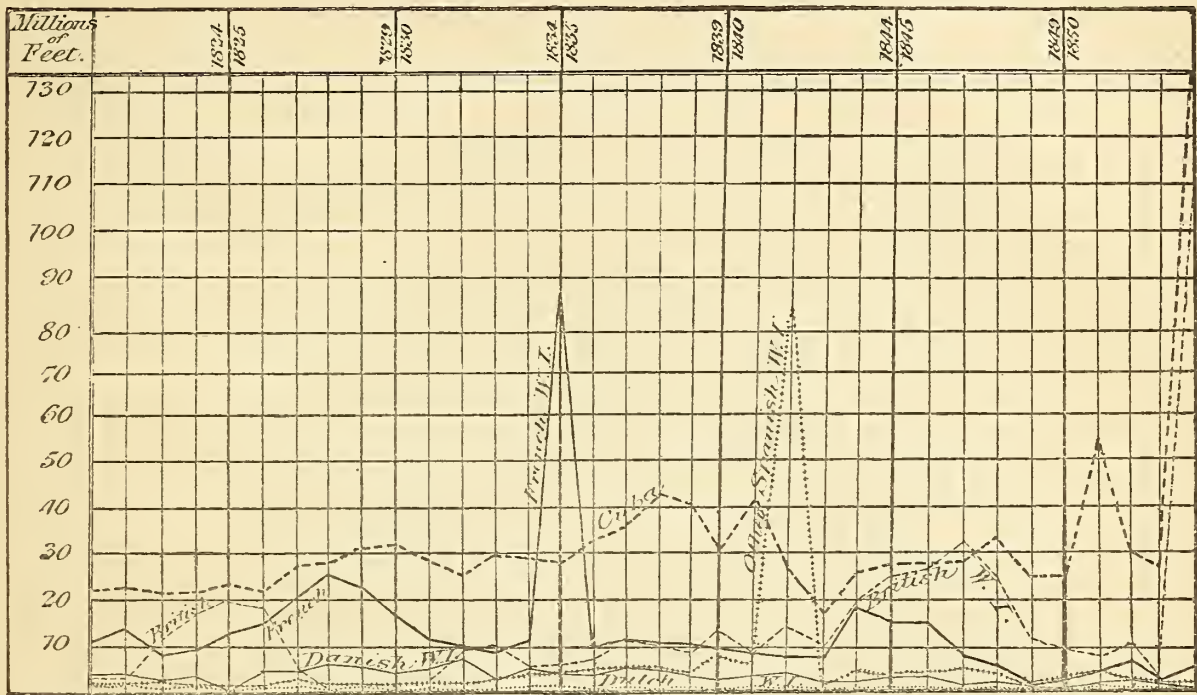
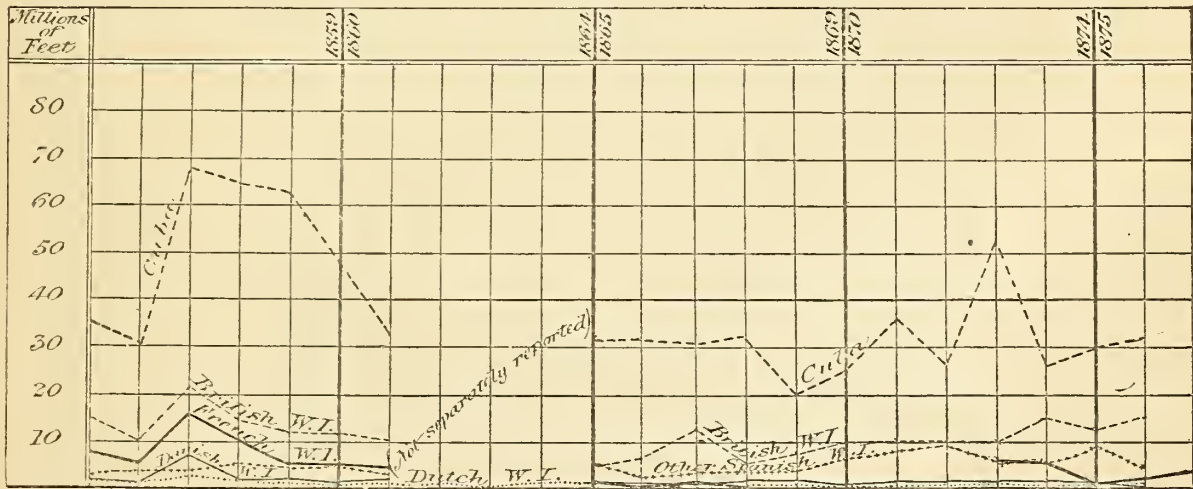


FIG. 6.



Exportation of Boards, Planks, and Scantling to the West Indies, from 1820 to 1854. From Table on page 127.

FIG. 7.



Exportation of Boards, Planks, and Scantling to the West Indies since 1854-'55. From Tables on pages 135 and 143.

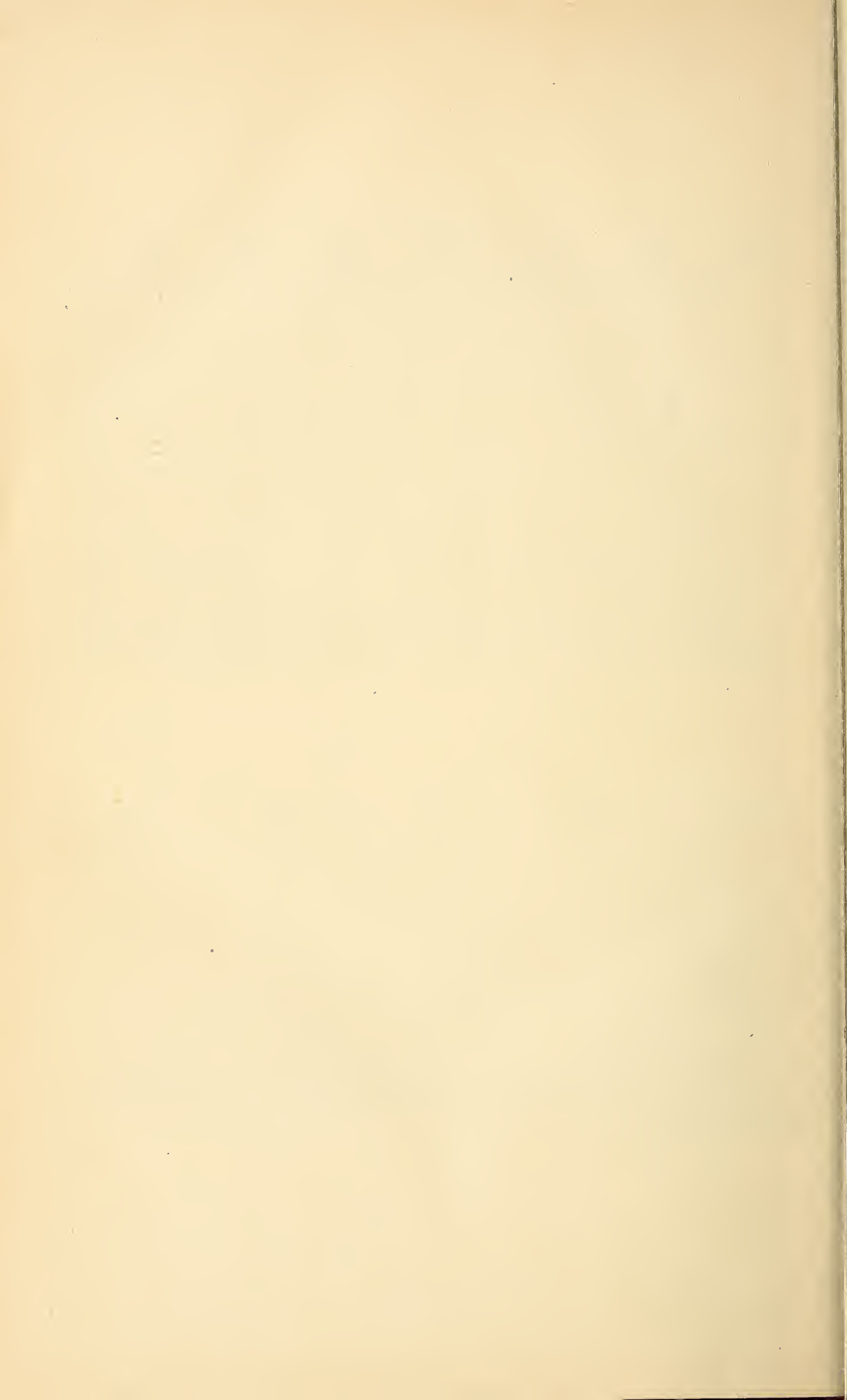
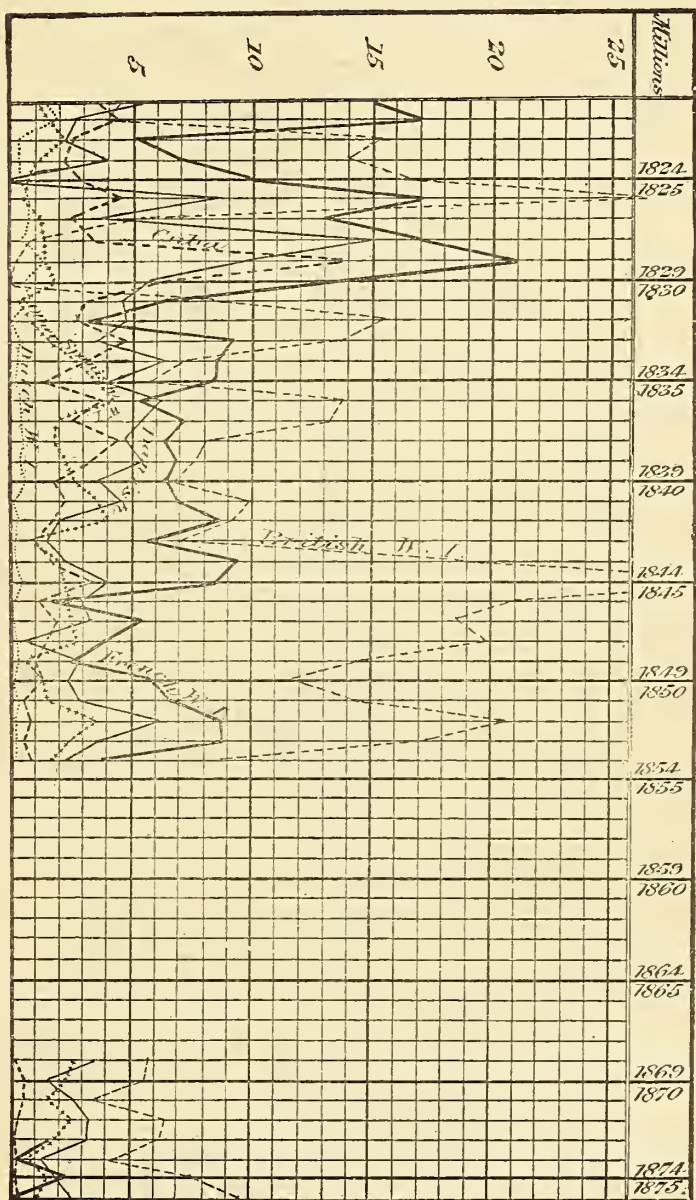
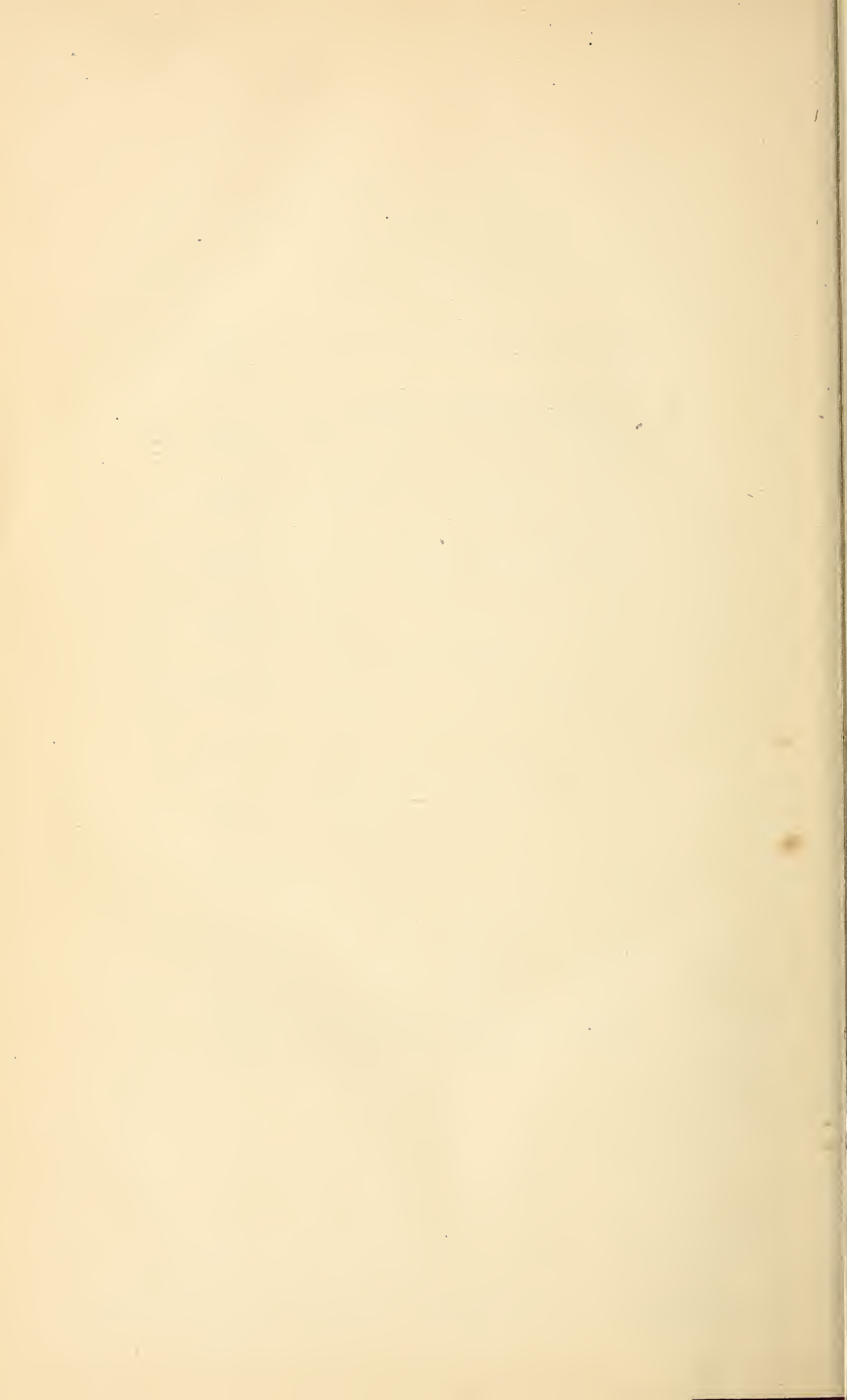


FIG. 8.



Exportation of Shingles to the West Indies since 1820, so far as separately reported.



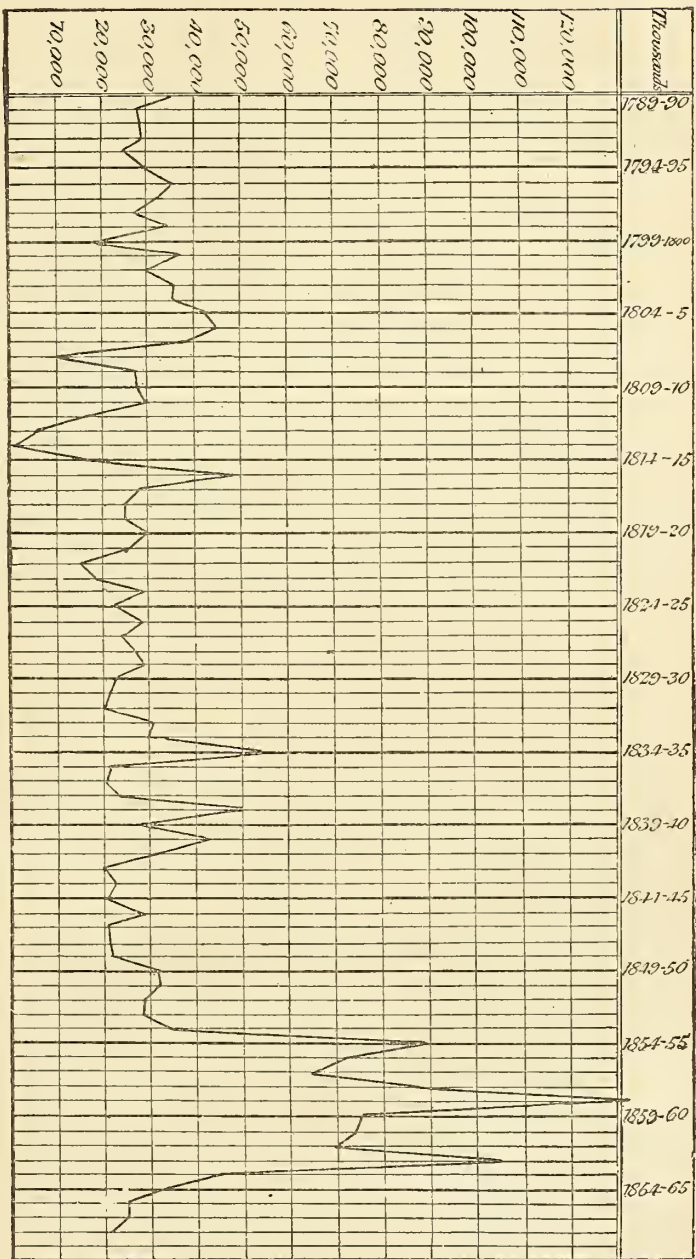


FIG. 9.

Total exportation of Slaves and Heading from 1789 to 1876. From Tables on pages 249 and 250.

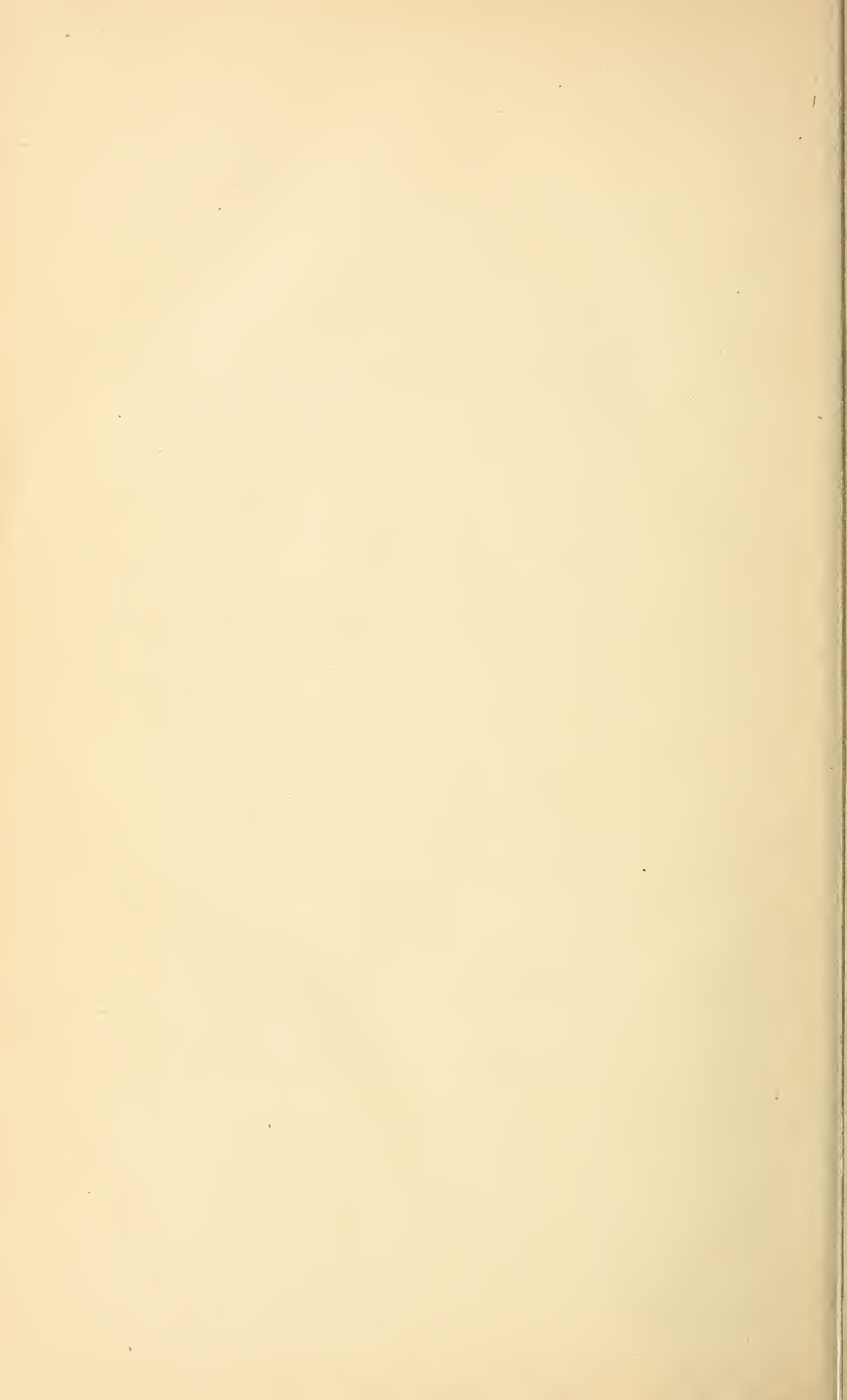
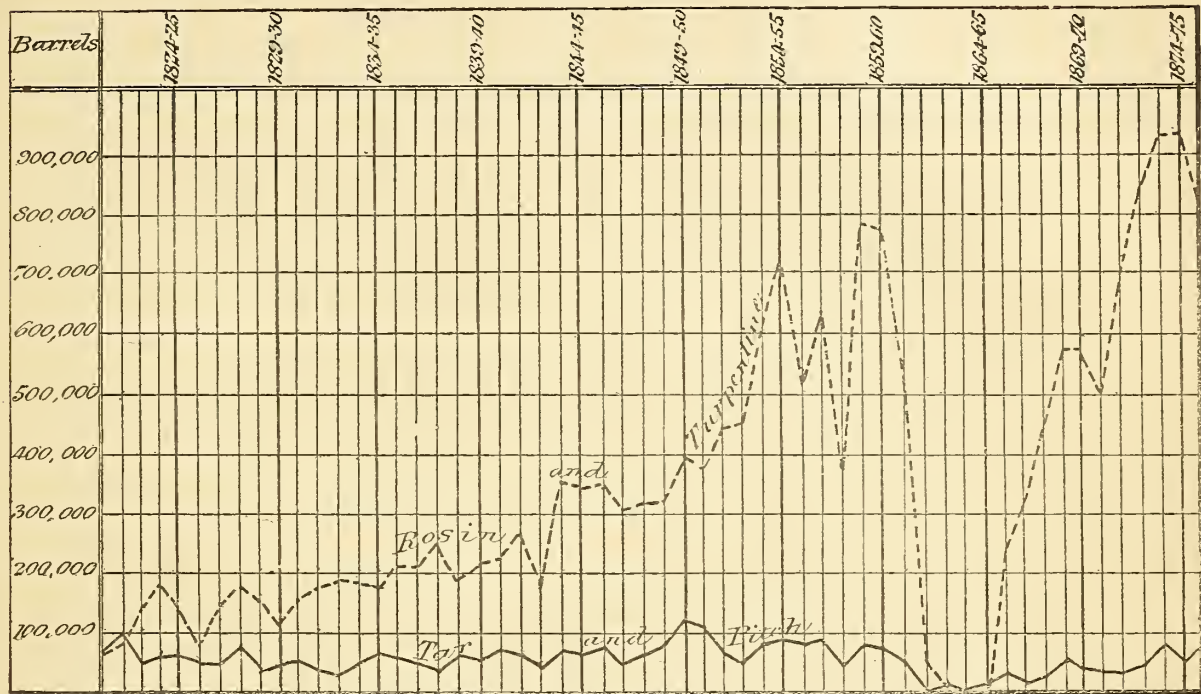
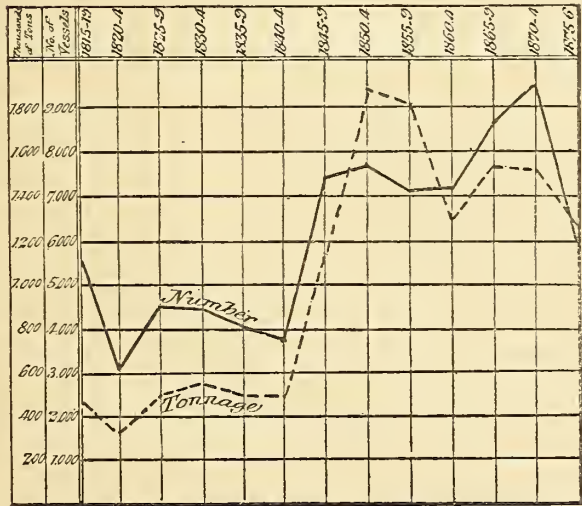


FIG. 10.



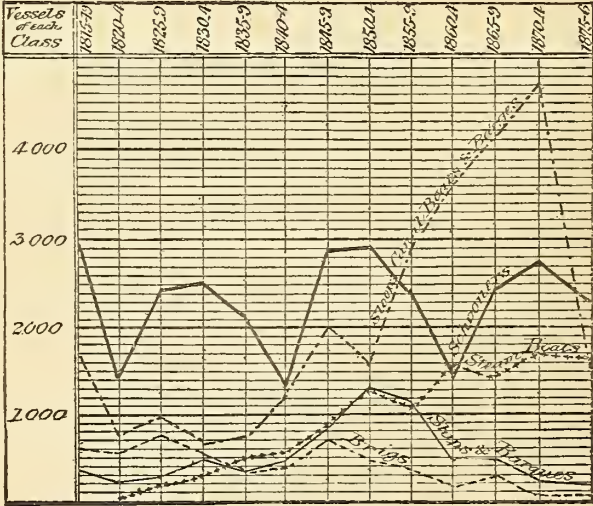
Total exportation of Naval Stores from the United States from 1821 to 1876. From table on page 334.

FIG. 11.

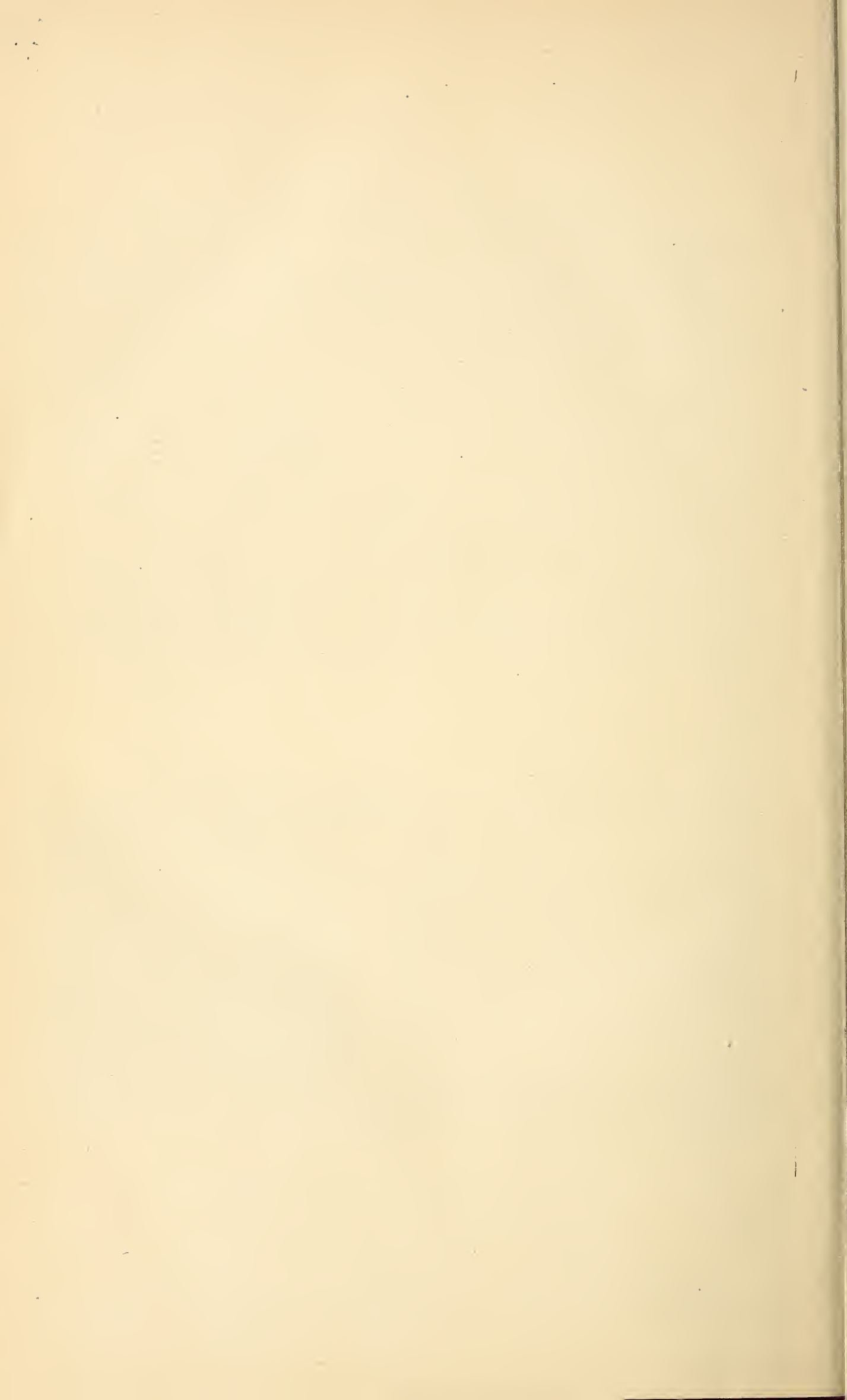


Total number and tonnage of Vessels built in the United States from 1815 to 1876. From the table on page 381.

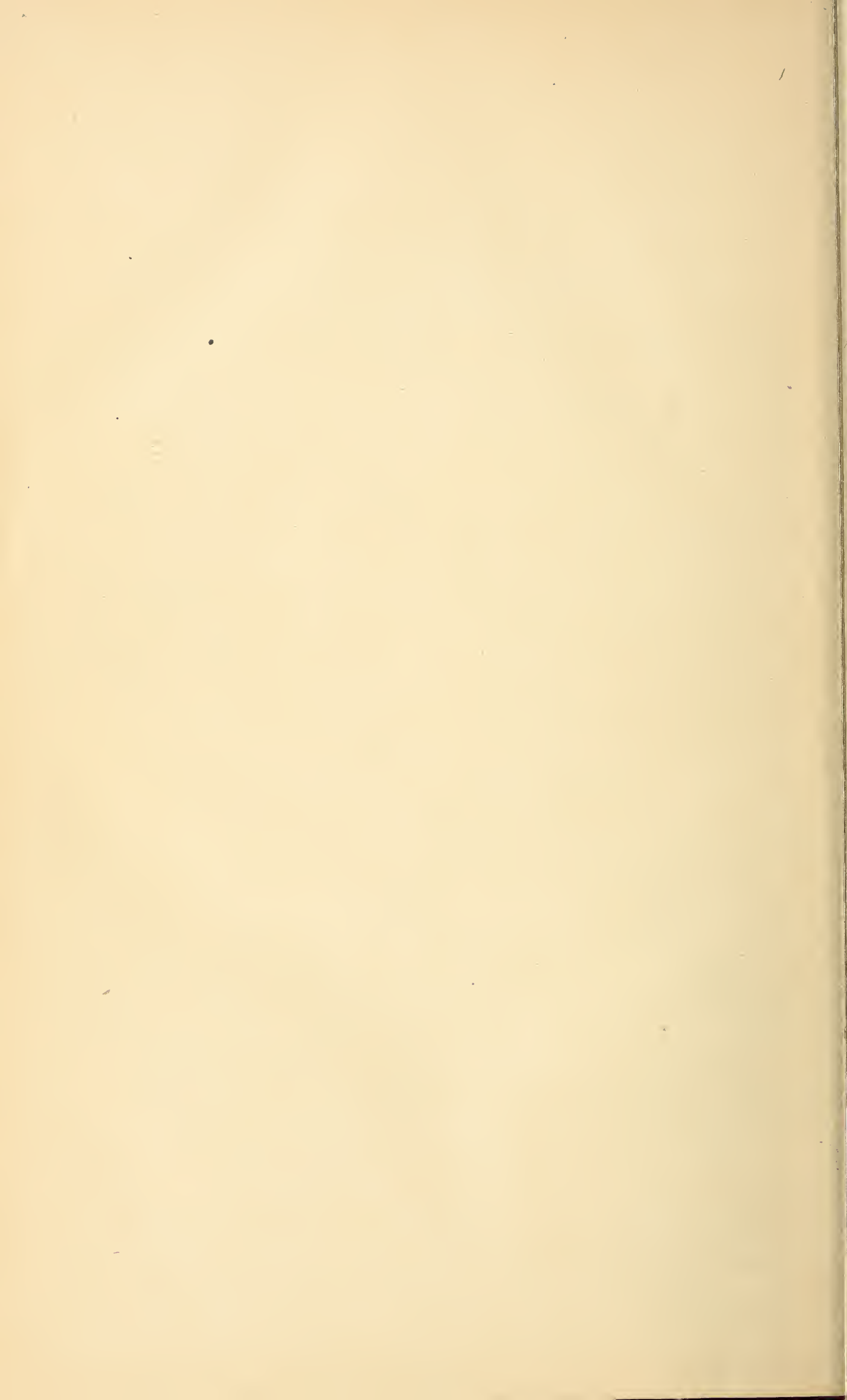
FIG. 12.



Number of Vessels of different classes built in five-year periods from 1815 to 1876. From the table on page 381.







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